STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. L. V. BOARDMAN 3-21-58 DATE: March 5, 1958

FROM : MR. A. H. BELMONT

SUBJECT: ~~COMMUNIST PARTY, USA~~
~~INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS~~
~~INTERNAL SECURITY - C~~
Solo

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During the course of our Internal Security - Espionage Conference held at Seat of Government on October 22 and 23, 1956, discussion was had concerning information received by Bureau sources that both Soviet officials in Russia and Party officials in this country were dissatisfied with the system of communications between Soviet Union and Communist Party (CP), USA. It was agreed that we should attempt to fully capitalize upon this situation and that the most productive and valuable achievement from our point of view would be to guide one of our informants into the position of being selected by the CPUSA as a courier between the Party in this country and the Soviet Union.

Our efforts in this regard have progressed to the situation today whereby CG 5824-S has been designated by Eugene Dennis to operate as this courier. The Soviets have relayed word back through Canadian communist officials that CG 5824-S is perfectly acceptable to them as the CPUSA courier. CG 5824-S is scheduled to be in New York today (March 5, 1958) to discuss the various aspects of this trip with Dennis. Following this discussion, this matter should come to a head inasmuch as the Soviets have let it be known that they are extremely anxious to see CG 5824-S at the earliest possible moment.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3-16-00 BY SP4BTA-MLB
906318

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. In order to facilitate the supervision and administrative handling of this operation, it is recommended that a new file be opened.

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SEARCH
UPDATE
CREATE 3/16/81
DELETE

ENCLOSURE sent 3-6-58

100-3-81
1 - 100-428091 (Solo)
1 - Mr. Boardman
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Records Section
1 - Mr. Thornton
WCT:med
(7)

MCT REC NG NG

100-428091-1

10 MAR 10 1958

INT. SEC.

63 MAR 24 1958

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

cc Destroyed

Memorandum to Mr. Boardman
RE: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
100-3-81

2. For reasons of security and economy, this case will henceforth bear the caption "Solo, Internal Security - C" which code name has been cleared with the Records Section.

3. In view of the highly sensitive nature of this operation, it is further recommended that this file be maintained in the confidential room of the Records Section.

4. There is attached for your approval an appropriate communication to the Chicago and New York Offices setting forth instructions regarding the utilization of this code name. This communication also bears the new file number of this case, 100-428091, which has been obtained from the Records Section.

FD-41 (Rev. 11-6-57)

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REC-85

☐ Radio ☒ Teletype

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6-24-00 BY 5146JA-mcs
906318

URGENT 2-17-58 1:53 AM JJA

Brannigan

TO DIRECTOR

FROM SAC, NEW YORK 162100 SOLO

CPUSA INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, IS-C. RE NY TEL FEBRUARY 15, LAST, CONCERNING A VISIT OF ELIZABETH MASCOLO TO NYC. NY 694-S* ORALLY FURNISHED THE FOLLOWING INFO TO SA JOHN E. KEATING ON FEBRUARY 15 LAST. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT UTMOST CAUTION BE USED IN HANDLING THIS INFO TO PROTECT THE SECURITY AND FUTURE OPERATIONS OF TWO HIGHLY PLACED INFORMANTS. THE NY INFORMANT ACCOMPANIED ELIZABETH MASCOLO TO THE RESIDENCE OF WILLIAM Z. FOSTER ON FEBRUARY 15, LAST. SINCE MASCOLO HAD STATED THAT SHE HAD TO DELIVER A MESSAGE FROM TIM BUCK TO FOSTER IN PERSON, AND THIS WAS HER FIRST VISIT TO THE FOSTER RESIDENCE, THE INFORMANT PURPOSELY REMAINED OUT OF THE BEDROOM WHILE SHE TALKED WITH FOSTER. THEIR DISCUSSION WAS INTERRUPTED WHEN THE ATTENDANT ARRIVED FOR ONE HOUR OF THERAPEUTIC TREATMENT. IN ALL, MASCOLO TALKED WITH FOSTER FOR ABOUT THIRTY-FIVE MINUTES. INFORMANT WAS ABLE TO GLANCE AT THE NOTES MASCOLO HAD PREPARED FOR THIS DISCUSSION. SHE SUBSEQUENTLY DISPOSED OF THESE NOTES IN A TOILET. THE NOTES INDICATED: 1. THAT THE RP WAS VERY ANXIOUS FOR BILL AND HIS FAMILY TO GO TO M. WHATEVER RESOURCES AND TECHNIQUES THEY HAVE AT THEIR DISPOSAL WILL BE MADE AVAILABLE TO HIM. INFORMANT INTERPRETED RP TO MEAN THE RUSSIAN PARTY OR THE CPSU. 2. AUTHORIZATION. 3. URGENT THAT ALL OF HIS ARTICLES AND WRITING BE SENT

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-3-81-8111

81-8111

14 FEB 27 1958

AR 25 1958 Mr. Belmont

mk

62 MAR 3 1958

100-428091-
NOT RECORDED
70 MAR 24 1958

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

4-417 (Rev. 11-4-4?)

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PAGE TWO FROM NEW YORK 162100

TO THEM. 4. CHINESE PARTY URGENTLY REQUESTS FROM HIM TWO COPIES OF BITTELMAN'S LATEST ARTICLE AND FOSTER'S ANSWERS TO BITTELMAN. ALSO TWO COPIES OF CONTROVERSIAL ARTICLES BY THE RIGHT WING AND ANY ANSWERS BY FOSTER TO THESE ARTICLES. IN REGARD TO ITEM TWO CONCERNING AN AUTHORIZATION, THE INFORMANT ADVISED THAT BECAUSE FOSTER'S FAMILY WAS WORRIED THAT A LENGTHY DISCUSSION MIGHT AFFECT HIM, THE INFORMANT WENT INTO THE BEDROOM TO EXPEDITE THE DISCUSSION. AS MASCOLO LEFT FOSTER, HE TOLD HER THAT HE AGREED TO THE AUTHORIZATION AND HIS WIFE WOULD SIGN IT. MASCOLO THEN WENT INTO THE KITCHEN AND DICTATED THE FOLLOWING TO SYLVIA KOLKO, FOSTER'S DAUGHTER: ~~QUOTE~~ "FEBRUARY 15, 1958. ON BEHALF OF WILLIAM FOSTER, I AUTHORIZE THE INSTITUTE OF LITERATURE AND PUBLICATION TO MAKE WHATEVER EDITORIAL CHANGES ARE NECESSARY" ~~UNQUOTE~~. ESTER FOSTER SIGNED THIS AUTHORIZATION. IT WAS GIVEN TO THE NEW YORK INFORMANT TO BE MAILED TO TIM BUCK BY SENDING IT TO [redacted] [redacted]. MASCOLO TOLD THE INFORMANT THIS AUTHORIZATION PERTAINED TO FOSTER'S LATEST BOOK. INFORMANT IS OF THE OPINION THIS MAY BE ~~QUOTE~~ "THE HISTROY OF THE THREE INTERNATIONALS" ~~UNQUOTE~~. THE RUSSIANS ARE TRANSLATING THIS BOOK INTO RUSSIAN AND WANTED AUTHORITY TO MODIFY OR DELETE CERTAIN CRITICISMS OF TITO BY FOSTER. MASCOLO ALSO TOLD THE INFORMANT THAT DURING THE LAST TEN MINUTES OF HER CONVERSATION WITH FOSTER, HE WAS GIVING HER A PICTURE OF THE SITUATION IN THE CPUSA FOR DELIVERY TO BUCK. WHILE IN THE KITCHEN, SYLVIA KOLKO SAID ~~TO MASCOLO THAT IT WOULD BE WONDERFUL FOR FOSTER TO GO THERE,~~ THAT IS TO RUSSIA. MASCOLO REPLIED ~~QUOTE~~ "THAT IS WHAT I SPOKE TO BILL ABOUT. IN FACT THEY WOULD WANT THE WHOLE FAMILY TO GO THERE" ~~UNQUOTE~~. MASCOLO SAID THAT THEY ARE VERY ANXIOUS FOR BILL TO GET THERE FOR THEY ARE SURE THAT THEY WOULD BE ABLE TO HELP HIM ALTHOUGH THEY CANNOT GUARANTEE A COMPLETE CURE. INFORMANT ADVISED THAT THEY, REFERS TO THE RUSSIANS.

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b7C

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

4-41 (Rev. 11-3-57)

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PAGE THREE FROM NEW YORK 162100

INFORMANT THEN ASKED IF BILL WANTS TO GO TO RUSSIA. MASCOLO SAID THAT FOSTER WANTS VERY MUCH TO GO TO RUSSIA BUT SAID THAT UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES WOULD HE STATE IN A PASSPORT APPLICATION THAT HE WAS NOT AND IS NOT A COMMUNIST PARTY MEMBER. SYLVIA SAID THAT THERE ARE A LOT OF HEALTH AND TECHNICAL PROBLEMS INVOLVED IN SUCH A TRIP. SYLVIA FURTHER STATED THAT FOSTER'S PHYSICIANS ARE WORKING ON AND NEXT WEEK WILL SUBMIT TO THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT, A MEDICAL REPORT ON FOSTER. THE PURPOSE OF THIS IS TO PAVE THE WAY FOR A TRIP TO RUSSIA BY FOSTER. SHE SAID HIS PHYSICIANS ARE VERY MUCH IN FAVOR OF SUCH A TRIP. BEFORE MASCOLO LEFT FOSTER'S RESIDENCE, FOSTER TOLD HER TO BE SURE TO GET WORD TO EUGENE DENNIS THAT THE RUSSIANS WANT FOSTER IN RUSSIA. MASCOLO SAID THAT SOME OTHER PERSON WAS TAKING CARE OF THIS. INFORMANT COMMENTED THAT THE LAST TIME MASCOLO WAS IN NEW YORK CITY, SHE HAD A MESSAGE FROM BUCK WHILE HE WAS IN MOSCOW. THIS MESSAGE FROM BUCK WAS TO BE DELIVERED TO FOSTER AND IT WAS THAT THE ANSWER WAS ~~QUOTE~~ " EMPHATICALLY YES " ~~UNQUOTE~~. INFORMANT IS NOW OF THE OPINION THAT FOSTER HAD REQUESTED BUCK TO DETERMINE IF FOSTER COULD GO TO RUSSIA AND THIS WAS THE ANSWER FROM THE RUSSIANS. MASCOLO ALSO TOLD SYLVIA THAT BUCK HAD SAID THAT HE TRIED TO SEE [redacted] IN MOSCOW. DESPITE EFFORTS OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE CPSU, [redacted] COULD NOT BE PERSUADED TO SEE BUCK. SHE HAS A MENTAL QUIRK IN THIS REGARD BUT IN GENERAL IS ALL RIGHT. INFORMANT ADVISED THAT WHILE THE ATTENDANT WAS PRESENT, FOSTER, WITH THE HELP OF THE ATTENDANT AND A CANE, WALKED TO THE LIVING ROOM. HIS LEFT HAND IS BEGINNING TO RETURN TO NORMAL BUT IS STILL DEFORMED. HE HAS A SLIGHT DEFECT IN THE LEFT SIDE OF HIS FACE AND LOWER LIP BUT IT DOES NOT AFFECT HIS SPEECH. HE SEES DENNIS, DAVIS AND ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN FROM TIME TO TIME. JACK SHULMAN TAKES DICTATION FROM HIM. HE HAS COMPLETED AN ARTICLE WHICH WILL APPEAR IN ~~QUOTE~~ " POLITICAL AFFAIRS " ~~UNQUOTE~~. IN A MOMENT OF WEAKNESS,

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PAGE FOUR FROM NEW YORK 162100

HE CONSENTED TO LET SHULMAN INDICATE THAT HE IS THE CO-AUTHOR OF THE ARTICLE ALTHOUGH HE ONLY TOOK DICTATION FROM FOSTER, WHO NOW REGRETS GIVING SHULMAN THIS PERMISSION. SYLVIA TOLD INFORMANT THAT SHE AND HER FAMILY, INCLUDING FOSTER TO SOME EXTENT, DO NOT LIKE AND DO NOT TRUST SHULMAN. SHE SAID HE IS A VERY TALKATIVE AND VERY AMBITIOUS PERSON. HE TAKES TOO MUCH INTEREST IN WHAT IS GOING ON IN THE FOSTER RESIDENCE. WITH CYNICISM, SYLVIA REFERRED TO SHULMAN AS [redacted] "THE PROFESSOR" [redacted], AND SAID THAT BEING ASSOCIATED WITH FOSTER HAS GONE TO HIS HEAD. HE IS NOT POLITICALLY ASTUTE. SYLVIA SAID THAT THEY WOULD NOT TELL SHULMAN ABOUT THIS VISIT AND THAT SHULMAN DOES NOT KNOW THAT FOSTER AND HIS FAMILY WANT TO GO TO RUSSIA. WHILE THE ATTENDANT WAS PRESENT, INFORMANT ASKED MASCOLO IF BUCK HAD SAID ANYTHING ABOUT CHINA. SHE REPLIED THAT SHE HAD LITTLE TIME TO CONVERSE WITH HIM, HOWEVER, HE SAID THAT CHOU EN LAI HAD BEEN STABBED. THE WOUND WAS NOT SERIOUS AND HE IS WELL. THE WEAPON USED WAS A PENKNIFE. SINCE THIS INCIDENT, SECURITY PRECAUTIONS FOR LEADING PARTY MEMBERS HAVE BEEN TIGHTENED. FOR EXAMPLE, BUCK HAS A BODYGUARD AT ALL TIMES. ALTHOUGH HE PROTESTED, HE WAS TOLD THAT THE CITIES ARE VERY CROWDED AND THEY WOULD NOT TAKE THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR ANYTHING HAPPENING TO HIM WHILE HE WAS IN CHINA. HE WAS PARTICULARLY INSTRUCTED CONCERNING WALKING THE CITY STREETS AT NIGHT, IN OTHER WORDS, THIS WAS FORBIDDEN. SHE STATED BUCK SAID MAO TSE TUNG TOOK A PERSONAL INTEREST IN HIS COMFORTS AND SENT HIM A COMPLETE WARDROBE, BEFITTING HIS STATION IN LIFE AND THE CLIMATE, TO BE WORN WHILE HE WAS IN CHINA. THE POLITBURO OF THE CP OF CHINA HONORED HIM WITH A BIRTHDAY PARTY AT THE HOME OF CHU TEH. INFORMANT FURTHER ADVISED THAT HE ARRANGED WITH FOSTER TO HAVE ALL DOCUMENTS FOSTER WANTS TO SEND TO RUSSIA TRANSMITTED THROUGH THE INFORMANT FOR DELIVERY TO CANADA. INFO CONCERNING THE ABOVE WAS ALSO FURNISHED BY NY 1697-S* AND WILL BE SUBMITTED TO THE BUREAU BY SEPARATE

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PAGE FIVE FROM NEW YORK 162100

COMMUNICATION. INFORMANT FURTHER ADVISED HE WAS PRESENT IN THE ROOM IN THE PRINCE GEORGE HOTEL IN NYC WHEN MASCOLO MET WITH ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG ON FEBRUARY 14, LAST. SINCE MASCOLO SAID SHE HAD TO PERSONALLY DELIVER THE MESSAGE FROM BUCK TO TRACHTENBERG, INFORMANT HAD TO FEIGN DISINTEREST IN THE CONVERSATION WHICH WAS CARRIED ON IN LOW TONES. SHE HAD A LIST OF NAMES AND TRACHTENBERG SAID THAT IF SHE GAVE HIM THE LIST, HE WOULD BE ABLE TO BETTER UNDERSTAND THE ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS OBTAINED FOR HIM BY BUCK. IN THE OPINION OF THE INFORMANT, TRACHTENBERG HAD ASKED THE RUSSIANS TO APPROVE ROYALTIES FOR CERTAIN WRITERS. AT ONE TIME DURING THE CONVERSATION, TRACHTENBERG SAID THAT HE HAD ALREADY RECEIVED MONEY FOR AN INDIVIDUAL SINCE HE LAST SAW MASCOLO. INFORMANT ONLY HEARD A NAME WHEN TRACHTENBERG WAS UNABLE TO READ MASCOLO'S NOTES. THE ONLY NAMES MENTIONED WERE HERBERT APTHEKER, BOB DUNNE, AND JIM ALLEN. NEW CENTURY PUBLISHERS WAS MENTIONED SEVERAL TIMES. OCCASIONALLY, TRACHTENBERG WOULD SAY THIS PERSON DOES NOT DESERVE ANY PAYMENT. MASCOLO WOULD REPLY THAT IT HAS ALREADY BEEN ARRANGED, AND IT IS TOO LATE TO CHANGE IT NOW. TRACHTENBERG SAID THAT HE WAS WELL PLEASED AND THAT SHE SHOULD TELL TIM BUCK THAT HE HAD DONE A GOOD JOB. MASCOLO TODD TRACHTENBERG THE RUSSIANS WERE MOST ANXIOUS TO RECEIVE [redacted] "ECONOMIC NOTES" [redacted]. HE REPLIED THAT HE HAD SENT THEM SOME ISSUES. SHE SAID THEY MUST HAVE GOTTEN LOST IN THE GENERAL SHUFFLE AND THAT IT WOULD BE BEST TO SEND THEM TO* ________ . SHE THEN POINTED TO SOMETHING WRITTEN ON THE PIECE OF PAPER. AT THIS POINT CG 5824-S* JOINED THE OTHER THREE. TRACHTENBERG SAID THAT HE KNEW ABOUT THE PLAN TO HAVE FOSTER GO TO RUSSIA. HE SAID THAT A SERIES OF STEPS IS BEING PLANNED. FIRST THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT WOULD BE ASKED TO DISMISS OR SUSPEND THE SMITH ACT INDICTMENT AGAINST FOSTER BECAUSE OF HIS HEALTH. SUBSEQUENTLY, THE GOVERNMENT WOULD BE REQUESTED

ictd by 4/17/58

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PAGE SIX FROM NEW YORK 152100

TO ALLOW FOSTER, FOR HUMANITARIAN REASONS, TO GO TO RUSSIA. HE STATED THAT BOTH PHYSICIANS AND ATTORNEYS ARE WORKING ON THIS. TRACHTENBERG ALSO STATED THAT JACK SHULMAN STARTED A CAMPAIGN TO RAISE FUNDS FOR FOSTER SINCE MONEY WAS NOT AVAILABLE TO PAY FOR THE NURSES. HOWEVER, SINCE THERE ARE NOT SUFFICIENT FUNDS FOR THE NATIONAL OFFICE AND FOR [redacted] THE WORKER [redacted], TRACHTENBERG AND OTHERS IN THE NATIONAL OFFICE FELT THAT IT WOULD NOT BE ADVISABLE TO PRIVATELY COLLECT MONEY FOR FOSTER. THEREFORE, SHULMAN WAS INSTRUCTED TO STOP THIS CAMPAIGN.

RECEIVED: 2:54 AM TELETYPE

3:10 AM CODING UNIT BLH

NOTE: BLANK PORTION OMITTED FROM MESSAGE, AWAITING CORRECTION

CC: MR. [illegible]MONT
AND [illegible] SUPERVISOR Mr. Baumgardner

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(Rev. 11-8-57)

REC 9

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☐ **Radio** ☒ **Teletype**

URGENT 2-16-58 2:12 AM JJA

TO DIRECTOR AND SAC, CHICAGO

REC 9

FROM SAC, NEW YORK 152400

SOLO

CP, USA, INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, IS - C. DUE TO THE NATURE OF THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION, THE FACT THAT THE SECURITY OF 2 HIGHLY PLACED INFORMANTS IS INVOLVED, AND THEIR FUTURE OPERATIONS MAY BE AFFECTED, IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT THIS INFO NOT BE DISSEMINATED OUTSIDE OF THE BUREAU AT THIS TIME. THIS INFO WAS FURNISHED BY CG 5824-S*, AND ADDITIONAL INFO WILL BE RECEIVED FROM NEW YORK 694-S* ON FEBRUARY 15, INSTANT. ON FEBRUARY 14, LAST, ELIZABETH MASCOLO APPEARED AT THE NEW YORK OFFICE OF NEW YORK 694-S*. SHE STATED THAT TIM BUCK, HEAD OF LPP OF CANADA, HAD RETURNED TO CANADA FROM RUSSIA AND CHINA ON FEBRUARY 13, LAST. HE URGED HER TO GO TO NEW YORK CITY IMMEDIATELY AND DELIVER MESSAGES IN PERSON TO EUGENE DENNIS, WILLIAM Z. FOSTER, AND ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG. BUCK SAID THIS INFO MIGHT ASSIST DENNIS DURING THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE MEETING WHICH BUCK THOUGHT WAS BEING HELD THE WEEKEND OF FEBRUARY 22, 23, INSTANT. CG 5824-S* WAS CALLED TO THE OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK INFORMANT AND SUBSEQUENTLY CONTACTED DENNIS WHO WAS ATTENDING A MEETING OF THE NEC. DENNIS REFUSED TO LEAVE THE NEC MEETING TO MEET WITH MASCOLO AND URGED THE CHICAGO INFORMANT TO REPRESENT HIM. INFORMANT IS OF THE OPINION DENNIS WOULD NOT HAVE MET DIRECTLY WITH MASCOLO UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES. MASCOLO, AFTER SOME DELIBER-

Bureau (Informant)

Mascolo

Russia

Buck

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-3-81-8118

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

6-20-00 SP4BJA-MB 906318

~~REC 9~~ 100-3-~~81-8118~~

Mr. Belmont

76 MAR 7 1958

EX-136

16 MAR 4 1958

100-428091-

NOT RECORDED

70 MAR 24 1958

MAR 25 1958

4-41 (Rev. 11-6-57)

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PAGE TWO OF NEW YORK 152400

ATION, FINALLY AGREED TO GIVE THE INFO INTENDED FOR DENNIS TO THE CHICAGO INFORMANT FOR DELIVERY TO DENNIS.AS OF THE MORNING OF FEBRUARY 15, INSTANT, DENNIS WAS STILL NOT IN POSSESSION OF THIS INFO. MASCOLO SAID THAT BUCK'S MESSAGE TO DENNIS WAS THAT THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE CPUSA COME TO MOSCOW. MASCOLO SAID THAT THIS MEANS THAT MORRIS CHILDS AND ANYONE ELSE SELECTED BY DENNIS SHOULD COME TO MOSCOW. THE AMERICAN SECTION OF THE CCCPSU WAS HAPPY TO LEARN ABOUT THIS PROPOSAL AND URGED THAT IT BE CARRIED THROUGH AS SOON AS POSSIBLE. ARRANGEMENTS FOR TRAVEL SHOULD BE HANDLED IN THE USA WITH AMERICAN PAPERS, IF POSSIBLE. IF THIS IS NOT POSSIBLE, THE BRAZILIAN CP WILL GIVE SOME ASSISTANCE. BUCK SHOULD BE CONTACTED IF IT IS NECESSARY TO UTILIZE THE BRAZILIAN CP. FURTHER, MOSCOW WOULD LIKE TO HAVE 2 SETS OF ALL MATERIAL PERTAINING TO THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE CURRENT MEETING OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE CPUSA. EVEN IF THESE DOCUMENTS ARE INCOMPLETE, THEY SHOULD BE SENT VIA TIM BUCK AND LATER OTHER DOCUMENTS SHOULD FOLLOW. FURTHER, THE CP OF CHINA WANTS A QUOTE ACTIVE RELATIONSHIP UNQUOTE DIRECTLY WITH THE CPUSA THROUGH DENNIS. FURTHER, DENNIS SHOULD BE TOLD THAT THE FUTURE OF WILLIAM Z. FOSTER WAS DISCUSSED BY BUCK WITH THE HIGHEST AUTHORITIES IN MOSCOW. FOSTER WILL BE WELCOMED IF HE COMES TO RUSSIA FOR TREATMENT OR TO LIVE. HIS FAMILY WOULD ALSO BE WELCOME, AND IT IS FELT THAT IT WOULD BE GOOD FOR HIS GRANDDAUGHTER IN RUSSIA FOR FOSTER AND HIS FAMILY TO COME TO RUSSIA. MASCOLO ALSO TOLD THE INFORMANT TO TELL DENNIS THAT BUCK HAD SEEN [redacted] [redacted] HAS WRITTEN [redacted] AND BUCK CARRIED [redacted] WITH HIM TO ENGLAND AND MAILED IT FROM THERE TO CANADA. [redacted] WANT AN ADDRESS TO WHICH THEY CAN SEND THE LETTERS TO EUGENE AND PEGGY DENNIS. DENNIS IS ALSO

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441 (Rev. 11-8-57)

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☐ **Radio** ☒ XX **Teletype**

PAGE THREE OF NEW YORK 152400

TO BE TOLD THAT LEADING COMRADES OF THE CPSU WOULD LIKE TO SEE MORE MATERIAL ON THE SOVIET UNION PRINTED IN THE CPUSA PRESS, PARTICULARLY QUOTE THE WORKER UNQUOTE. ARRANGEMENTS WILL BE MADE TO SUPPLY QUOTE THE WORKER UNQUOTE, WITH A DAILY PRESS SERVICE FROM MOSCOW. THIS OVERSEAS PRESS SERVICE WILL COME TO CANADA AND WILL BE REMAILED FROM THERE. BUCK WANTS TO KNOW IF THIS SERVICE SHOULD BE MAILED DIRECTLY TO THE OFFICE OF QUOTE THE WORKER UNQUOTE, OR TO SOME OTHER ADDRESS. THE RUSSIANS WOULD ALSO LIKE TO HAVE A CORRESPONDENT IF QUOTE POLITICALLY UNQUOTE QUALIFIED, HE CAN BE A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE CPUSA IN MOSCOW. IF THIS IS NOT EXPEDIENT AT THIS TIME, THE CPUSA SHOULD NOT BE WORRIED ABOUT IT. MEANWHILE, THE QUOTE CANADIAN TRIBUNE UNQUOTE WILL SEND A CORRESPONDENT TO MOSCOW, AND HE WILL REPRESENT THE CPUSA PRESS FROM A NEWS POINT OF VIEW. HE WILL RECEIVE ASSISTANCE FROM THE AMERICAN SECTION OF THE FOREIGN DEPARTMENT OF THE CCCPSU. THE AMERICAN SECTION OF THECCCPSU WOULD LIKE TO GET TWO COPIES OF ALL CPUSA MATERIAL AND WOULD ALSO LIKE THE CPUSA TO ESTABLISH RELATIONSHIPS WITH THE CP OF CANADA. THE AMERICAN SECTION OF THE CCCPSU ALSO WANTS LABOR AND ECONOMIC FACTS CONCERNING THE US. THE CP OF CHINA IS ALSO ANXIOUS TO OBTAIN SIMILAR MATERIAL. IF DENNIS WANTS TO PERSONALLY WRITE TO BUCK, HE SHOULD SEND A LETTER TO [redacted] [redacted] IF HE WANTS TO WRITE TO THE CP OF CHINA, THE ADDRESS IS G.YOU, POST OFFICE BOX 509, PEKING, CHINA. CG 5824-S * COMMENTED THAT THIS MESSAGE IS RECOGNITION OF THE CPSU THAT DENNIS IS THE LEADER OF THE CPUSA. MASCOLO ALSO MET WITH TRACHTENBERG ON FEBRUARY 14, LAST, IN THE PRESENCE OF NY INFORMANT, AND THE NY INFORMANT WAS TO ACCOMPANY HER TO THE RESIDENCE OF FOSTER ON THE MORNING OF FEBRUARY 15, INSTANT. ADDITIONAL DETAILS WILL BE OBTAINED FROM NY 694-S* ON FEBRUARY 16 INSTANT, AND THE BUREAU ADVISED. IT IS URGED THAT UTMOST CARE BE USED IN HANDLING THIS VERY DELICATE INFO.

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If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

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☐ **Radio** ☒ **Teletype**

PAGE FOUR OF NEW YORK 152400

RECEIVED: 2:52 AM TELETYPE UNIT

3:13 AM CODING UNIT RN-CCA

CC: MR. BELMONT
~~AND SUPERVISOR~~
DOM. INTEL. DIVISION

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : A. H. Belmont

FROM : F. J. Baumgardner

DATE: 2/15/58

SUBJECT: CP, USA
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
IS - C

Solo

SEARCH
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CREATE 3116181
DELETE

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At noon on 2/15/58 ASAC Norman McCabe of the New York Office called and stated that NY 694-S and CG 5824-S had reported some most significant information concerning international relations between the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA) and the Communist Party, Soviet Union (CPSU). Mr. McCabe stated that Elizabeth Mascolo, common-law wife of Tim Buck, Canadian CP leader, had come to New York and relayed information to our two informants from her husband. The information furnished by our informants is set out as follows:

On 2/14/58 Elizabeth Mascolo arrived unannounced at the office of NY 694-S in New York. She told him that Buck had returned to Canada on Wednesday, 2/12/58, and told her that she should proceed immediately to New York City with messages which she should personally deliver to Eugene Dennis, Alexander Trachtenberg and William Z. Foster. It is noted that Buck had just returned from a trip of a two-months' duration in Russia and China. NY 694-S contacted CG 5824-S at the National Office of the CPUSA and had him come to the office of NY 694-S to talk with Mascolo. CG 5824-S returned to the National Office and was able to contact Dennis, but Dennis told him that he was involved in a meeting and told CG 5824-S to get the message for him. This is the message that Mascolo gave to the Chicago informant for delivery to Dennis:

The Central Committee of the CP of the Soviet Union welcomed proposals that were made by Buck that a representative or representatives of the CPUSA go to Moscow for conferences with the CPSU. Mascolo said that this meant CG 5824-S and any other representative that the CPUSA might select to go with him. The American Section of the Foreign Department of the Central Committee of the CPSU was pleased to hear about this proposal and urged that it be carried through as soon as is expedient. Arrangements for travel should be handled with American passports and other papers, if possible. If this is not possible, the CP of Brazil will give assistance in this regard. If the assistance of the CP of Brazil is needed, Buck should be contacted for details.

1 - Belmont
1 - Baumgardner
1 - Thornton
FJB:1958

Memo White House and AG 2-17-58 cel

100-3-81

ORIGINAL FILED

LITMENT
NY INT. SEC.

REC 69

FEB 27 1958

100-428091-

NOT RECORDED

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6-28-00 BY SP4BJA-ALB
906318

65 FEB 28 1958

MAR 24 1958

Memorandum for A. H. Belmont
Re: CPUSA
International Relations

Further, Moscow would like to have two copies of all material pertaining to the present proceedings of the National Committee of CPUSA. If this material is not completely available, what is available should be transmitted as soon as possible with the other material following later. This material to be sent to Russia via Canada and Tim Buck. Further, CP of China wants an "active relationship" directly with the CPUSA through Eugene Dennis.

Mascolo also had some information for Dennis with regard to what she would discuss with Foster. Dennis should be told that Foster and his future were discussed with the highest authorities in Moscow and that they welcomed him to Russia. He will be welcomed whether he wants to come for treatment or to visit permanently. The Russians also welcomed Foster's family and feel that it might be beneficial for Foster's granddaughter if Foster's family would accompany him to Russia.

Dennis should also be told that Buck lived with [redacted] Buck brought a copy of [redacted] with him to England and mailed it from England to Canada. It has not arrived in Canada as yet, but will be made available to Dennis when received. Further [redacted] would appreciate a "good address" to which they might mail correspondence to Eugene and Peggy Dennis. Further, [redacted] ? CPSU Dennis is to be told that the leading comrades of the CPUSA would like to see more material on the Soviet Union printed in the CPUSA press, particularly "The Worker." The Russians will make arrangements to supply "The Worker" with a daily press service which is called something like Overseas Press. This service will come to Canada and will be remailed from there. Tim Buck wants to know from Dennis if this service should be sent to the office of "The Worker" or to some other address. In addition, the Russians would like to have a correspondent of "The Worker" stationed in Moscow. If this correspondent is "politically qualified," he could be the representative between the CPUSA and the CPSU. Dennis should be instructed, however, that

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b7C

if this is not expedient at this time, the CPUSA should not worry much about it. In the meantime, "The Canadian Tribune" will send a correspondent who will also represent the CPUSA press from a news point of view. Mascolo stated that this correspondent for "The Canadian Tribune" had not been selected as yet. When this correspondent arrives in Moscow, he will receive assistance from the American Section of the Foreign Department of the Central Committee of the CPSU.

This American Section would also like to obtain copies of all material presently being disseminated by the CPUSA. This American Section would also like to have the CPUSA establish a relationship with the CP of Canada. This American Section also wants material in regard to labor and economic conditions in the U.S. Arrangements for economic notes and labor notes to be sent to Russia via Canada will be made with Trachtenberg. The CP of China is also desirous of obtaining the same type of material. This will also be discussed by Mascolo with Trachtenberg. Dennis should be given the address [redacted] for purposes of sending any correspondence to Tim Buck. If the CPUSA wants to correspond directly with the CP of China, material should be sent to G. You, Post Office Box 509, Peking, China.

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b7C

CG 5824-S commented that this message for Dennis from the leadership of CPSU means a recognition of Dennis as the leader of the CPUSA. NY 694-S was present on the afternoon of 2/14/58 when Mascolo talked with Trachtenberg. NY 694-S was also going to accompany Mascolo to the residence of Foster on the morning of 2/15/58. Details of the meet between Mascolo and Trachtenberg and Mascolo and Foster will be obtained from NY 694-S on the afternoon of 2/15/58.

OBSERVATIONS:

It would appear from the statement of the Soviets that they want CG 5824-S to come to Russia as soon as is feasible; that our intensive efforts over the past year to guide our informant into a position where he would be selected to act as liaison between the CPUSA and the CPSU is rapidly coming to a successful climax.

Memorandum for A. H. Belmont
Re: CPUSA
International Relations

ACTION:

This matter is being followed extremely closely at the Seat of Government to insure it will be successfully carried out.

This is the preliminary report of CG 5824-S, who had to return to the National Committee meeting at once. Necessarily it must be handled most carefully both from the standpoint of action to be taken by the Bureau to capitalize on this information and from the standpoint of possible dissemination. When full details are received from both CG 5824-S and NY 694-S, we will be in a better position to consider both of these lines of action.

Good

I think as soon as possible we should disseminate to Cutler for the President & to A.G. with highest security classification

H

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

GIR 111

TO : Mr. L. V. Boardman 9-3-57

FROM : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: August 30, 1957

cc Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Central Research
Mr. Baumgardner
Mr. Thornton
Mr. Donohue

Tolson
Nichols
Boardman
Belmont
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
Nease
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

SUBJECT: COURIER SYSTEM BETWEEN COMMUNIST PARTY, USA, AND COMMUNIST PARTY, SOVIET UNION

CONF. INFT. CG 5824-S

SoLo

Pam 2-1

Baumgardner

BACKGROUND:

We have been trying for sometime to produce direct evidence of the fact that the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), follows orders and takes direction from the Communist Party, Soviet Union (CP-SU). If we are able to develop such evidence it would not only strengthen our case against the CPUSA but would enhance tremendously the Bureau's prestige as an intelligence agency.

We know that current leaders of the CPUSA have been discussing the need to establish direct contact with the CP-SU in Moscow. In this regard, Eugene Dennis, secretary of National Affairs, CPUSA, told CG 5824-S on July 29, 1957, that the CPUSA should start rebuilding connections with the CP-SU and suggested it would be a very good idea if the informant would consider taking a trip to Russia. The informant told Dennis such a trip would have to have more authority than the suggestion of one individual. Dennis dropped the matter at that point.

ORIGINAL FILED IN 61-7665-569

MEETING BETWEEN TIM BUCK AND CG 5824-S:

E

CG 5824-S, representing the CPUSA on July 3, 1957, had a meeting with Tim Buck, General Secretary of the Labor Progressive Party of Canada at Toronto. Informant told Buck that he is now a member of a foreign relations committee of the CPUSA and is being proposed for the position of International Secretary to coordinate contacts between the CPUSA and other Communist Parties. Buck indicated that he was pleased that informant had been chosen for this position and said if informant needs any help in communicating with Moscow or to establish a more efficient method of communicating with Moscow, he would be glad to help. Informant told Buck that he had discussed with Eugene Dennis, Sid Stein, and Fred Fine the need to establish direct

Russia

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 10-30-96 BY SP3 BTJ/bf #396331

FJB:pat/jas
(7)

MAR 25 1958
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~~RECORDED - 14~~
~~INDEXED - 14~~

8 SEP 4 1957 100-428091

NOT RECORDED
~~70~~ MAR 21 1958

contact with the CP-SU, Moscow. Informant also told Buck that he had conveyed to the above party leaders the information Buck had given to informant after Buck's latest trip to Moscow to the effect that the CP-SU would like to speak to a representative of the American party in Russia. Informant indicated to Buck that a decision would be made on this matter soon by the CPUSA and the big problem is travel papers and even if a passport could be obtained, the American representative could not leave directly from the United States. Buck indicated he understood and suggested that everything possible should be done to get travel papers from the United States and he could more efficiently arrange for transportation from Canada to Europe so there would be no problem of being stopped. In addition, he would communicate with Russia to inform them that someone from the United States is traveling to Russia.

OBSERVATIONS:

This is a most significant development of which we should take full advantage. The type of intelligence and evidence our informant could produce by talking face to face with Russian CP leaders in Moscow would be invaluable.

Leaders of the CPUSA have indicated dissatisfaction with the system of communication between the Soviet Union and the CPUSA. Within the past year informants have reported that an attempt might be made to set up a courier system but until now nothing as definite as above-outlined has developed. In CG 5824-S we have the best possibility in the Bureau's history of establishing a pipeline through which we can obtain evidence of a tie-in between the CP-SU and the CPUSA. Informant has established himself through recent trips to Mexico and Canada as a logical choice in the minds of Party leaders for this courier position. Informant has indicated his availability to the Party on other assignments and there is no reason why he could not likewise on this occasion.

One of the most favorable factors from our standpoint, should the Party select our informant as a liaison agent, is the fact he would have the position of CP representative and we would not have to establish a cover for him. This has been an almost unsurmountable problem in the past when we have attempted to set up such an operation.

Memorandum for Mr. Boardman
RE: COURIER SYSTEM BETWEEN
CPUSA AND CPSU

CG 5824-S

The biggest problem which will have to be solved in this operation is that of securing travel papers. If the party is not able to handle this aspect, it is possible that Tim Buck might be of some assistance as there has been considerable travel by the Canadian party between Canada and Europe without any unusual incidents. If the party makes any concrete suggestions to CG 5824-S regarding such a trip, we will have to carefully weigh the possibilities of informant getting into trouble through passport complications and thereby jeopardizing his future value to the Bureau. When the party gives CG 5824-S more encouragement and specific instructions, we will be in a position to properly advise informant. Since this is a most important development, we should alert Chicago to keep the informant aware of its possibilities and follow closely with the informant.

ACTION:

On 8-29-57 ASAC Schmit, Chicago, advised informant was going to Canada to attend the national plenum of the Canadian party on the instructions of the CP, USA. Thereafter he will report to the National Executive Committee of the CP, USA, in New York. While in Canada informant will inquire if the opportunity presents itself of the Canadian leaders concerning the possibilities of traveling to Moscow by way of Canada as a representative of the CP, USA. Chicago is alert to this situation and its importance to the Bureau's operations and the necessity for the informant to be most discreet so as not to jeopardize his position. Both the Chicago Office and the Bureau will carefully follow all developments and you will be kept advised.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6-28-00 BY SP4KJ AML G06318

TO : Mr. L. V. Boardman DATE: May 16, 1957

FROM : Mr. A. H. Belmont

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

1 - Mr. Boardman
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Bly
1 - Mr. Cotter
1 - Mr. Donohue
1 - Mr. Thornton

Solo

Tolson
Nichols
Boardman
Belmont ✓
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CG 5824-S, one of our most highly placed informants, recently attended the national convention of the Labor Progressive Party (LPP), which is the Communist Party of Canada, as observer from Communist Party (CP), USA. While in Canada, informant had contact with various LPP functionaries as result of which following interesting possibilities developed: (1) during course of conversing with one Valdez, who represented CP of Mexico at LPP national convention, informant arranged for all communications between CPUSA and CP of Mexico to pass through him. Valdez also invited CPUSA to send a representative to attend a meeting of Central Committee of CP of Mexico on 5/11/57; (2) Tim Buck, general secretary, LPP, told informant that Communist Party of Soviet Union (CPSU) wants CPUSA to take greater interest in Latin American affairs. Buck further stated CPSU wants leading member of CPUSA to go to Russia to discuss activities of CPUSA. During conversation, Buck stated that if CPUSA representative could go to Mexico for one month he could be transported to Russia regardless of passport difficulties; (3) while in contact with John Weir, member of national committee, LPP, Weir told informant he could arrange for meeting in Canada between CPUSA representative and Russian diplomatic or trade personnel.

Upon return from Canada, informant advised Eugene Dennis, member of national committee, CPUSA, of his Canadian visit. While Dennis was noncommittal regarding possibility of meeting between CPUSA representative and Russian diplomatic or trade personnel in Canada, he evidenced great interest in CP of Mexico and stated CPUSA must strengthen its relationships not only in Latin America but in all international affairs. When informant mentioned invitation of CP of Mexico for a CPUSA representative to attend meeting in Mexico, Dennis urged informant to go as CPUSA representative. He also suggested that while there, informant should attempt to contact Frederick Vanderbilt Field, Albert Maltz and other former American [illegible]ing in Mexico, who might be induced to contribute to CPUSA.

Dennis ruled out any possibility that he would meet with representatives of CPSU outside of United States. He did mention possibility that someone from CPUSA, while attending the World Festival of Youth to be held in Moscow, Russia, in July, 1957, might act as

100-3-81

WCT:AOB

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-3-81-7832

INDEXED - 1
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EX-126
MAY 28 1957

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SEARCH
UPDATE
CREATE 3/16/81
DELETE

100-42-8091-
NOT RECORDED
70 MAR 21 1958

5-WS

66 JUN 3 1957

CPUSA representative to CPSU. No concrete decisions, however, were made regarding this matter.

By teletype 5/6/57, Chicago was authorized to have informant go to Mexico as CPUSA representative. He departed from Chicago on 5/9/57. Upon his return we will, of course, obtain detailed information concerning this matter.

OBSERVATIONS:

The situation as it is developing appears to offer one of the best possibilities we have had in recent years to develop legally admissible evidence to the effect that CPUSA is directed and controlled by Russia, as well as valuable intelligence data relative to activities between CPUSA and other communist parties in this hemisphere.

While he may take no positive steps in the immediate future, it appears that Eugene Dennis will ultimately designate a CPUSA representative to meet with the Russians either in Moscow or some other locality. The possibility of our informant being selected for such an assignment is certainly a factor which we must explore to the utmost. Upon his return from Mexico and subsequent report to Dennis regarding his trip there, the informant may be able to obtain additional information relative to the above developments.

ACTION:

We will continue to give this matter our closest attention.

4-41 (Rev. 3-20-56)

DECODED COPY

Tolson
Nichols
Boardman
Belmont
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
Nease
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

☒ XX **Radio** ☐ **Teletype**

URGENT 4-26-57

TO DIRECTOR AND SAC, NEW YORK

FROM SAC, CHICAGO 261712 Solo

Chicago

SASH. ESPIONAGE-R. RE CG AIRTEL TO BUREAU AND NY APRIL 22, LAST, CAPTIONED, ~~QUOTE~~ "CG 5824-S*" ~~UNQUOTE~~, WHICH ADVISED INFORMANT WAS PROCEEDING TO CANADA WHERE THE 6TH NATIONAL CONVENTION OF THE LABOR PROGRESSIVE PARTY (LPP), THE CP OF CANADA, WAS IN SESSION. IN BRIEF INTERVIEW, INFORMANT FURNISHED THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION ON APRIL 25 LAST. INFORMANT ARRIVED IN TORONTO TOO LATE TO ATTEND THE NATIONAL CONVENTION BUT OBTAINED COPIES OF ALL DOCUMENTS PREPARED THUS FAR IN CONNECTION WITH THE CONVENTION. THESE INCLUDE THE KEYNOTE SPEECH BY TIM BUCK, A DECLARATION ON THE PARTY ADOPTED AT THE CONVENTION, A DRAFT PROGRAMATIC STATEMENT, A DRAFT POLICY RESOLUTION AND THE FINANCIAL REPORT FOR 1956. INFORMANT WAS BRIEFED ON THE RESULTS OF THE CONVENTION BY BUCK, WHO WAS ELECTED THE LEADER OF THE PARTY AT THE CONVENTION. INFORMANT MET FOR 2 DAYS WITH THE NEW NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE LPP. THIS COMMITTEE CONSISTS OF 51 MEMBERS, NOT ALL OF WHOM ATTENDED THIS MEETING. INFORMANT ALSO MET WITH PERSONS WHO WILL CONSTITUTE THE NEW SECRETARIAT OF THE LPP. THESE PERSONS ARE TIM BUCK, GENERAL SECRETARY; LESLIE MORRIS, EDITOR OF THE ~~QUOTE~~ "CANADIAN TRIBUNE" ~~UNQUOTE~~ AND THE PERSON GENERALLY IN CHARGE OF ALL LPP PUBLICATIONS, AND BILL KASHTON, ORGANIZATIONAL SECRETARY. INFORMANT ALSO MET WITH ONE VALDEZ (PH), FRATERNAL DELEGATE FROM CP OF MEXICO TO NATIONAL CONVENTION OF LPP. INFORMANT ARRANGED FOR COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN CP OF MEXICO AND CP, USA, TO PASS THROUGH INFORMANT. MEXICAN CP WILL HAVE A NATIONAL CONVENTION IN 1958 AND THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE IS SCHEDULED TO MEET ON MAY 11, NEXT. VALDEZ INVITED A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE CP, USA, TO ATTEND THIS MEETING IN MAY. RE THE CANADIANS, THE INFORMANT LEARNED THAT THE NATIONAL CONVENTION WAS A

Canada

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 3-20-00 BY SP4 BJA/HS #906318

ORIGINAL FILED IN 65-62042-92

R 25 1958

MAY 13 1957

EX 105

~~RECORDED - 81~~

100-428091-

NOT RECORDED 70 MAR 21 1958

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

Mr. Belmont

4-41 (Rev. 3-20-56)

Tolson ____
Nichols ____
Boardman ____
Belmont ____
Mohr ____
Parsons ____
Rosen ____
Tamm ____
Trotter ____
Nease ____
Tele. Room ____
Holloman ____
Gandy ____

DECODED COPY

☐ **Radio** ☐ **Teletype**

PAGE TWO:

Communist Party, Soviet Union

VICTORY FOR TIM BUCK. EVERY BASIC PROPOSITION ADVOCATED BY THE LEADERSHIP AROUND TIM BUCK WAS ADOPTED. THUS, THE CONVENTION SUPPORTED PROLETARIAN INTERNATIONALISM, WHICH MEANS SUPPORT OF THE CPSU. IT SUPPORTED MARXISM-LENINISM, THE IDEA OF A VANGUARD PARTY AND THE CONCEPT OF DEMOCRATIC CENTRALISM. INFORMANT STATED THAT THESE RESULTS SHOW THAT THE CANADIAN CP IS IN THE GRIP OF THE RUSSIANS. THE OPPOSITION, WHICH CONSISTED OF JOE SALSBERG, STEWART SMITH AND CHARLES SIMS, WAS COMPLETELY DEFEATED AND REMOVED FROM THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE. THIS GROUP IS THE EQUIVALENT OF THE GATES FACTION IN THE CP, USA. BUCK STATED THE LPP HAD A REGISTRATION IN FEBRUARY AND THAT MEMBERSHIP IS LESS THAN 5000. HE SAID THAT WHILE THERE HAVE BEEN LOSSES, RECRUITING HAS RECOUPED THE LOSSES. SAM CARR TOLD INFORMANT THAT BUCK IS A QUOTE BLOODY LIAR UNQUOTE AND THAT THE MEMBERSHIP IS ABOUT 3000. BUCK TOLD INFORMANT THAT CP, USA, IS IN THE DOG HOUSE AS FAR AS THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNIST MOVEMENT IS CONCERNED. BUCK SAID THE CPSU WANTS CP, USA, TO TAKE A GREATER INTEREST IN LATIN AMERICAN AFFAIRS. BUCK ALSO STATED THAT NIKITA (LNU)*, DESCRIBED BY BUCK AS HEAD OF THE AMERICAN SECTION IN THE INTERNATIONAL DEPARTMENT OF THE CPSU, WANTS A LEADING PERSON FROM THE CP, USA, TO TALK WITH THE CPSU AND KEEP THE RUSSIANS INFORMED ON DEVELOPMENTS IN CP, USA. BUCK SAID THAT IF A LEADING MEMBER OF CP, USA, COULD GO TO MEXICO FOR 1 MONTH, HE COULD BE TRANSPORTED TO RUSSIA, REGARDLESS OF PASSPORT DIFFICULTIES. INFORMANT ALSO TALKED WITH JOHN WEIR, FORMER STUDENT AT LENIN SCHOOL AND CURRENT MEMBER OF NATIONAL COMMITTEE AND NATIONAL EXECUTIVE OF LPP IN CHARGE OF SLOVAK SECTION. WEIR WAS IN RUSSIA IN THE FALL OF 1956 AND IS PERSONAL FRIEND OF INFORMANT. WEIR STATED THAT HE MEETS WITH RUSSIANS IN CANADA AND COULD ARRANGE FOR A MEETING BETWEEN RUSSIANS AND A REPRESENTATIVE OF CP, USA, IN CANADA. INFORMANT OF OPINION RUSSIANS REFERRED TO BY WEIR WOULD BE DIPLOMATIC OR TRADE PERSONNEL. INFORMANT

* Last Name Unknown

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

8-41 (Rev. 3-20-56)

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Nichols
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DECODED COPY

☐ **Radio** ☐ **Teletype**

PAGE THREE:

CONFIDENT CANADIANS DO NOT SUSPECT HIM OR NY 694-S* AS A RESULT OF IRVING POTASH ARREST. INFORMANT BELIEVES OLD CONTACTS CEMENTED AND NEW ONES ESTABLISHED AS A RESULT OF THIS TRIP. DETAILS WILL BE SUBMITTED AS SOON AS THEY CAN BE OBTAINED FROM INFORMANT, WHO MAY HAVE TO PROCEED TO NYC TO REPORT RESULTS OF THIS TRIP TO FULL NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF CP, USA, IF SO INSTRUCTED ON APRIL 26, INSTANT. INFORMANT OF OPINION HE WAS UNDER PHYSICAL SURVEILLANCE IN TORONTO AND THUS PROMPT DISSEMINATION TO CANADIAN OFFICIALS MIGHT JEOPARDIZE THE SECURITY OF INFORMANT.

RECEIVED: 5:57 PM RADIO

7:58 PM CODING UNIT RB

MR. BELMONT
AND SUPERVISOR
DOM. INTEL. DIVISION

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

mk

Thornton

~~RECORDED~~ - 27 ~~100-3-81-1515~~

EX-126

SAC, Albany (Orig. & 1)

November 2, 1956

Director, FBI (100-3-81)

100-428091

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA -
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

During the course of the recent Internal Security-Espionage Conference held at the Seat of Government on October 22 and 23, 1956, discussion was had concerning information recently received by Bureau sources that both the Soviet officials in Russia and Party officials in this country are dissatisfied with the system of communications between the Soviet Union and the CPUSA.

In this regard, it is noted that John Williamson, convicted Smith Act subject who accepted voluntary deportation to Scotland in 1955, is presently residing in London, England, and is serving as a medium for the transmission of information between the Soviet Union and the CPUSA. It is noted, however, that Gene Dennis, general secretary, CPUSA, has recently observed that Williamson is unsatisfactory in this capacity, primarily because he is out of touch with the American scene.

2 cc -
Albuquerque
Anchorage
Atlanta
Baltimore
Birmingham
Boston
Buffalo
Butte
Charlotte
Chicago
Cincinnati
Cleveland
Dallas
Denver
Detroit
El Paso
Honolulu
Houston
Indianapolis
Kansas City

2 cc - Knoxville
Little Rock
Los Angeles
Louisville
Memphis
Miami
Milwaukee
Minneapolis
Mobile
Newark
New Haven
New Orleans
New York
Norfolk
Oklahoma City
Omaha
Philadelphia
Phoenix
Pittsburgh
Portland
Richmond

2 cc - St. Louis
Salt Lake City
San Antonio
San Diego
San Francisco
San Juan
Savannah
Seattle
Springfield
WFO

CT:AOB
(115)

Note - See memo Belmont to Boardman, 11/1/56, captioned as above. CT:AOB

MAILED 6
NOV 5 1956
COMM-FBI

RECD-READING ROOM
FBI
NOV 2 3 14 PM '56

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-3-81-7575

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3-16-00 BY SP4BJA-MLB
#906318

58 NOV 14 1956

wcs

To: SAC, Albany
Re: CPUSA -
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
IS - C
Bufile 100-3-81

Along these same lines, it is noted that a prominent Soviet official recently told Tim Buck, functionary in the Canadian Communist Party, that the Russians would like to see Gene Dennis or some other high-ranking Party official who could speak for the CPUSA, visit Moscow.

In view of the foregoing, it appears entirely possible that some attempt may be made by the Party to set up a courier system between the CPUSA and Russia. It is felt that the Bureau should definitely explore this matter, especially from the standpoint of the possibility of arranging to have one of our informants or some other cooperative individual selected as such a courier.

The afore-mentioned conference felt that we should explore this possibility in two ways: (1) by a careful review of our current informants particularly those on relatively high levels, and (2) by considering businessmen and other individuals who periodically go to Russia on legitimate business. In connection with this latter category, it would appear more desirable that such an individual has a background sympathetic to communism but who is not sufficiently identified with communism so that he would be suspect to American authorities. Such an individual should, of course, be of such sympathy at the present time that we can approach him for the purpose of putting him in touch with the CPUSA in this regard.

It is desired that each office give this matter immediate attention since if anything is to be accomplished, now appears to be the most propitious time. Analysis should be made of each informant operated by you to ascertain whether he has any potential regarding selection by the Party as a courier. You should also be alert to any legitimate businessman or other cooperative citizen with suitable background who may be in a position to engage in such an operation in behalf of the Bureau.

It should also be borne in mind by each office that even though you have no individuals in the above categories who represent any potential, it is possible that you may have cooperative individuals in your territory who may be utilized in connection with a cover operation which such a courier would undoubtedly need.

To: SAC, Albany
Re: CPUSA -
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
IS - C
Bufile 100-3-81

During the course of your over-all analysis of this matter, you should remain particularly alert to any individuals, informants or otherwise, who have some form of connection with Russia such as having been born in Russia, having Russian parents, having visited Russia in the past, etc.

It is desired that each office immediately commence your analysis of this matter and forward your observations to the Bureau no later than November 17, 1956. Your replies should be concrete and specific in order that the potential of this situation can be properly evaluated.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. L. V. Boardman

DATE: November 1, 1956

FROM : Mr. A.H. Belmont

SUBJECT: CPUSA - INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
IS - C
Bufile 100-3-81

Solo

Tolson
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Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

At the recent Internal Security-Espionage Conference held on October 22 and 23, 1956, it was decided that the Bureau should explore the possibility of arranging to have a Bureau informant or some other cooperative citizen set up in a courier operation between the CPUSA and the Soviet Union.

ACTION:

There is attached for your approval an copy of appropriate communication to all offices (original on plastiplate) containing instructions to analyze this situation and submit their observations.

✓

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-3-81-7545

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3-16-00 BY SP4BJA-MLB
#906318

RECORDED - 27 100-3-81-7545

~~X-126~~

14 NOV 6 1956

cc - Messrs. Boardman
Belmont
Thornton

WCT:AOB
(4)

100-428091
NOT RECORDED
70 MAR 21 1958

2/20/58

AIRTEL   AIR MAIL -- REGISTERED

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-81)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-33729)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST PARTY - USA
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

IIS-IIOF-EDIS
SEARCH
UPDATE
CREATE 3/16/81
DELETE

Solo

Re New York teletype dated 2/15/58.

IT IS SUGGESTED THAT THE FOLLOWING MATERIAL NOT BE DISSEMINATED OUTSIDE THE BUREAU AT THIS TIME IN ORDER TO PROTECT THE IDENTITY AND FUTURE OPERATIONS OF CG 5824-S*.

CG 5824-S* orally furnished the following information to SA JOHN E. KEATING on 2/18/58:

CG 5824-S* met with EUGENE DENNIS on 2/18/58 in DENNIS' office in the headquarters of the Communist Party - USA in New York City. CG 5824-S* gave DENNIS a report on the information which was transmitted by ELIZABETH MASCOLO from TIM BUCK for EUGENE DENNIS. CG 5824-S* stated that most of the discussion was carried on by the use of notes. DENNIS burned his notes soon after they were made. DENNIS also made CG 5824-S* burn all of the notes he had made concerning the discussion with MASCOLO, except for the address

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-3-81-8115

3 - Bureau
1 - New York (100-86624)(CP-USA, International Relations)(#19-1)
2 - Chicago
(1 - A/134-46)

JEK:kw
(6)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6-28-00 BY SP4BTA-MLB
906318

Orig to Director

100-428091
NOT RECORDED
170 MAR 24 1958

MAR 25 1958

in Toronto to which material for the Communist Party of the Soviet Union should be sent, and the address in Peking, China, to which material for the Communist Party of China should be sent.

DENNIS was disturbed that this discussion was carried on in the Party office and urged the Chicago informant to arrange to meet him in the country on his next trip to New York City. This trip to New York City would be subsequent to a trip to Canada and a personal discussion with TIM BUCK.

DENNIS was impressed and pleased that there is a good possibility that a representative of the Communist Party - USA can go to Russia. DENNIS urged CG 5824-S* to go to Canada as soon as possible to get details from TIM BUCK so that the informant can go to Russia immediately. DENNIS told the informant that now that the Left wing has gained control of the Communist Party - USA, he would take one or two other persons into his confidence so that CG 5824-S* would go to Russia officially as a representative of the Communist Party - USA. The informant commented that he wants to have some official title in the Communist Party - USA before making such a trip.

CG 5824-S* also told DENNIS that he did not want to rush into this trip, since there are many personal and technical problems involved. He asked DENNIS what he thought of the idea of applying to the United States State Department for a passport to Russia on humanitarian grounds -- that is, because of his or his wife's health. If such a passport could be obtained, then the informant could go to Russia legally. DENNIS indicated that he thought that this was a good idea. Beyond this there was no discussion about funds for the trip or any other technicalities. CG 5824-S* stated that DENNIS would expect the informant to work out these details with TIM BUCK.

During this portion of the discussion, DENNIS told the informant to be sure and explain our situation to them when you get over there. Then DENNIS wrote a dollar sign on a piece of paper. CG 5824-S* said that he replied, "Of course, I will". CG 5824-S* commented that this is the first time DENNIS has ever indicated to him that the Communist Party - USA might be able to obtain funds from Russia.

CG 5824-S* advised that DENNIS told the informant that the informant should mail two copies of all material issued in connection with the recent meeting of the National Committee of the Communist Party - USA to the addresses in Toronto, Canada, and China. DENNIS did not retain these addresses and told the informant that the informant should maintain this correspondence between the Communist Party - USA and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and between the Communist Party - USA and the Communist Party of China. Thus, DENNIS is trying to avoid any direct connections between himself and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Communist Party of China, and will try to have others take any risks involved.

In regard to the request of [redacted] [redacted], for an address to which they might send letters to EUGENE and PEGGY DENNIS, DENNIS told the informant that he did not want to give him any address and that any material from EUGENE and PEGGY DENNIS for [redacted] would have to be carried personally by the informant on his trip to Russia.

b6
b7C

DENNIS made no comment concerning the proposal of the Russians to have a correspondent of "The Worker" stationed in Moscow. In this regard, however, he did write down one word on a callendar in his office.

DENNIS made no comment concerning the possibility of using a correspondent of the "Canadian Tribune" to represent the Communist Party - USA in Moscow from a standpoint of news.

DENNIS made no comment concerning an address for material from Russia for use in "The Worker". CG 5824-S* commented that undoubtedly DENNIS will discuss this with the staff of "The Worker". DENNIS did ask whether or not this material would consist of public ~~relations~~ RELEASES or if it would be inner Party documents.

CG 5824-S* has further advised that he made arrangements with ELIZABETH MASCOLO to mail to her suggested dates for a two-day meeting between the informant and TIM BUCK in Toronto. If these dates are satisfactory to BUCK, the informant will not receive any reply. As of 2/20/58, the informant had as yet not decided what dates he would select for a meeting with BUCK.

While the possibility of the informant making a trip to Russia now exists and there is no stumbling block as far as the Communist Party of the Soviet Union is concerned, such a venture does pose many problems to the informant and thus to the Bureau.

Comments in this regard by the informant and the Chicago Division will be submitted to the Bureau in the immediate future.

AUERBACH

FD-36 (6-21-55)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Nease
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. Clayton
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

FBI

Date: December 12, 1957

Transmit the following message via AIRTEL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

IIS-IIOF-EDIS
SEARCH
UPDATE
CREATE 3/16/87
DELETE

Personal Attention:
Asst. Director Belmont

From SAC, CHICAGO (100-33729)

To: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-81)

RE: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

SoLo

Re Chicago teletypes November 25, 1957 and December 5, 1957, reflecting that NY 694-S* had received a message from LESLIE MORRIS, Acting Secretary of the Labor Progressive Party of Canada in the absence of TIM BUCK, that the Russians are most happy and glad to make contact with CG 5824-S* and EUGENE DENNIS and are awaiting proposals from the states in regard to contact. It is noted that CG 5824-S* conveyed this message to EUGENE DENNIS in New York City on December 4, 1957. Since the discussion in regard to this matter was not concluded on December 4, 1957, DENNIS and CG 5824-S* agreed to conclude the discussion at the latter's residence.

CG 5824-S* orally advised SA JOHN E. KEATING on December 11, 1957, that he and DENNIS discussed this matter on December 10, 1957 in Chicago.

DENNIS indicated to the informant he is anxious to have the CP, USA make personal contact with the CP of the Soviet Union and realizes that he cannot stall the Russians much longer in regard to this contact. DENNIS instructed CG 5824-S* to go to Canada to see TIM BUCK as soon as information is received that BUCK has returned to Canada from Moscow. It is noted that BUCK is scheduled to return to Canada prior to the holidays. DENNIS asked CG 5824-S* to obtain any and all information BUCK may have in regard to a possible contact between the CP, USA and CP, SU.

4 - Bureau (AIRMAIL)(REGISTERED)
  1 - 100-TIM BUCK
3 - New York (REGISTERED)
  1 - 100-86624 (CP, USA, International Relations)(#1911)
  1 - 100-8057 (EUGENE DENNIS)(#19-1)
  1 - 134-91 (NY 694-S*)(P & C)(Info)(#6)
2 - Chicago
  1 - 134-46
JEK/jon
(9)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3-23-00 BY SP4BTH-MLG
#906318

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-3-81-8054

Brennan

~~100-3-81-8054~~

16 DEC 13 1957

~~RECORDED - 39~~

EX-143

100-428091

57 DEC 24 1957

MAR 21 1958

RDQ

INDEXED

Approved: Special Agent in Charge

Sent M Per

FD-36 (6-21-55)

F B I

Date:

Transmit the following message via

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

From SAC,

To:

CG 100-33729

DENNIS also stated that he thought that the picture in the CP would be clearer after the meeting of the National Executive Committee scheduled to start on December 20, 1957, and that any contact between the CP, USA and the CP, SU should be after the NEC meeting. He also stated that the picture in the CP, USA, that is, whether the Left-Wing or the Right-Wing gains control, should be even clearer after the meeting of the National Committee scheduled for February, 1958. DENNIS stated, however, that he thought that CG 5824-S* should plan to go to Russia prior to the National Committee meeting if the information from TIM BUCK is to the effect that the Russians want to make personal contact as soon as possible.

CG 5824-S* stated that he told DENNIS that he was not in a hurry to make the trip reminding DENNIS that it would be necessary to make many technical arrangements before such a trip could be made. DENNIS agreed that a full discussion and preparation of the technical arrangements would be necessary.

DENNIS further stated that he was considering the possibility of taking at least one other person from the Left-Wing into his confidence in regard to this trip so that CG 5824-S* would not go as a personal representative of DENNIS provided that the Left-Wing has not gained control of the Party prior to the trip.

CG 5824-S* asked DENNIS if he had considered sending someone with CG 5824-S* if this trip to Russia is made. DENNIS stated that he had no possibilities in mind to accompany the informant and that he believes that CG 5824-S* should make the trip alone. The Bureau will be promptly advised of any pertinent developments in this matter.

IT IS SUGGESTED THAT THIS INFORMATION NOT BE DISSEMINATED OUTSIDE THE BUREAU IN ORDER TO PROTECT THE INFORMANT.

[redacted]

Approved: Special Agent in Charge

Sent M Per

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Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
Clayton
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IS-IIOF-EDIS
SEARCH
UPDATE
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URGENT 12-5-57 7:42 PM RPN

TO DIRECTOR AND SAC, NEW YORK

FROM SAC, CHICAGO 052300 SOLO

LABOUR PROGRESSIVE PARTY

CP, USA, INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, IS C. RE CHICAGO TELETYPE NOVEMBER 25 LAST AND CHICAGO AIRTEL NOVEMBER 27 LAST. CHICAGO 5824 S* ADVISED ON DECEMBER 5 INSTANT THAT HE CONVEYED, IN PERSON, TO EUGENE DENNIS ON DECEMBER 4 LAST A MESSAGE NEW YORK 694 S* HAD RECEIVED FROM LESLIE MORRIS, ACTING LPP SECRETARY. CHICAGO 5824 S* AND DENNIS WERE UNABLE TO COMPLETE THEIR DISCUSSION SINCE DENNIS WAS INVOLVED IN MEETINGS PERTAINING TO ACTION CP, USA WILL TAKE IN REGARD TO STATEMENT ISSUED BY TWELVE COMMUNIST PARTIES AT CONCLUSION OF MEETINGS IN CONNECTION WITH CELEBRATION OF FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF RUSSIAN REVOLUTION. DENNIS WILL MEET IN CHICAGO WITH CHICAGO INFORMANT ON SUNDAY, DECEMBER 8 NEXT AT LATTER'S RESIDENCE TO CONCLUDE THIS DISCUSSION. INFORMANT URGED DENNIS TO MAKE A DECISION ON WHETHER CP, USA WILL SEND A REPRESENTATIVE TO CP SU BUT DID NOT AND WILL NOT URGE THAT DENNIS SELECT INFORMANT AS THIS REPRESENTATIVE BUT DID INDICATE TO DENNIS THAT RUSSIA WOULD NOT ACCEPT JUST ANYONE AND HAVE INDICATED THAT THEY WOULD ACCEPT THE INFORMANT. CHICAGO 5824 S* OF OPINION DENNIS WILL DECIDE THAT INFORMANT SHOULD CONTACT TIM BUCK IN CANADA UPON HIS RETURN FROM MOSCOW TO OBTAIN FULL DETAILS AND EXPLANATION OF MESSAGE FROM THE RUSSIANS DELIVERED BY LESLIE MORRIS. AFTER THE CONVERSATION BETWEEN BUCK AND THE INFORMANT DENNIS WILL

100-3-81-8047

ORIGINAL FILED IN

~~RECORDED - 62~~

EX 105

Mr. Belmont

~~DEC 12 1957~~

MAR 25 1958

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3-23-00 BY SP4BJA-MLB
#906318

5-WG

10 DEC 10 1957

100-428091-

NOT RECORDED
70 MAR 24 1958

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

4-23 (Rev. 11-6-57)

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☐ Radio ☒ Teletype

PAGE TWO FROM CHICAGO 052300

PROBABLY THEN MAKE A DECISION. INFORMANT OF OPINION DENNIS WAS PLEASED TO RECEIVE THE MESSAGE SINCE IT INDICATES THAT HE IS PRESENTLY IN FAVOR WITH THE RUSSIANS. INFORMANT ALSO OF THE OPINION DENNIS KNOWS NOW THAT CPSU WANTS DIRECT CONTACT WITH CPUSA AND NOT CONTACT THROUGH A THIRD PARTY. BUREAU AND NEW YORK WILL BE PROMPTLY ADVISED OF RESULTS OF MEETING BETWEEN DENNIS AND THE INFORMANT ON DECEMBER 8 NEXT.

RECEIVED: 8:52 PM TELETYPE

8:58 PM CODING UNIT HJT

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

-41 (Rev. 11-6-57)

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☐ **Radio** ☒ **Teletype**

URGENT 11-25-57 9:10 PM GDW

TO DIRECTOR AND SAC, NEW YORK

FROM SAC, CHICAGO 260033

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3-23-00 BY SPUBJA-MLB
#906318

SOLO

CP, USA. INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS. IS-C. ON NOVEMBER 25 INSTANT CHICAGO 5824-S* ADVISED THAT NEW YORK 694-S, BECAUSE OF URGENCY OF MESSAGE HE WAS CARRYING, WAS IN CHICAGO AND REQUESTED CONTACT BETWEEN CHICAGO OFFICE AND BOTH INFORMANTS. NEW YORK 694-S HAD FLOWN DIRECTLY FROM CANADA TO CHICAGO BECAUSE HE WAS CARRYING MESSAGE WITH TIME ELEMENT AND WHICH REQUIRED PERSONAL CONTACT AND INTERPRETATIONS BETWEEN HIMSELF AND CHICAGO 5824-S* . NEW YORK 694-S ADVISED THAT HE ARRIVED IN CANADA EVENING OF NOVEMBER 21 LAST AND MET JACK COWAN OF LPP* WHO IMMEDIATELY ARRANGED MEETING FOR INFORMANT WITH LPP SECRETARIAT, CONSISTING OF BILL KASHTON, ORGANIZATION SECRETARY, AND LESLIE MORRIS, ACTING LPP SECRETARY IN ABSENCE OF TIM BUCK, WHO IS IN MOSCOW. MORRIS TOLD NEW YORK 694-S THAT RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR TO CANADA, CHAUBIN (PHONETIC) CALLED HIM TO OTTAWA TO CONVEY MESSAGE TO CHICAGO 5824-S*, THAT ~~QUOTE~~ "THEY (CP SU) ARE MOST HAPPY AND GLAD" ~~UNQUOTE~~ TO MAKE CONTACT WITH CHICAGO 5824-S* AND EUGENE DENNIS AND ARE AWAITING PROPOSALS FROM THE ~~QUOTE~~ "STATES" ~~UNQUOTE~~ RE CONTACT AND ~~QUOTE~~ "HOW SOON" ~~UNQUOTE~~. MORRIS STATED THAT WHEN THE AMBASSADOR GAVE HIM THE MESSAGE, HE STATED THAT THERE WAS A 2 WEEK DEADLINE. MORRIS, KASHTON, AND NEW YORK 694-S ATTEMPTED TO INTERPRET THIS DEADLINE DATE AND DEBATED WHETHER HE, MORRIS, SHOULD HAVE CALLED

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-3-81-8038

*LABOR PROGRESSIVE PARTY

~~100-3-81-8038~~

EX 126

RECORDED 75

DEC 6 1957

100-428091

NOT RECORDED
30 MAR 24 1958

Mr. Belmont

68 DEC 10 1957

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

MAR 25 1958

4-41 (Rev. 11-6-57)

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☐ **Radio** [XX] **Teletype**

PAGE TWO FROM CHICAGO 260033:

CHICAGO 5824-S* IMMEDIATELY OR WHETHER IT WAS SAFE TO WAIT FOR THE RETURN OF TIM BUCK FROM MOSCOW, NOW SCHEDULED FOR SOMETIME AROUND CHRISTMAS. IN DISCUSSION, MORRIS SAID LPP HAS NOT HEARD DIRECTLY FROM BUCK SINCE DEPARTURE FOR RUSSIA AND NEITHER HE, MORRIS, NOR KASHTON, WAS ABLE TO SAY WHETHER ABOVE INSTRUCTIONS MAY HAVE BEEN SET IN MOTION BY BUCK FROM RUSSIA, OR WHETHER BUCK MAY HAVE CONVEYED SUBSTANCE OF PREVIOUS DISCUSSIONS BETWEEN HIM AND CHICAGO 5824-S* RE MATTER OF DIRECT CONTACT BETWEEN AMERICAN CP AND CP SU* THROUGH RUSSIAN EMBASSY IN CANADA PRIOR TO DEPARTURE. AFTER DEBATE BETWEEN ABOVE 3 PERSONS, MORRIS SUGGESTED THAT CHICAGO 5824-S* SHOULD WAIT FOR TIM BUCK'S RETURN TO CANADA AS HE MAY HAVE ADDITIONAL DETAILS. MORRIS SAID ~~QUOTE~~ "LET THE DEADLINE BE BETWEEN NOW AND THE FIRST OF THE YEAR" ~~UNQUOTE~~. NEW YORK 694-S ARRANGED FOR IMMEDIATE NOTIFICATION OF BUCK'S RETURN AND CHICAGO 5824-S* WILL SEE HIM RE TRIP MATTER AND ALSO RE RECENTLY MADE DECISIONS OF MOSCOW CONFERENCE OF ALL COMMUNIST PARTIES IMMEDIATELY UPON BUCK'S RETURN. CHICAGO 5824-S* AND NEW YORK 694-S IN ATTEMPTING TO INTERPRET MESSAGE STATED AS FOLLOWS: THE LAST TIME CHICAGO 5824-S* SAW BUCK, HE GAVE BUCK DENNIS MESSAGE REQUESTING CONTACT BE ESTABLISHED BETWEEN AMERICAN AND CP SU. BUCK EXPLAINED DIFFICULTY OF ESTABLISHING PERSONAL CONTACTS FOR SUCH MEETING EITHER BY LEGAL OR ILLEGAL MEANS. RE 2 WEEK DEADLINE, CHICAGO 5824-S* RECALLED THAT IN LAST DISCUSSION WITH BUCK INFORMANT MENTIONED THAT DENNIS FELT THAT PERHAPS A THIRD PARTY, POSSIBLY A LPP REPRESENTATIVE, SHOULD PARTICIPATE IN THIS DIRECT DISCUSSION. TWO WEEK DEADLINE COULD MEAN THAT WHEN BUCK GOT TO MOSCOW AND USSR SAW NO AMERICAN PARTY REPRESENTATIVE AT CONFERENCE, RUSSIA MAY HAVE INSTRUCTED THAT AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVE BE SENT IN IMMEDIATELY WHILE BUCK STILL IN MOSCOW, THUS ACCOUNTING FOR 2 WEEK DEADLINE. CHICAGO 5824-S* CONTINUING RECALLED HIS REPORT TO DENNIS RE BUCK MEETING AND HIS, DENNIS', REACTION AS BEING SKEPTICAL ABOUT

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

4-41 (Rev. 11-5-57)

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☐ **Radio** ☒ **Teletype**

PAGE THREE FROM CHICAGO 260033:

CHICAGO 5824-S* GOING TO USSR AT THAT TIME. CHICAGO 5824-S* NOW SAYS THAT DENNIS WILL RECOGNIZE THAT IN VIEW OF THIS MESSAGE RUSSIANS ARE VERY ANXIOUS TO MAKE DIRECT CONTACT WITH AMERICAN CP, THAT CP SU IS FRIENDLY TOWARD INFORMANT, AND THAT HE SHOULD DO EVERYTHING POSSIBLE TO GET CP IN US SYMPATHETIC TO CP SU. CHICAGO 5824-S* ADVISES FOLLOWING SHOULD BE DONE: NUMBER 1. THAT DENNIS BE APPRISED OF THIS DEVELOPMENT AS SOON AS POSSIBLE, PERHAPS WITHIN THE NEXT 10 DAYS, BY CHICAGO 5824-S* PERSONALLY. PERSONAL CONTACT NECESSARY SINCE NEW YORK 694-S IS NOT SKILLED IN POLITICAL FIELD TO THE EXTENT THAT HE CAN TALK WITH DENNIS RE INTERPRETATION OF POLITICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF MESSAGE OR THE MEANING OF THE DEADLINE DATE. FURTHER, THAT CONSIDERATION BE GIVEN BY BUREAU AS SOON AS POSSIBLE TO POSSIBLE METHODS AND MEANS OF GETTING CHICAGO 5824-S* EN ROUTE TO HIS ASSIGNMENT BY LEGAL OR ILLEGAL MEANS. NUMBER 2. CHICAGO 5824-S* CONCLUDES BY NATURE OF THE SOURCE OF THIS REPLY, I.E., THROUGH THE RUSSIAN EMBASSY IN CANADA, THAT THE RUSSIANS ARE IN HURRY FOR REPLY. CHICAGO AND INFORMANTS FEEL THAT CONTACT WITH DENNIS NECESSARY FOR REACTION PURPOSES BEFORE DEFINITE PLANS RE CHICAGO 5824-S* TRIP SHOULD BE MADE. CHICAGO 5824-S* FEELS THAT DENNIS CONTACT SHOULD BE MADE WITHIN NEXT WEEK OR 10 DAYS AND BUREAU AND NEW YORK WILL BE ADVISED OF DEVELOPMENTS. FOR INFO NEW YORK, NEW YORK 694-S TENTATIVELY INTENDS TO DEPART CHICAGO EVENING OF NOVEMBER 25 INSTANT. NO OTHER PHASES OF CANADIAN OPERATION DISCUSSED WITH HIM. CHICAGO OFFICE OF OPINION ABOVE DATA HIGHLY SIGNIFICANT AND ITS VARIOUS RAMIFICATIONS BE CAREFULLY CONSIDERED BY BUREAU IF INFORMANT DESIGNATED TO PROCEED TO S.U.

RECEIVED: 10:40 PM TELETYPE

10:46 PM CODING UNIT RB

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Classified by 1678RFB/ECH
Declassify on: OADR
2-13-84

SECRET

GIR 14

TO : MR. L. V. BOARDMAN

FROM : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: October 2, 1957

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
C.P. - U.S.A. - International Relations

1 - Mr. Boardman
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Bly
1 - Mr. Donohue
1 - Mr. Thornton.

Tolson
Nichols
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Reference is made to previous memoranda relative to possibility that CG 5824-S, one of our most highly placed informants, may be selected by Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), to establish direct liaison with Soviet Union. (S) [Solo] S(U)

In this connection, CG 5824-S conversed with Sid Stein, secretary of organization, national committee, CPUSA, on 9-16-57 relative to the criticism of John Gates, member of national administrative committee, CPUSA, which appeared in last issue of Russian publication "The Communist." Stein agreed that this article was written to bring about the ouster of Gates and his associates in the CPUSA. Stein stated that present leadership of CPUSA is not going to accept this interference from Russia and that the article will be answered with a blast. Stein stated that he does not believe that this is the time for CPUSA to send a delegation to Russia since this delegation could not discuss things openly, could not be elected openly and could not send all factions within CPUSA. S(U)

CG 5824-S also conversed on 9-16-57 with Eugene Dennis, chairman, national administrative committee, CPUSA, at which time Dennis stated he believes this is an inopportune moment for CPUSA to send a delegation to Russia. Dennis stated that the technical difficulties are almost insurmountable and that no leading CP member wants to take a chance on a passport fraud or some similar development. S(U)

Dennis stated he had been thinking of an alternative to sending a CPUSA delegation to Russia. This alternate plan would involve arrangements with Canadian CP whereby John Williamson, deported Smith Act subject now residing in London, would make a trip from England to Canada. CPUSA would then send a couple of people to Canada to give Williamson the situation within CPUSA. Williamson would then go to Russia, present the facts to the Russians and obtain a clarification of policy. S(U)

Informant feels that it will be some time before Dennis finally makes up his mind concerning the idea of a delegation to Russia or the alternate plan of having Williamson come to Canada. S(U)

100-3-81
Enclosure
WCT:med
(7)

DECLASSIFIED BY SP3 [illegible]/dg ON 10-30-96
#396331

100-1000-55618
100-11687665
100-1587 ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-

Autostat

RECORDED - 23
~~100-3-81-7985~~
100-428091
NOT RECORDED OCT 8 1957
sent 10/3/57
OCT 3 1957
OCT 14 1957
MAR 21 1958
MAR 25 1958
EX-103
SECRET

~~SECRET~~

Memorandum to Mr. Boardman
RE: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
100-3-81

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. [In view of the sensitive nature of the source of our information,] no dissemination is being afforded this data outside the Bureau. (S)

Sent 10/3

2. There is attached an appropriate communication to the Chicago and New York Offices as well as to the Legal Attaches, London and Ottawa, advising them to be alert to the possibility of Williamson coming into Canada and to keep Bureau advised of all pertinent developments. (U)

WCS

~~SECRET~~

GIR 14

OFFICE MEMORANDUM * * * UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-81)   DATE: 9/25/57

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-33729)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST PARTY - USA
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

SoLo

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UPDATE
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DELETE

UTMOST CARE MUST BE UTILIZED IN HANDLING AND REPORTING THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IN ORDER TO PROTECT THE IDENTITY OF A HIGHLY PLACED INFORMANT.

CG 5824-S*, on September 19, 1957, made available to SA JOHN E. KEATING several dictaphone memo belts, the transcription of which is located in Chicago file A/134-46-3892. The information contained on the following pages is located in this transcription:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-29-95 BY 517 [illegible]
#222640

5 - Bureau (REGISTERED)
(1 - 100-)(Communist Party of Canada)
(1 - 100-)(TIM BUCK)
(1 - 100-11687)(JOHN WILLIAMSON)
14 - New York (REGISTERED)
(1 - 100-86624)(CP - USA, International Relations)(#19)
(1 - 100-81752)(CP - USA, Brief)(#7-2)
(1 - 100-87211)(CP - USA, Factionalism)(#19)
(1 - 100-80640)(CP - USA, Negro Question)(#19)
(1 - 100-88123)(CP - USA, United Nations Organization)(#19)
(1 - 100-)(Communist Party of Canada)(#19)
(1 - 100-15140)(TIM BUCK)
(1 - 100-23825)(BENJAMIN DAVIS, JR.)(#19)
(1 - 100-8057)(EUGENE DENNIS)(#19)
(1 - 100-9365)(WILLIAM Z. FOSTER)(#19)
(1 - 100-17923)(JOHN GATES)(#19)
(1 - 100-84275)(WILLIAM L. PATTERSON)(#19-2)
(1 - 100-50090)(SID STEIN)(#19)
(1 - 100-23774)(JOHN WILLIAMSON)
3 - Chicago
(1 - A/134-46-3892b)
(1 - 100-3470)(MORRIS CHILDS)

JEK:kw
(22)

memo Belmont & Boardman
10-2-57
Let CG
10-3-57

wc

~~100-3-81-7977~~

RECORDED-90
110

SEP 27 1957

INT. SEC.

100-428091-
NOT RECORDED
70
MAR 21 1958

MAR 25 1958

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-3-81-7977

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 64-200-343-
100-21341-
100-11687-

On Monday, September 16, 1957, SID STEIN and MORRIS CHILDS were discussing the article by PONOMAREV in "The Communist", which is published in Moscow, Russia. STEIN and CHILDS both agreed that the article was written to bring about the ouster of JOHN GATES and those associated with him in the Communist Party - USA who want to split the Party.

CHILDS suggested that perhaps by the use of more diplomacy and tact, the Communist Party - USA could get the Russians to stop interfering in the affairs of the American Party. STEIN stated that the present leadership of the Communist Party - USA is not going to accept interference, that this article in "The Communist" will not only be answered, but it will be answered with a blast.

In answer to a comment by CHILDS that perhaps the Russians are criticizing the Communist Party - USA only because the American Party has a bad press, STEIN said that he did not think that this was so. He said that the Russians have received all the documents issued by the Communist Party - USA and he knows for a fact that they were delivered. STEIN then stated that the Soviet Party insists on obedient tools and we will not commit suicide by following them.

STEIN then discussed the fight in the National Executive Committee meeting held a few days prior to this conversation. He said that some people, such as BEN DAVIS, JR., and WILLIAM L. PATTERSON, wanted to embark upon a petition campaign. This petition would be presented to the United Nations and would charge the United States with suppression in regard to the Negro people. STEIN said that he is convinced that this move was instigated by the Russians. He said, We defeated it and we were fully aware that this was a gimmick to be utilized by Soviet diplomacy to avoid the Hungarian indictment.

SID STEIN then stated that he thinks that now is not the time for the Communist Party - USA to deal with the Russians. If, however, the Communist Party - USA would deal with the Russians, it should deal with them on an equal basis. We should tell them where we stand. STEIN repeated, however, that he thought that this would be an inopportune time to send a delegation to Russia, since this delegation could not discuss things openly, could not be elected openly, could not satisfy all groups in the Communist Party - USA, and it might be used against the Communist Party - USA.

In conclusion, STEIN stated that the Russians, the leadership of the Communist Party - SU, are not children. They think that their present activities in regard to the Communist Party - USA are helping this Party. STEIN stated, however, that he believes that the Russians are making a terrible mistake because they are alienating many people in the United States, the one country where they can least afford to alienate the people.

Subsequently on September 16, 1957, there was a meeting in Madison Park, New York City, between EUGENE DENNIS and MORRIS CHILDS. CHILDS discussed with DENNIS a recent conversation he had had with TIM BUCK, leader of the Labor Progressive Party, which is the Communist Party of Canada. This discussion between BUCK and CHILDS concerned the possibility of a delegation from the Communist Party - USA going to Russia to consult with the CPSU.

DENNIS stated that he was of the opinion that this might be an inopportune moment for the Communist Party - USA to send a delegation to the CPSU. He said that first of all he thought that the technical difficulties are almost insurmountable. He said that no leading comrade wants to take a chance of getting himself involved in such a manner that he might be picked up on a passport fraud or something else of that sort. In addition, he stated, we could not discuss these things openly. The most we can do is to give the Russians some information and wait for a more opportune moment.

Then DENNIS said that he had been thinking of an alternative to the sending of a delegation from the Communist Party - USA to Russia. This alternate plan would involve working out some arrangements with the Canadians, whereby JOHN WILLIAMSON would make a trip from England to Canada. Then the Communist Party - USA would send a couple of people to Canada to meet with WILLIAMSON and to give him a picture of the situation in the United States and in the Communist Party - USA. JOHN WILLIAMSON would then go to Russia and present to the Soviet Party the exact relationship of forces in the United States and obtain a clarification of policy. DENNIS stated that he thought that CHILDS should be on any committee which would meet with WILLIAMSON, but he said that he was not sure now that the Communist Party - USA could find a couple of additional people who could be placed on such a committee. He stated that certainly the Right wing would want to be represented and the Left wing would want to be represented. Yet, how can such a thing be debated in the open?

Concerning the Right wing, DENNIS said that the Soviets would not find any of the Right wing people acceptable, especially in direct negotiations, and, in fact, would not even let them into Russia. Thus, for the time being some alternative must be found. He thinks that the best alternative is to get JOHN WILLIAMSON into Canada, meet with him there and open up negotiations with the Russians in this fashion. Unless, of course, circumstances change so that a delegation can go directly to Russia.

In discussing the current situation in the leadership of the Communist Party - USA, DENNIS said that he sees no possibility of peace with GATES, nor does he see any possibility to reconcile with WILLIAM Z. FOSTER. DENNIS said that he thinks that the Soviet Party is making a mistake in giving the kind of backing that they are giving to FOSTER. CHILDS urged DENNIS to write some articles so that he, too, can appear in print in the Soviet press and speak for the Communist Party - USA.

COMMENTS OF CG 5824-S*

The leaders in the National Office of the Communist Party - USA are aware of the gathering storm in the Communist Party - USA. This is why they are not too anxious for a delegate or a delegation to talk to the Soviet Party at this juncture. Such a delegation would have to be a secret. It, therefore, could not speak up. If it did, it would speak only for a faction or two and not for the entire Party. Then there is the danger that news of the delegation might leak out to the United States Government because of technical difficulties. This, they believe, would endanger the Communist Party.

Further, the GATES faction would like to stay away from the Soviet connections. This faction has a free hand without Soviet connections. DENNIS would like to make contact with the Russians, but he does not want to create a situation whereby his opponents would have a weapon in their claim that the Party leadership, headed by DENNIS or that faction associated with DENNIS, is Soviet dominated. This was the charge of JOE CLARK.

Thus, it is necessary to keep in mind that the idea of a delegation from the Communist Party - USA to the USSR will be postponed. The plan of DENNIS to bring JOHN WILLIAMSON to Canada has to be organized. This will take time.

I believe that it would not be advisable for us to push the idea of a delegation to the USSR or even to rush the plan of DENNIS in regard to JOHN WILLIAMSON. It is necessary to keep in mind that the factional fight in the Communist Party - USA is going to intensify. Thus, it is necessary to avoid getting caught in the cross-fire of factionalism.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Nease
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. Clayton
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7665)

DATE: March 4, 1958

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO [redacted]

ATTENTION: ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
A. H. BELMONT

SUBJECT: CONF. INFT.
~~CG 5824-S*~~
Solo

b7D

THORNTON

dat

Re Chicago airtel March 3, 1958, entitled "CP, USA, INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, INTERNAL SECURITY - C". Re airtel related to the proposed trip of CG 5824-S*.
100-3-81-8128

It is believed that the negotiations as to this proposed trip to Russia by CG 5824-S* have now materialized to the point that very concrete plans must be made on the assumption that the trip may become a reality. In view of the extreme importance of this overall matter, I have been giving it my personal attention and on February 28, 1958, along with other representatives of this office, I met with CG 5824-S* as well as [redacted] for the purpose of determining all possible ramifications as well as the attitude of these two informants. I was very impressed with their capabilities and overall desires to be of continuing assistance to the Bureau.

b7D

As reflected in re Chicago airtel March 3, 1958, the Soviets are now definitely anticipating that CG 5824-S* will be given the assignment as representative of CP, USA or as a personal representative of EUGENE DENNIS. The informant is leaving for New York on the evening of March 5, 1958, to contact EUGENE DENNIS and furnish him the results of the informant's conversation with TIM BUCK. As soon as the results of this conference are received the Bureau will be promptly advised. It is believed, however, that as a result of this conference time may become of the essence and the informant will be placed in a position of having to proceed as quickly as possible to make the necessary arrangements to carry out this directive.

As a result of our conference with CG 5824-S*, informant will raise these questions and problems with DENNIS:

1.) If DENNIS agrees, he will want to have DENNIS take into confidence one or two other top leaders in the Communist Party such as BOB T[illegible]SON and JIM JACKSON, in order that the informant is not placed in a

EX-126
REC 15
61-7665-39
MAR 7 1958

61-7665
ORIGINAL FILED IN
EX-PROC.
MAR 7 1958

②- Bureau (REGISTERED) (AMSD)
1 - Chicago

JLS/jcn

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10/28/96 BY

#396331

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position of representing DENNIS only rather than the leadership of the American Party.

2.) For security reasons he will make every effort to obtain funds to assist in making this trip. He recognizes that immediate funds may not be forthcoming and he may be instructed to secure the money through other sources, Communist or non-Communist, with the understanding that informant would be repaid by the Soviets. The informant is of this opinion that DENNIS may not be forthcoming with funds since even the national leadership admits they are unable to obtain any information concerning whatever might be remaining of reserve funds in New York.

3.) He plans to discuss with DENNIS the technical problems of securing a passport and obtain his viewpoints based upon the informant's discussion with TIM BUCK.

4.) While in New York City he plans to obtain the viewpoints of NY 694-S* as to technical problems involved in view of the latter's prior experience as an individual involved in the Comintern apparatus.

In looking over the overall situation, it is believed that the immediate decision to be made revolves around the method of obtaining a passport for the informant to leave the country. The possible alternatives are set forth on page 6 of re airtel. In considering all factors, the Chicago Office is of the opinion and CG 5824-S* agrees, that at this time it appears the most logical method of obtaining a passport is to use the name of another individual whose description is similar to that of the informant. Before a final decision can be made on this, however, it is believed essential to determine exactly what action is taken by the State Department upon receipt of an application for a passport. This is believed essential in order that we can fully explore what is necessary to insure full security for this cover.

In discussing this matter with the informant, it has been suggested by him that he could assume the identity of a cousin who died approximately two years ago. This cousin was born in Chicago and lived in Chicago practically all his life. It would be necessary, of course, to fully obtain the detailed background of his cousin from the informant to be certain that all of the necessary documents and papers were in order. We would not necessarily be restricted to the use of this cousin's name, but this is merely cited as an example and whether this or a fictitious name would be used would depend to a large extent on the result of our inquiries to the State Department on what check is made on applications for passports. There are many other ramifications in connection with handling this matter but details are not set forth at this time since it is felt that any further detailed planning will depend upon the outcome of the informant's conference with DENNIS as well as a check of State Department procedures.

As mentioned previously, I was most impressed with the informant in my conference with him. He fully recognizes all of the potential risks involved in his proposed venture as well as the extreme value of the results of such a mission, if successful, to the United States Government. He expressed a hope that this mission could be ~~successfully carried~~ out in order that it could open up possible future ~~channels of information~~ which would be of invaluable assistance to the Bureau on a continuing basis. He stated that he was fully cognizant of the fact that it might be most difficult to handle any information which might be obtained as a result of such a mission since any action which might be taken could well jeopardize the continued flow of future data through whatever channels might be open.

I am of the opinion that from an overall intelligence viewpoint, the opportunity now presents itself, barring unforeseen circumstances, to have one of our informants in the enviable position of acting as a courier between the CP, USA and the CP, SU. I feel that this matter should be given the most careful consideration by the Bureau and I further feel that it would be highly desirable for Assistant Director BELMONT to proceed to Chicago shortly after the return of the informant from New York in order that the Bureau's overall desires and policy in this matter can be fully discussed with the informant.

The following two immediate recommendations are made:

1.) The Bureau, through liaison channels, immediately check with the Passport Division of the State Department on a general basis and determine exactly what action is taken on a passport application. These inquiries should be of such a nature in order that we can determine what safeguards should be set up in order to insure the smooth processing of an application by the informant without the assistance of the Bureau or any other Governmental agency.

2.) CG 5824-S* tentatively plans to return to Chicago by the afternoon of March 8, 1958. If the Bureau favorably considers the recommendation that Assistant Director BELMONT proceed to Chicago for the purposes stated above, it is believed desirable that this be done during the week of March 10, 1958.

Overall Observations

As to recommendation #2 above, I feel very strongly as to the necessity for Assistant Director BELMONT to personally meet with CG 5824-S* at this time. The informant is now in a position after approximately six years of effort of culminating the most important assignment since he became a Bureau informant. His overall attitude is excellent. He is, of course, physically sick and a number of problems which can be handled locally must be resolved. These problems are the handling of his aged parents, his house while he is gone, the attitude of the CP functionaries to let the informant carry the burden and perfecting this mission.

His overall philosophy is that he is perfectly willing to undertake the risks involved if the long term importance of this assignment is fully recognized and the information gathered is not utilized by top Government officials outside the Bureau for "political expediency". I believe it is essential to put our best foot forward and the overall policy viewpoint in view of the top position which this informant now occupies, which can be presented only by an official of Assistant Director BELMONT's stature with his overall knowledge of Bureau policy and procedures.

Prompt receipt of the Bureau's views as to the above will be appreciated.

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

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UPDATE
CREATE 3/16/81
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FBI

Date:

REC-89

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boardman
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Mr. Trotter
Mr. Clayton
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

Transmit the following in ________________ (Type in plain text or code)

Via ________________ (Priority or Method of Mailing)

AIRTEL

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-81) DATE: 3/3/58

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-33729)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST PARTY - USA
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
SOLO

Immediate att:

BECAUSE OF THE NATURE OF THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION AND BECAUSE IT CONCERNS THE FUTURE OPERATIONS OF A HIGHLY PLACED INFORMANT, IT IS SUGGESTED THAT THIS INFORMATION NOT BE DISSEMINATED OUTSIDE THE BUREAU AT THIS TIME.

CG 5824-S* orally advised SA JOHN E. KEATING on 2/28/58 that he had received the following information from TIM BUCK, leader of the Labor Progressive Party (the Communist Party of Canada), on 2/25-26/58, in Toronto, Canada. It is noted that BUCK returned to Canada in February, 1958, after having spent over two months in Russia and China.

BUCK stated that he conveyed to the Russian leadership a message from EUGENE DENNIS that MORRIS CHILDS was selected as a representative to go to Russia. This message from DENNIS was in response to an original request from the Russians for such a representative from the United States. BUCK stated that MORRIS

4 - Bureau (AIR MAIL)(REGISTERED) (AMSD)
(1 - 61-7665)(CG 5824-S*)

1 - New York (134-91)(NY 694-S*)(P & C)(#6)(Info)(AIR MAIL)(REGISTERED)

4 - Chicago
(1 - A/134-46)
(1 - 134-46)(CG 5824-S*)
(1 - [redacted]

JEK:kw
(9)

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REC-39

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11 MAR 24 1958

EX 105

100-428091-
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INT. SEC.

MAR 25 1958

Approved: RA Special Agent in Charge Sent ________ M Per 70

MAR 25 1958

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 6-26-00 BY SP4RPP-MLB

100-3-81-8128

ORIGINAL FILED IN

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

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FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date:

Transmit the following in ______________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via ______________________
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

CG 100-33729

(phonetic)

U.S.S.R

CHILDS was approved as a representative ~~to~~ the Communist Party of the Soviet Union by MIKHAIL SUSLOV, OTTO KUUSINEN and one BESIDEEN (ph). BUCK stated that they realized that it might be impossible for the Communist Party - USA to send an official delegate to the Soviet Union, and agreed to accept a personal representative of EUGENE DENNIS, who they consider to be the real leader of the Communist Party - USA.

BUCK further stated that these officials of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union wanted CHILDS to attend the celebration of the 40th Anniversary of the Soviet Union in Moscow and this is why a time limit was set in the message conveyed to LESLIE MORRIS, a member of the Secretariat of the Labor Progressive Party. When there was no response to this message, it was assumed that technical difficulties prevented CHILDS from making a trip to Russia on such short notice.

BUCK stated that the top Soviet leaders are very anxious to talk with a member of the Communist Party - USA. He said that they are hungry for first-hand news and a political interpretation of events in the Communist Party - USA and in the United States. BUCK also stated that the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of China expressed a desire to see CHILDS. He told BUCK to tell CHILDS that he should go to the Chinese Embassy when he gets to Moscow and arrangements will be made for him to be taken by a jet plane to China, even if he can spend no more than one week in China.

According to BUCK, he was scheduled tomeet with JANOS KADAR in Hungary after his return to Moscow from China. He was also scheduled to stop over in England on his return to Canada. KUUSINEN and SUSLOV told BUCK that they would send a courier to KADAR to get the information BUCK wanted from KADAR. They also told him not to lay over in England, but to get to Canada and convey the following information to EUGENE DENNIS or his representative:

(1) They understand that EUGENE DENNIS is doing the best he can under the circumstances and they are pleased with what he is doing.

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Special Agent in Charge

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

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(Priority or Method of Mailing)

CG 100-33729

(2) If BUCK is able to convey this information to DENNIS or his representative, perhaps it will give DENNIS some encouragement in the coming struggle in the Communist Party - USA and it might help the Communist Party of the Soviet Union to get information concerning the February, 1958, meeting of the National Committee of the Communist Party - USA as soon as possible.

(3) They are anxious for the representative of the Communist Party - USA to get to Russia and will try to make some technical provisions for such a trip if this is a problem.

BUCK said that he discussed technical problems with the Russians. He said that he told them that even with an American passport, a delegate from the Communist Party - USA to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union could not travel openly.

BUCK stated that the Russians told him that all housing and security precautions would be arranged for the delegate from the Communist Party - USA while he is in Russia. They also told him that they had talked specifically and concretely to the Brazilian Communist Party delegates to the 40th Anniversary celebration in Moscow. The Russians told BUCK that if the representative from the Communist Party - USA can get to Brazil, they will see that he gets to London and then through the Baltics to Helsinki, Finland. From Finland, the Russians would get him to Moscow.

BUCK stated that the Russians suggested Brazil because they thought that a person could go from the United States to Brazil without a passport. When they were told that a passport was needed for travel from the United States to Brazil, he said that this upset all the plans which had been made.

BUCK then stated that he had to send a letter by courier before Thursday, 2/27/58. This letter would go to Russia. It was to contain the results of the meeting of the National Committee of the Communist Party - USA held on 2/15-16/58. It was also to contain the resolution on the Party prepared by EUGENE

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Special Agent in Charge

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Via ____________ ________________________
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DENNIS and adopted by the National Committee. It was also to contain the resolution on JOHN GATES adopted at the National Committee meeting. It was also to contain the identities and the political composition of the new National Executive Committee of the Communist Party - USA. It was also to confirm that MORRIS CHILDS is to be the representative from the United States to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and will set forth the problems involved in getting such a representative from the United States to Russia.

BUCK commented that MIKHAIL SUSLOV is very careful security-wise. BUCK said that SUSLOV stated that he would not send any messages in code to Brazil. He stated that even though their code is changed frequently, they operate on the theory that it can be broken at any time. Therefore, he would send any messages to Brazil by courier.

BUCK stated that it was necessary to emphasize that CHILDS should make the trip to Russia as soon as possible because the leaders of the Soviet Union stress the urgency of seeing a representative from the Communist Party - USA soon.

Then BUCK said that he still thought that the best bet is for CHILDS to get an American passport, if possible. BUCK even suggested the possibility of the use of the name of someone who resembles CHILDS in an effort to get an American passport. BUCK said that an American passport is still the best passport to have for travel in Europe and Asia.

BUCK further stated that the Russians would make provisions for CHILDS' wife, if she accompanied him.

BUCK said that it might be possible for CHILDS to go to Russia with a Canadian passport. However, this would mean that CHILDS would have to live in Canada, then apply for a passport, and then undergo an interview by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. BUCK said that if things did not go smoothly, there might be trouble in such a plan, but the main difficulty with such a plan is that it would cause a long delay. BUCK then mentioned that Mexico might be a possibility, and said that he would see what he could find out about this. He commented that if CHILDS

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Special Agent in Charge

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Date:

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(Priority or Method of Mailing)

CG 100-33729

could go to Mexico, perhaps the Mexican Communist Party could get him a passport. He commented that some of the Latin American delegates to the celebration of the 40th Anniversary of the Russian Revolution could not get passports from their own countries to Russia, so they left from other countries in Latin America and were given assistance by the Communist Party of Mexico.

BUCK stated that CHILDS should do everything possible on his own to get to Russia as soon as possible, but should use precaution so as not to alert United States Government authorities. In this regard, BUCK said that CHILDS should not go to Canada in the immediate future, if he is making preparations for this trip. BUCK said that if he receives any information from the Russians, he will have ELIZABETH MASCOLO call CHILDS' wife from a public telephone to see if CHILDS is at home. If he is, then MASCOLO will make a trip to CHILDS' residence and deliver the message to him or perhaps will request that CHILDS' brother make a trip to Toronto.

BUCK also stated that if the Communist Party - USA wants financial assistance from the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, then CHILDS should be prepared to present proposals as to how this money might be supplied in an indirect manner; for example, royalties, etc.

BUCK also stated that any bulk material, as opposed to letters, which the Communist Party - USA wants him to transmit to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union should be addressed to Progress Books, 924 King Street West, Toronto, Canada. Any material which CHILDS wants sent to Russia for his use when he arrives in Moscow should be addressed to Progress Books Union with the same Toronto address. BUCK gave the impression that the Russians gave him the assignment to get a representative from the Communist Party - USA to Russia as soon as possible, and that he does not want to fail in this mission.

924 King Street West
TORONTO, Canada

Comments of CG 5824-S*

At this point, MORRIS CHILDS has been agreed upon by both the Communist Party - USA and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union leadership as the representative to go to the Soviet

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(Priority or Method of Mailing)

CG 100-33729

Union. While this selection of CHILDS could not be altered in a short time, there should not be much delay in getting CHILDS to Russia. For this reason, his health permitting, EUGENE DENNIS should be given this information from BUCK personally during the week of 3/2/58. CHILDS might try the following:

(1) Apply for a passport in his own name as a roving correspondent for "The Worker" and see what the attitude of the United States State Department would be.

(2) Apply for a passport using the name of another individual whose description is similar to that of CHILDS'.

(3) Go to Canada, live there for a while, and apply for a Canadian passport. The difficulty with this plan is that if anything happened to prevent CHILDS from obtaining this passport, the Soviets would have nothing to do with CHILDS in the future and would "disown him".

(4) Attempt to get to Brazil by way of Mexico. One difficulty in this possibility is that CHILDS does not speak Spanish and might encounter difficulties while travelling on a Brazilian passport.

BUCK did not say how such a trip would be financed. Undoubtedly, DENNIS will tell CHILDS to try to borrow enough money to get to Russia, at which time he would be reimbursed and would also be provided with return transportation.

Comments of the Chicago Division

The major problems in regard to this matter appear to be the following:

(1) The possibility of an immediate passport.

(2) The need to make some temporary financial

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Special Agent in Charge

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Date:

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(Priority or Method of Mailing)

arrangements for [redacted] It is believed highly desirable that CG 5824-S* be accompanied by [redacted]; yet, she may lose her job as a result of such an extended absence.

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(3) Maintenance and security of the residence of CG 5824-S* [redacted] while on a trip of possibly two months' duration.

(4) A possible physical examination for CG 5824-S* before such a trip is undertaken. It is felt that such a trip would open up channels of communication and would have great value beyond the trip itself. Thus, it would be in the Bureau's interest to use every precaution to take full advantage of this.

(5) The providing of funds for CG 5824-S* [redacted] to get to Russia. It would be understood that the Russians would be asked to make a reimbursement for travel expenses to Russia.

b7D

It is believed that the most serious problem is that of a passport. The Chicago Division will make recommendations in this regard as soon as the results of the next contact with EUGENE DENNIS are known.

With regard to the letter that BUCK was to send to Russia by courier, since CG 5824-S* left Canada before the date when this letter was to be sent, it is not known whether or not BUCK sent it, but it is assumed that he did.

AUERBACH

Approved: ______________________ Sent ______________ M Per ______________
Special Agent in Charge

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: February 26, 1958

FROM : MR. F. J. BAUMGARDNER

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6-28-00 BY SP4BJA
906318

Tolson
Nichols
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Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

Solo

Thornton

Reference is made to my memorandum to you dated 2-15-58 setting forth information obtained by two of our most highly placed informants, NY 694-S and CG 5824-S, from Elizabeth Mascolo, common-law wife of Tim Buck, Canadian Communist Party (CP) leader. It is noted that this information had been furnished by Mascolo upon the instructions of Buck following his return from an extended trip to Moscow and China. The data primarily concerned international relations between the CPUSA and the Soviet Union. The substance of this information was disseminated to the White House and Attorney General by memorandum 2-17-58 under a ~~"Top Secret"~~ classification.

Among the data furnished to our informants by Mascolo was the address, [redacted] which was to be utilized by the CPUSA when it desired to send material to the Soviet Union through Tim Buck.

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b7C

While the above address would undoubtedly be of interest to Canadian authorities, analysis of this matter reflects that certain factors must be taken into consideration. Since this address is to be utilized as a mail drop between the CPUSA and the Soviet Union, correspondence which would be directed to that address will undoubtedly pertain to activities of the CPUSA and will, therefore, be of far greater interest to the FBI than to Canadian authorities.

In addition, it is noted that when CG 5824-S relayed this information to Eugene Dennis, he told the informant to handle this correspondence between the CPUSA and the Soviet Union, obviously attempting to avoid any direct communications between himself and the Soviet Union. In this regard, we must bear in mind that our major objective in this over-all matter is to get CG 5824-S established as the courier between the CPUSA and the Soviet Union. No action should be taken which could in any way jeopardize this highly delicate and important operation.

100-3-81-8116

ORIGINAL FILE

100-3-81

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Thornton
WCT:med
(5)

65 MAR 5 1958

MAR 25 1958

EX-135

REC-79

100-428091
NOT RECORDED
MAR 4 1958

REC'D MAR 24 1958

~~100-3-81~~-8116

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
100-3-81

RECOMMENDATION:

In view of the above together with the fact that this Canadian address is known to an extremely limited number of people, it is not believed desirable that this address be furnished to Canadian authorities at this time. If and when the courier operation concerning CG 5824-S has been successfully established, we can then give further consideration to furnishing this information to Canadian authorities.

WCT

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1/3/58

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AIR MAIL -- REGISTERED

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SEARCH ....
UPDATE ....
CREATE 3/16/81
DELETE ....

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-81)
FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-33735)
SUBJECT: COMMUNIST PARTY - USA
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Solo

Re Bureau airtel dated 12/30/57.

CG 5824-S* was advised immediately upon receipt by the Chicago Division of information received by NY 694-S* that TIM BUCK would not return from abroad until "after the end of January".

The first reaction of CG 5824-S* to this information was that possibly the Russians desired to have a representative of the Communist Party - USA in Russia while BUCK was still there so that joint discussions could be carried on between the Labor Progressive Party, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Communist Party - USA. CG 5824-S* is of the opinion that this might explain the reference to a two-week period which was not clear in the original information received through LESLIE MORRIS.

It is noted that CG 5824-S* had transmitted the original information to EUGENE DENNIS and had personal discussions with DENNIS on this matter both in New York City and in Chicago. At that time, it was the decision of DENNIS that CG 5824-S* should wait until after BUCK's return to Canada and then go to Canada to discuss this matter with BUCK.

3 - Bureau
2 - New York (Info)
(1 - 100-86624)(CP-USA, International Relations)(#19-1)
(1 - A/134-91)(NY 694-S*)(#6)(P & C)
2 - Chicago
(1 - 134-46)

JSK:kw
(7)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3-23-00 BY SP4BJA/ALB
#906318

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-3-81-8063

100-428091-
NOT RECORDED
70 MAR 21 1958

MAR 25 1958

CG 5824-S* stated that the information that BUCK would not return to Canada until after the end of January, 1958, should have been conveyed to DENNIS in order to determine whether this information might in any way alter the decision made by DENNIS. However, this information could only be given to DENNIS by CG 5824-S* personally. CG 5824-S* felt that NY 694-S* could not personally contact DENNIS because of the POTASH case. CG 5824-S* believes that a matter such as this could only be given to DENNIS by personal contact with him. Outside of NY 694-S*, no other person should be involved in any way.

However, when this information was received, CG 5824-S* could not get to New York City much before the National Executive Committee meeting which was scheduled to start on 12/20/57. CG 5824-S* believed that DENNIS would be so busy preparing for and participating in this meeting that the informant might not be able to discuss this matter with DENNIS. Furthermore, CG 5824-S* felt that for security reasons it would be well for him to remain out of New York City during this particular NEC meeting, since it was known that a showdown between the Right wing and the Left wing might occur at this meeting.

As the Bureau is aware, the decision to cease publication of the "Daily Worker", the statement of JOHN GATES to the "New York Times", the opposing views on the declaration of the twelve CPs, etc., has brought the factional fight in the CP-USA to a head. CG 5824-S* further felt that he should avoid making a trip to New York City immediately following the NEC meeting in an effort to avoid the necessity of fully committing himself to either the Left wing or the Right wing. While CG 5824-S* and the Chicago Division have reached the conclusion that CG 5824-S* should be aligned with the Left wing, or that faction which will have ties with the CPSU, CG 5824-S* feels that he should avoid antagonizing anyone in the leadership as long as it is at all possible. Furthermore, CG 5824-S* is not anxious to go to Russia unless he can go as the representative of the CP-USA and not as the representative of one or a few individuals in the leadership. Also, it would be dangerous to go as the representative of the Left wing before the results of the fight between the Left wing and the Right wing are known. Of course, the Right wing is not anxious to have contact between the CP-USA and the CPSU.

CG 5824-S* stated on 1/2/58 that he is now of the opinion that he cannot delay a trip to New York City much longer, even though the factional struggle continues on such a high level. Therefore, health permitting, he plans to go to New York City sometime during the week of 1/5/58 to see EUGENE DENNIS. At this time, he would suggest to DENNIS that he make a trip to Canada, even though BUCK has not returned from Russia. The purpose of the informant's trip to Canada would be three-fold:

(1) To inform the LPP of all current developments in the CP-USA, the reason for the cessation of publication of the "Daily Worker", etc. CG 5824-S* believes that the LPP would convey this information to the CPSU and the current factional struggle within the CP-USA would explain to the CPSU why the CP-USA did not immediately send a representative to the CPSU.

(2) To attempt to obtain from the Russian Embassy in Canada, through the LPP, any information which would clarify the original message.

(3) To arrange to be notified as soon as BUCK returns to Canada so that a meeting with BUCK could be planned prior to the time BUCK becomes involved in reporting the results of his trip to the leading committees of the LPP.

CG 5824-S* further stated that he should make a trip to New York City soon, in any event, to maintain the pretext that he has to make periodic trips to New York City in connection with the business of NY 694-S*.

The Bureau will be advised of any pertinent developments in this matter and will be advised when CG 5824-S* plans to leave Chicago for New York City.

AUERBACH

FD-36 (Rev. 3-13-56)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Nease
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. Clayton
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

F B I

Date:

Transmit the following message via ________ IIS-IIOF-EDIS

SEARCH
UPDATE
CREATE 3/16/81
DELETE

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

A I R T E L

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-81)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-33729)

DATE: 1/15/58

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST PARTY - USA
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3-23-00 BY SP4BJA-MCB
906318

Re previous teletypes and airtels reflecting that NY 694-S* had received a message from LESLIE MORRIS, acting Secretary of the Labor Progressive Party of Canada in the absence of TIM BUCK, that the Russians are most happy and glad to make contact with CG 5824-S* and EUGENE DENNIS and are awaiting proposals from the states in regard to contact.

CG 5824-S* orally advised SA JOHN E. KEATING on 1/14/58 that he had conferred with LESLIE MORRIS and BILL KASHTAN, members of the Secretariat of the Labor Progressive Party, on Tuesday, 1/7/58, in Toronto, Canada. Full details of this meeting will be submitted in a separate communication.

MORRIS and KASHTAN stated that they had been informed in a general way by TIM BUCK, before he left Canada for Moscow, that the possibility of a meeting between a representative or representatives of the Communist Party - USA and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union had been discussed by BUCK and

4 - Bureau (AIR MAIL)(REGISTERED)
(1 - 100-)(TIM BUCK)
3 - New York (AIR MAIL)(REGISTERED)
(1 - 100-86624)(CP-USA, International Relations)(#19-1)
(1 - 100-80571)(EUGENE DENNIS)(#19-1)
(1 - 134-91)(NY 694-S*)(#6)(P & C)(Info)
2 - Chicago
(1 - 134-46)

JEK:kw
(9)

100-3-81-1075

~~RECORDED - 48~~

EX. - 131

64 JAN 17 1958

INDEXED 100-428091-
NOT RECORDED
170 MAR 21 1958

AR 25 1958

ORIGINAL FILED IN

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-3-81-

Approved: Sent ____ M Per ____

FD-36 (Rev. 3-13-56)

FBI

Date:

Transmit the following message via

CG 100-33729

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

CG 5824-S*. KASHTAN and MORRIS stated that they were puzzled by the text of the original message received from the Russian Ambassador to Canada. They stated that they did not know whether this message originated with the Russians or whether it was a verification by the Russians of a discussion they had had with TIM BUCK either in Canada or in Russia.

MORRIS and KASHTAN stated that inasmuch as no further word had been received from the Russians, they believed that no action should be taken in this regard until BUCK's return to Canada. They also agreed with the informant that no action should be taken until the present complicated situation within the Communist Party - USA is cleared up so that a representative of the Communist Party - USA could represent the majority viewpoint in the American Party.

MORRIS and KASHTAN stated that TIM BUCK is presently in Peking, China. They have received letters from him, and received a letter on 1/7/58. In this letter, BUCK stated that he had been invited to China by MAO-TSE-TUNG and could not avoid the trip to China. MORRIS and KASHTAN stated that they had cabled BUCK, urging him to return to Canada for a meeting of the National Committee of the Labor Progressive Party, and indicated to BUCK that the membership of the Labor Progressive Party might criticize him for being absent for so long a period. Meanwhile, BUCK had written the letter which was received on 1/7/58. In this letter, BUCK stated that he felt that it would be inhospitable if he did not stay in China until the end of February, and urged MORRIS and KASHTAN to go ahead with the meeting of the National Committee of the Labor Progressive Party.

KASHTAN and MORRIS stated that they felt that BUCK could explain to the Chinese that he had to return to Canada and that as a result of their cable they might receive word that he would return to Canada for a meeting of the National Committee before the end of January.

KASHTAN and MORRIS told CG 5824-S* that they would advise him as soon as they knew when BUCK would return to Canada.

FD-36 (Rev. 3-13-56)

F B I

Date:

Transmit the following message via ______________________

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

CG 100-33729

on 1/8/58. CG 5824-S* conveyed this information to EUGENE DENNIS

The Bureau and New York will be advised of any pertinent developments in this matter.

IT IS SUGGESTED THAT THIS INFORMATION NOT BE DISSEMINATED OUTSIDE THE BUREAU, IN ORDER TO FULLY PROTECT THE INFORMANT.

AUERBACH

1 - Mr. Boardman
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Records Section
1 - Mr. Thornton

SAC, Chicago March 6, 195

Director, FBI (100-428091)

IIS-IIOF-EDIS
SEARCH
UPDATE
CREATE 3/16/81
DELETE

SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

In connection with our present project regardi the development of CG 5824-S* as a courier between the Communist Party (CP), USA, and the Soviet Union, it is noted that prior correspondence has been handled under the caption "CPUSA, International Relations, Internal Security - C." For reasons of economy and to facilitate the administrative handling of this project, you are instructed that henceforth all correspondence having a direct bearing on this specific operation should bear the caption "Solo, Internal Security - C" as set forth above.

The primary purpose of establishing a separate file for this operation is to have all pertinent materia readily available and easily located in one separate fil rather than having it interspersed throughout the file captioned "CPUSA, International Relations, Internal Security - C" as is now the case. In this regard, there you should exercise good judgment in utilizing instant caption in order to insure that this new file does not become cluttered up with extraneous material. Nothing should go into this new file which does not specifically pertain to this courier operation involving CG 5824-S*. Where appropriate, of course, copies of your communicati should be designated for related files.

In view of the highly sensitive nature of this over-all matter, it should be afforded the most careful handling and details concerning it should be limited to those on a "need-to-know" basis.

2 - New York

NOTE ON YELLOW:

100-428091-1

See memo Belmont to Boardman, 3-5-58, captioned "CPUSA, International Relations, IS-C" WCT:med.

REC-19 100-428091-2

1 - 100-3-81 (CPUSA, International Relations)

WCT:med
(11)

MAIL ROOM ☐

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3-17-00 BY SP4BTA-MS
#906318

MAILED 4
MAR 6 1958
COMM-FBI

66 MAR 17 1958

MAR 13 1958

4-41 (Rev. 11-6-57)

REC 89

Tolson
Boardman
Belmont
Mohr
Nease
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
Clayton
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

DECODED COPY

☐ **Radio** ☒ **Teletype**

URGENT 3-10-58 4:14 PM MB

TO DIRECTOR

FROM SAC, CHICAGO 101700

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3-17-00 BY SP4BJB-MLB
#906318

SOLO. IS - C. BUFILE 100-428091. RE CHICAGO LETTER MARCH 4, LAST, CAPTIONED QUOTE CG 5824-S UNQUOTE. THE CHICAGO INFORMANT ORALLY FURNISHED THE FOLLOWING INFO TO SA JOHN E. KEATING ON MARCH 8, LAST. DURING A DISCUSSION WITH EUGENE DENNIS ON THURSDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 6, LAST, HE WAS FURNISHED WITH INFO FROM TIM BUCK THAT THE CPSU WANTS A REPRESENTATIVE FROM THE CP, USA, TO COME TO RUSSIA AS SOON AS IT CAN BE ARRANGED, THAT MORRIS CHILDS IS ACCEPTABLE TO THE CPSU AS SUCH A REPRESENTATIVE, AND THAT THE RUSSIANS HAD SUGGESTED POSSIBLE METHODS OF GETTING A REPRESENTATIVE FROM THE USA TO RUSSIA. THIS DISCUSSION WAS CARRIED ON ALMOST EXCLUSIVELY IN WRITING AND DENNIS DESTROYED EACH PAGE BEFORE USING ANOTHER ONE. DENNIS WAS OPPOSED TO THE TENTATIVE PLAN TO USE THE CP OF MEXICO IN ANY MANNER FOR TRAVEL, SINCE HE DOES NOT TRUST THE CP OF MEXICO. HE WAS ALSO OPPOSED TO THE USE OF BRAZIL FOR TRAVEL AND SAID THAT PASSPORTS AND VACCINATIONS ARE NEEDED TO TRAVEL TO BRAZIL JUST AS THEY ARE REQUIRED FOR TRAVEL TO MOST COUNTRIES. DENNIS STATED MOE MILLER HAD USED THIS METHOD TO GO TO RUSSIA AND IT WAS NOT SATISFACTORY. DENNIS POINTED OUT THERE ARE DANGERS INVOLVED IN ATTEMPTING TO OBTAIN A U.S. PASSPORT AND HE DOES NOT WANT TO KNOW ANY DETAILS CONCERNING THE ATTEMPT TO OBTAIN SUCH A PASSPORT. HE DID SUGGEST IT MIGHT BE WELL TO ATTEMPT TO OBTAIN

100-17501

airtel CG
3-12-58
wet 1 mel

100-428091-4

CC: MR. BELMONT
~~AND SUPERVISOR~~
NOM. INTEL. DIVISION

EX-136

21 MAR 18 1958

5-WCS

Mr. Belmont

REC- 89

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

4-41 (Rev. 11-6-57)

Tolson ____
Boardman ____
Belmont ____
Mohr ____
Nease ____
Parsons ____
Rosen ____
Tamm ____
Trotter ____
Clayton ____
Tele. Room ____
Holloman ____
Gandy ____

DECODED COPY

☐ **Radio** ☒ **Teletype**

PAGE TWO FROM CHICAGO NUMBER 101700

A PASSPORT DURING THE HEIGHT OF THE VACATION PERIOD. HE WAS REMINDED THAT THE RUSSIANS HAD INSTRUCTED TIM BUCK NOT TO GO TO HUNGARY AND NOT TO STOP OVER IN ENGLAND SO THAT HE COULD RETURN TO CANADA AND DELIVER THE MESSAGE THAT THE RUSSIANS WANT TO SEE SOMEONE FROM THE CP, USA, AS SOON AS POSSIBLE. THEN DENNIS STATED THAT IF ANYTHING HAPPENED IN REGARD TO THIS PROPOSED TRIP, THE CP, USA, WOULD HAVE TO ~~QUOTE~~ "DISOWN" ~~UNQUOTE~~ ANYONE CONNECTED WITH IT AND THAT IT MIGHT BE NECESSARY FOR CHILDS TO ~~QUOTE~~ "LAY LOW" ~~UNQUOTE~~ FOR A TIME AFTER RETURNING FROM SUCH A TRIP. WHILE DENNIS DID NOT WANT TO KNOW ANY DETAILS RE A PASSPORT FOR THIS TRIP, HE GAVE PERMISSION FOR CHILDS TO ATTEMPT TO MAKE PLANS FOR SUCH A TRIP. HE ALSO INDICATED THAT DESPITE THE DIFFICULTIES , HE IS ANXIOUS FOR CHILDS TO MAKE THIS TRIP. DENNIS ASKED IF TIM BUCK HAD DISCUSSED THIS TRIP WITH ANY OF THE LEADING MEMBERS OF THE LPP*. HE WAS TOLD THAT IT IS NOT BELIEVED THAT BUCK HAS DISCUSSED IT WITH ANYONE. DENNIS WAS ASKED IF HE HAD OR WOULD DISCUSS THIS TRIP WITH ANYONE. HE SAID HE HAD DISCUSSED IT WITH NO ONE AND DEPENDING ON WHAT HAPPENS TO CONTEMPT CHARGES AGAINST [redacted], HE MAY DISCUSS IT WITH [redacted]. THE ONLY OTHER PERSON HE MIGHT DISCUSS IT WITH WOULD BE GUS HALL. DENNIS WAS ASKED IF FUNDS COULD BE OBTAINED FROM THE RESERVE FUND IN THE FORM OF A 90 DAY LOAN IN ORDER TO PURCHASE TRANSPORTATION. THE PLAN WOULD BE TO GET THE USSR TO REPLACE THE BORROWED MONEY. DENNIS ASKED HOW MUCH WOULD BE NEEDED. HE WAS TOLD POSSIBLY ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS OR TWELVE HUNDRED DOLLARS. HE GAVE PERMISSION FOR SUCH A LOAN TO BE OBTAINED FROM ISADORE WOFSY, BUT STATED THAT WOFSY SHOULD NOT BE TOLD THE PURPOSE OF THE LOAN. ON MARCH 7, LAST, WOFSY SAID HE DID NOT HAVE THIS SUM AVAILABLE ON THAT DATE BUT HE SHOULD BE CONTACTED AGAIN FOR THIS LOAN. DENNIS HAD NO IMMEDIATE SUGGESTIONS FOR METHODS IN WHICH THE CPSU COULD PROVIDE FUNDS FOR THE CP, USA, IN SOME DISGUISED MANNER. THE

b6
b7C

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

* Labour Progressive Party (CP of Canada)

4-41 (Rev. 11-6-57)

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Tolson
Boardman
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Mohr
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Parsons
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Tamm
Trotter
Clayton
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

☐ **Radio** ☒ **Teletype**

PAGE THREE FROM CHICAGO NUMBER 101700

CHICAGO INFORMANT COMMENTED THAT DENNIS DEFINITELY WANTS PERSONAL CONTACT BETWEEN THE CP, USA, AND THE CPSU, ALTHOUGH HE DOES NOT WANT TO HAVE ANYTHING TO DO WITH THE TECHNICALITIES INVOLVED. HE IS TAKING THIS PRECAUTION SO THAT IF ANYTHING GOES WRONG, THE RISK WILL BE MINIMIZED NOT ONLY AS FAR AS HE IS PERSONALLY CONCERNED, BUT AS FAR AS THE CP LEADERSHIP AND THE ENTIRE CP, USA, IS CONCERNED. THIS IS NOT A NEW TECHNIQUE. THE POLITICAL LEADERSHIP OF THE CP, USA, HAS ALWAYS OPERATED IN THIS MANNER AND TRIED TO AVOID BECOMING INVOLVED IN ILLEGAL ACTIVITIES IT IS NOTED THAT SAM CARR HAS NEVER BEEN RETURNED TO THE LEADERSHIP OF THE LPP*, EVEN THOUGH HE BECAME INVOLVED IN THE CANADIAN ESPIONAGE CASE ON PARTY INSTRUCTIONS. IT IS THE OPINION OF CHICAGO INFORMANT THAT PREPARATIONS FOR THIS PROPOSED TRIP BE MADE AS SOON AS POSSIBLE WITH ALL NECESSARY PRECAUTIONS BEING TAKEN. CHICAGO INFORMANT ALSO BELIEVES THAT TIM BUCK, WHO IS DUE TO RETURN TO TORONTO ON MARCH 14, NEXT, FROM A TOUR TO WESTERN CANADA, SHOULD BE ADVISED AS SOON AS POSSIBLE THAT DENNIS IS OPPOSED TO THE USE OF THE CP OF MEXICO AND/OR THE CP OF BRAZIL FOR SUCH A TRIP AND THAT EFFORTS WILL BE MADE TO OBTAIN A U.S. PASSPORT USING ANOTHER NAME. CHICAGO INFORMANT ALSO BELIEVES THAT IF AN ATTEMPT IS MADE TO OBTAIN A US PASSPORT IN ANOTHER NAME, THOSE INVOLVED SHOULD BE GIVEN ASSURANCES THAT NO LEGAL ACTION WILL RESULT IF THIS EFFORT FAILS. THE CHICAGO DIVISION BELIEVES THAT WITH NECESSARY PRECAUTIONS, PLANS TO ACCOMPLISH THIS MISSION SHOULD NOW PROCEED AS SPEEDILY AS POSSIBLE, STARTING WITH THE RECOMMENDATIONS CONTAINED IN RE CG LET. IT IS ALSO BELIEVED THAT THE DESIRE OF DENNIS TO BE IGNORANT OF ALL TECHNICALITIES CAN BE USED TO ADVANTAGE AS FAR AS OBTAINING A PASSPORT AND AS FAR AS THE SUCCESS OF THIS MISSION, FROM AN INTELLIGENCE VIEWPOINT, IS CONCERNED.

RECEIVED: 5:43 PM TELETYPE 5:46 PM CODING UNIT HL

*LABOUR PROGRESSIVE PARTY (CANADIAN COMMUNIST PARTY)

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. J. A. SIZOO

DATE: March 12, 1958

FROM : MR. A. H. BELMONT

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY (C)

AHB

Tolson
Boardman
Belmont
Mohr
Nease
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
Clayton
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

Re attached memo of March 10 in this matter, I called SAC Auerbach, Chicago, on the afternoon of March 11 and advised him in accordance with the action set forth in referenced memorandum. Auerbach said that 5824-S feels he should consult with 694-S as to the procedures in obtaining a passport for travel to Russia, et cetera inasmuch as 694-S has had experience in the past in operating as a courier. 5824-S feels it is imperative he talk to 694-S promptly in Chicago and thereafter consideration be given to having 694-S go to Canada to advise Tim Buck 5824-S is arranging to take a trip abroad. Auerbach wanted authority to contact New York to get 694-S to Chicago and pay any necessary travel expenses therewith. I authorized him to do this.

Relative to 694-S going to Canada, I told Auerbach this should be carefully considered because we do not want to make any ill-considered or false move; that everything the informants have done has been cleared through the Party. Therefore, we should be sure that any moves by the informant follow the pattern of Party activity. Auerbach said this would be carefully considered.

Donohue

Enclosure

IIS-IIOF-EDIS
SEARCH
UPDATE
CREATE 3/16/81
DELETE

AHB:mn
cc - Mr. Belmont
Mr. J. D. Donohue
Mr. J. S. Johnson (OPO, room 331)

(4)

REC- 89

MAR 18 1958

5-WC

ENCLOSURE

60 MAR 20 1958

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3-17-00 BY SP4BJA-MLD
#906318

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. L. V. BOARDMAN LVB 3/17/58

DATE: March 10, 1958

FROM : MR. A. H. BELMONT

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C #396,331

(IIS) IIOF-EDIS
SEARCH
UPDATE
CREATE 3/16/81
DELETE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10/28/96 BY SP3 [illegible]

Tolson
Nichols
Boardman
Belmont
Mason
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Nease
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

Solo is the code name utilized to handle all correspondence having a direct bearing on the development of CG 5824-S as liaison between the Communist Party (CP), USA, and the Soviet Union.

Reference is made to my memorandum to you of 3-5-58 in which I advised that SAC Auerbach, Chicago Office, had called me and said that he was sending in a letter analyzing the problems that will be faced in working out the trip of CG 5824-S to the Soviet Union as a liaison between the CPUSA and the Soviet Union. The letter to which SAC Auerbach referred has now been received under date of 3-4-58.

Analysis of this letter reflects that two basic problems are involved. In considering the various methods by which our informant could travel to the Soviet Union, the Chicago Office has arrived at the conclusion, and we agree, that the most logical method is to have informant obtain a passport under the name of his cousin who has been dead for two years. Chicago requested that we check with State Department relative to passport procedures in order to ascertain if this action is feasible. If it is ascertained feasible, then Chicago will proceed to obtain necessary background information of informant's dead cousin and be certain that all necessary documents and papers are in order.*

It has been determined through our liaison representative that in applying for a passport, it is necessary for the applicant to submit his application accompanied by two photographs, necessary birth certificate and $10 application fee. State Department then will check its indices and, if no information is contained therein, will automatically issue the passport. No further check is made unless State Department files contain derogatory information, in which case additional inquiry such as request for FBI name check will be conducted.

While the utilization of the above procedure by our informant would constitute a violation of passport laws of this country, the value of this operation and intelligence to be gained certainly makes this procedure a worthwhile undertaking and the Bureau's position could be

ENCLOSURE

REC- 89

EX. - 131

100-428091-3

MAR 18 1958

100-428091
1 - 61-7665 (CG 5824-S)
1 - Mr. Boardman
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Donohue
1 - Mr. Thornton
WCT:JDD:med
(6)

*SAC Auerbach called me this afternoon (3-10-58) and advised that informant's dead cousin has a living wife and three children and assumption of his identity by our informant for passport purposes is out of the question. Chicago will supplant identity of dead cousin with identity of some suitable person.

J-W

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fully justified if such action became necessary in the future. As a matter of fact, it is felt that the Bureau could be the subject of justifiable criticism if we failed to take full advantage of this opportunity. In view of the security which must be afforded our informant, we should not take anyone outside the Bureau into our confidence.

The second problem posed by Chicago letter of 3-4-58 concerns Chicago's recommendation that I personally meet with CG 5824-S in the immediate future. Chicago Office pointed out that the informant is perfectly willing to undertake this operation if the long-range importance of this assignment is fully recognized and the information gathered is not utilized by top Government officials outside the Bureau for "political expediency." Chicago Office believed it essential that we put our best foot forward and that our over-all policy viewpoint be presented to the informant by a person of the stature of an Assistant Director of the FBI and who has over-all knowledge of Bureau policy and procedures.

In analyzing Chicago's recommendation in this regard, it appears that Chicago Office feels the informant needs to be reassured that the Bureau will look upon this operation as a long-range proposition and will not attempt to capitalize upon it immediately. The informant may be thinking of the Irving Potash arrest which shook informant's confidence regarding the security of his brother, NY 694-S, as well as himself. Obviously, the Bureau will continue this operation on a long-range intelligence basis and we would certainly take no risk to expose the operation merely to take credit for our coverage of this liaison between the CPUSA and the Soviet Union. This could be pointed out to SAC Auerbach although he should be told for his own information that obviously the Bureau cannot make a firm commitment to the informant. He should stress to the informant, however, that the Bureau regards this operation as one of the greatest value. Since SAC Auerbach can put across this thinking to the informant, there appears to be no reason for my going to Chicago for personal contact with this informant.

In considering this matter, it must be taken into consideration that there is a definite advantage in keeping this operation on a field level. The informant has been successfully controlled on a field level so far and it appears to be advantageous to the Bureau to continue in this manner. It should be noted, too, that the control of the informant by the Chicago Office could be considerably weakened should I or some other Bureau official have personal contact with him in this matter since the informant would undoubtedly want to take up any future problems with Bureau officials rather than with the Chicago Office.

ACTION:

In accord with the above, it is recommended that I telephonically advise SAC Auerbach concerning State Department passport procedures and instruct SAC Auerbach to obtain the necessary background information concerning the individual whose identity the informant will utilize and to be certain that pertinent documents and papers are in order. It should also be pointed out to SAC Auerbach that the background of the individual whose identity is selected should be of such a nature that it will warrant the granting of a passport.

With regard to SAC Auerbach's request for my coming to Chicago for personal contact with the informant, it should be pointed out to SAC Auerbach that the Bureau obviously regards this operation as one of the greatest importance and will continue it on a long-range intelligence basis. Further that no risk would be taken by the Bureau to expose this operation merely to take credit for establishing coverage of the liaison between the CPUSA and the Soviet Union. He should be further advised that while the Bureau cannot commit itself to the informant along these lines, it should be stressed to the informant that the Bureau does look upon this proposition as one of extreme value. SAC Auerbach should be advised that the Bureau feels that he can successfully convey this thinking to the informant and, therefore, it is not deemed desirable or necessary that I personally contact the informant.

Upon approval, I will immediately call SAC Auerbach in accord with the above.

1 - Mr. Donohue
- Mr. Thornton

March 12, 1958

AIRTEL

REC- 89 100-428091-4

EX-136

IIS-HOF-EDIS
SEARCH
UPDATE
CREATE 3/16/82
DELETE

To: SAC, Chicago

From: Director, FBI (100-428091)

SOLO, IS-C

Reurtel 3-10-58 concerning conversation between Eugene Dennis and CG 5824-S*.

Captioned matter appears to be progressing most favorably and informant's trip to Russia is being rapidly finalized.

In order to avoid last-minute complications, it is felt we should at this time give attention as to what we hope to gain from this operation. First and foremost, of course, is the security of our informant. In this regard, it can be expected that informant will be subject to stringent security measures by Russians including physical search of his room and belongings. Informant should be cautioned to be sure that he has nothing in his possession including unusual amount of money which could possibly arouse suspicion of Soviets.

Regarding intelligence data which we could hope to obtain, informant should be briefed to be alert for information pertaining to such matters as (1) manner in which Soviet Union directs and controls other communist parties throughout world, particularly the Communist Party, USA, and communist parties in other countries in Western Hemisphere. Identity of responsible officials should be obtained if possible. (2) Any indications regarding Soviet plans for future aggression either against United States or in other parts of world. (3) General intelligence data which he may acquire through conversations with Soviet officials and which would not be normally available to our embassy officials in Russia.

MAILED 19
MAR 12 1958
COMM - FBI

Informant should be further advised that if at all possible, we will want to see him upon his return before he contacts Dennis or other Party officials.

1 - New York (For Information)

Tolson
Nichols
Boardman
Belmont
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
Nease
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

WCT:med
(6)

MAIL ROOM ☑

1958

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#906318

WCT

Airtel to Chicago
RE: SOLO
100-428091

You should afford this matter the close and alert supervision which it has been receiving to date. Problems regarding this matter should be anticipated and you should continue to resolve them locally if at all possible. Where necessary, Bureau should, of course, be advised promptly in order that due consideration can be given to solution of any such problems.

Bureau should be kept informed on current basis regarding over-all progress of this operation.

4-22 (Rev. 12-17-56)

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Branch

5/14, 1958

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☐ Service Unit - Room 6524
☐ Forward to File Review
☐ Attention
☑ Return to Thornton 1704
Supervisor Room Ext.

Type of References Requested:
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☑ All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
☐ Subversive References Only
☐ Nonsubversive References Only
☐ Main ______ References Only

Type of Search Requested:
☐ Restricted to Locality of ______
☑ Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
☐ Buildup ☐ Variations
☐ Check for Alphabetical Loyalty Form

Sylvia Soncy Schlosser Carson
ubject ______
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ddress ______

ocalities ______

______ Date ______ Searcher Initials dcl

	FILE NUMBER SERIAL
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#906318

4-22 (Rev. 12-17-56)

Federal Bureau of Investigation
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3/14, 1958

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☐ Nonsubversive References Only
☐ Main ______ References Only

Type of Search Requested:
☐ Restricted to Locality of ______
☐ Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
☐ Buildup ☐ Variations
☐ Check for Alphabetical Loyalty Form

Sylvia Soney Carson

Subject
Birthdate & Place
Address

Localities

R# ______ Date 3/14 Searcher Initials dcb

	FILE NUMBER SERIAL
	NR
	Sylvia S. Carson
	NR
	Sylvia
✓	~~100-5-4-4435~~
✓	~~46-23548-3p16~~
	S. Soney
	NR
	Soney
	NR
	Sonny (Var)
NP ✓	~~26-18685 5~~
NP	~~7-213775~~

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4-22 (Rev. 12-17-56)

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Branch

3/14, 1958

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☑ Return to Thornton / 1704
Supervisor Room Ext.

Type of References Requested:
☐ Regular Request (Analytical Search)
☑ All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
☐ Subversive References Only
☐ Nonsubversive References Only
☐ Main ______ References Only

Type of Search Requested:
☐ Restricted to Locality of ______
☐ Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
☐ Buildup ☐ Variations
☐ Check for Alphabetical Loyalty Form

Martin A. Carer

ubject ______
Birthdate & Place ______
ddress ______

ocalities ______

.# ______ Date 3/14 Searcher Initials dcl

	FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
	NR	
	Martin A. [illegible]	
	[illegible]	
	[illegible]	
✓	~~44-10910-25~~	
	M. A.	
	NR	

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4-22 (Rev. 12-17-56)

Federal Bureau of I[illegible]stigation
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3/14, 1957

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☐ Attention
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Supervisor Room Ext.

Type of References Requested:
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☑ All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
☐ Subversive References Only
☐ Nonsubversive References Only
☐ Main ______ References Only

Type of Search Requested:
☐ Restricted to Locality of
☑ Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
☐ Buildup ☐ Variations
☐ Check for Alphabetical Loyalty Form

Subject Sylvia Soney Schlosser Kamp
Birthdate & Place
Address
Localities
R# Date Searcher Initials deb

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Records Branch

3/14, 1958

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☐ Attention
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Supervisor Room Ext.

Type of References Requested:
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☑ All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
☐ Subversive References Only
☐ Nonsubversive References Only
☐ Main ______ References Only

Type of Search Requested:
☐ Restricted to Locality of
☐ Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
☐ Buildup ☐ Variations
☐ Check for Alphabetical Loyalty Form

Sylvia Sincy Camp

Subject
Birthdate & Place
Address

Localities

R# Date 3/14 Searcher Initials dct

	FILE NUMBER SERIAL
	NR
	Sylvia S.
	NR
	Sylvia
✓	~~46-22306~~
VP ✓	~~62-31063-11~~
	S. Sincy
	NR
	Sincy
	NR

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4-22 (Rev. 12-17-56)

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☐ Nonsubversive References Only
☐ Main ______ References Only

Type of Search Requested:
☐ Restricted to Locality of ______
☐ Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
☐ Buildup ☐ Variations
☐ Check for Alphabetical Loyalty Form

Martin A. Camp

Subject ______
Birthdate & Place ______
Address ______

Localities ______

R# ______ Date 3/14 Searcher Initials dcb

	FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
	NR	
	Martin A. (Bu)	
	NR	
	Martin	
	NR	
	M. A.	
NP	~~52-31290-2~~	

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☐ Main ______ References Only

Type of Search Requested:
☐ Restricted to Locality of ______
☑ Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
☐ Buildup ☐ Variations
☐ Check for Alphabetical Loyalty Form

Sylvia Soney Schloesser Caine

Subject ______
Birthdate & Place ______
Address ______

Localities ______

R# ______ Date ______ Searcher Initials dct

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☐ Main ______ References Only

Type of Search Requested:
☐ Restricted to Locality of ______
☐ Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
☐ Buildup ☐ Variations
☐ Check for Alphabetical Loyalty Form

Sylvia Soney Caine ✓
Subject
Birthdate & Place
Address

Localities

R# ______ Date 3/14 Searcher Initials dcb

	FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
	NR	
	Sylvia S. Caine ✓	
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	Sylvia Caine ✓	
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	S. Soney Caine ✓	
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	Soney Caine ✓	
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3/14, 1958

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☑ All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
☐ Subversive References Only
☐ Nonsubversive References Only
☐ Main ______ References Only

Type of Search Requested:
☐ Restricted to Locality of ______
☐ Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
☐ Buildup ☐ Variations
☐ Check for Alphabetical Loyalty Form

Martin A. Caine

Subject ______
Birthdate & Place ______
Address ______

Localities ______

R# ______ Date 3/14 Searcher Initials dcl

	FILE NUMBER SERIAL jp
	NR
	Martin A. (Bu)
	NR
	Martin
✓	~~100-94653~~
✓	~~46-15983~~
NP ✓	~~65-61172 X201, 216, X172~~
NP ✓	~~94-3-4-1108-168~~
NP ✓	~~65-61172-X191~~
NP ✓	~~46-13748-12~~
	M.A.
NP ✓	~~62-2998-318, 235~~

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#906318

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. F. J. BAUMGARDNER

DATE: June 19, 1958

FROM : MR. W. C. THORNTON

SUBJECT: SOLO

Tolson
Nichols
Boardman
Belmont ✓
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
Nease
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

For record purposes and ready reference, there are set forth hereinafter details relative to the establishment of CG 5824-S*, our most highly placed informant, as liaison between the Communist Party (CP), USA, and the Soviet Union.

THORNTON

BACKGROUND

In recent years, there has been no direct liaison between the CPUSA and the Soviet Union due to such factors as passport restrictions in this country and other security measures in effect. In addition, the CPUSA has been fearful that such liaison would be detrimental to the Party's current appeal to the decision of the Subversive Activities Control Board that it is a communist action organization pursuant to the provisions of the Internal Security Act of 1950. Instructions and guidance from Moscow have, of course, continued to flow through such media as Soviet publications and public statements of Russian leaders.

In addition, the Labor Progressive Party (CP of Canada) has been utilized as a means of transmitting information and instructions between the CPUSA and the Soviet Union. In this regard, Canadian regulations apparently do not preclude the issuance of passports to active communists and about three or four times a year delegations of Canadian communist functionaries proceed to Moscow for consultation with Soviet officials. On the occasion of each such trip to Moscow, the Canadians send word to the CPUSA in the event the CPUSA desires to transmit any information or documents to the Soviets. Upon the return of the Canadian delegations, once again the CPUSA is notified and furnished any Soviet instructions. Our coverage of this operation has been extremely good inasmuch as NY 694-S*, a brother of CG 5824-S*, is utilized as the courier between the CPUSA and the Canadians.

REC-55 100-428091-28

During November, 1954, NY 694-S* was in contact with [redacted] of the Canadian CP, who had recently returned from a trip to Russia. [redacted] stated that while in Russia he learned that there was a particular group within the Central

b6
b7C

100-428091

1 - Mr. F. J. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. W. C. Thornton

WCT:hif
(3)

EX-124

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Committee of the CP of the Soviet Union (CPSU) known as the International Department which handles liaison with communist parties in foreign countries. According to [redacted], the International Department was headed by a member of the Central Committee and consisted of 25 other members, each of whom had exclusive authority over a particular country. (65-62041-123)

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Through the above operation, we received information concerning a trip of Canadian communists to Russia in the Summer of 1955. Upon the return of this delegation, NY 694-S* proceeded to Toronto where he consulted with the Canadians from 8/8 to 16/55. He was told that John Williamson, former member of the national committee, CPUSA, who accepted voluntary deportation to Great Britain on 5/4/55 following completion of his sentence for violation of the Smith Act, had proceeded to Moscow where he reported to the Central Committee of the CPSU regarding the status of the CPUSA. Williamson reportedly had a personal interview with Mikhail Suslov, who was described as a member of the CPSU Secretariat in charge of the International Department. Suslov was generally critical of the programs of the CPUSA but promised that he would assist the CPUSA in every way possible. He instructed Williamson to return to London where he was to serve as a "listening post" and act as liaison between the Soviets and the CPUSA.

Williamson followed the above instructions and has since been utilized on various occasions to convey instructions and guidance from Moscow to the American CP.

Soviets Desire Closer Contact

Although this arrangement continued with some degree of effectiveness, information was subsequently received that in August, 1956, an official delegation of the Canadian CP went to Moscow at the invitation of the Soviets and held lengthy conferences with Nikita Khrushchev and other members of the Central Committee of the CPSU. Upon the return of the Canadian delegation, both CG 5824-S* and NY 694-S* proceeded to Canada and discussed the trip with the Canadians. According to our informants, the Russians indicated to the Canadians that they were not being kept fully and currently apprised of the situation as it existed in the CPUSA. The Russians stated they would like to have one of the leaders of the American CP come to Moscow if possible and if this was out of the question the Russians would like to improve the communications system between the Soviet Union and the CPUSA. (100-3-81-7502)

Dennis Concurs That Closer Contact Needed

On 10/2/56, CG 5824-S* reported to Eugene Dennis on the trip of the Canadian delegation to Russia. Dennis did not make any comment regarding the information that the Russians wanted him or some other leading member of the CPUSA to come to Moscow for discussions. He merely smiled and remained silent. At this same time, while discussing John Williamson, Dennis stated that Williamson continues to say that his stay in England is only temporary and that he would like to represent the American CP on the international scene. Dennis stated that he thought this was ridiculous and asked how can Williamson who is separated from the American scene represent the CPUSA. Dennis continued that it was necessary to consider the possibility of working out some other means of international communication even though Williamson may still be talking in the name of the CPUSA. He cautioned our informant not to furnish this information to other members of the national leadership under any circumstances. (100-3-69-2519)

Development of CG 5824-S* as Potential Courier

Since it was now apparent that both the Soviet officials in Russia and Party officials in this country were dissatisfied with the system of communications between the Soviet Union and the CPUSA, this matter was carefully analyzed by the Internal Security Section at the Seat of Government to determine if there was some manner in which we could capitalize upon this situation. In order to fully explore this matter, all field offices were advised by letter dated 11/2/56 to give it close attention. Specifically, they were instructed (1) to carefully review all current informants, particularly those on relatively high Party levels, and (2) to consider businessmen and other individuals who periodically go to Russia on legitimate business. Upon the receipt of the results of our survey of the various field offices, it was determined by the Internal Security Section that the most productive and desirable development from our point of view would be to guide one of our informants into the position of being selected by the CPUSA as a courier between the Party in this country and the Soviet Union. Analysis of this over-all matter indicated that CG 5824-S* undoubtedly represented our best potential in this regard in view of his background and his favorable associations with the leading Party functionaries. Our efforts were immediately concentrated on guiding this informant to the point where he would be designated as this courier.

CG 5824-S* Represents CPUSA in Canada and Mexico

A major step in the attainment of our objective developed when CG 5824-S* maneuvered himself into being selected on 4/21/57 by the Party's national headquarters to go to Canada, meet with the new national committee of the Canadian CP as the official representative from the CPUSA, and report to the national committee of the CPUSA upon his return. (100-3-81-7805)

CG 5824-S* proceeded immediately to Canada on 4/22/57 where he conferred with various communist functionaries. Tim Buck, general secretary of the Canadian CP, told our informant that the CPUSA was in the doghouse as far as the international communist movement was concerned. He also stated that the CPSU wanted a leading member of the CPUSA to proceed to Russia to discuss the activities of the CPUSA. During this conversation, Buck stated that if the CPUSA representative could go to Mexico for one month, he could be transported to Russia regardless of passport difficulties.

During this same trip to Canada, CG 5824-S* had a conversation with one Valdez, a representative of the Mexican CP who was in Canada to attend a national convention of the Canadian CP. Valdez, through our informant, invited the CPUSA to send a representative to attend a meeting of the Central Committee of the Mexican CP on 5/11/57. During this same conversation, our informant arranged for all communications between the CPUSA and the CP of Mexico to pass through him. (65-62041-292)

Upon his return to this country, CG 5824-S* met with Eugene Dennis on 4/30/57, at which time he furnished the results of his Canadian trip. At this time, Dennis ruled out any possibility that he himself would meet with representatives of the CPSU outside of the United States. When our informant mentioned the invitation from the CP of Mexico, Dennis urged our informant to go as the representative of the CPUSA. (100-3-81-7832)

As requested by Dennis, CG 5824-S* proceeded to Mexico where he met with four leading functionaries of the Mexican CP on 5/15/57. After briefing them on the situation within the CPUSA, informant was in turn furnished a report on the status of the Mexican CP and other communist parties in Latin and South America. (100-3-81-7849)

CG 5824-S* Appointed to Foreign Affairs Committee

Upon his return to this country, informant was requested to attend a meeting of the national executive committee on 6/22 and 23/57 where he reported on his Mexican trip. At this meeting, Dennis announced the formation of a foreign affairs committee headed by himself and including our informant as one of the members. (100-3-69-4441) In this regard, it is noted that Dennis had previously advised the informant that as soon as the Party's national office was organized he was going to suggest the establishing of a special committee on foreign affairs which, among other things, would deal with political problems such as the activities of communist parties in other countries. (100-3-81-7819)

Following the above meeting, the informant conferred with Sid Stein and Claude Lightfoot on 6/25/57. Stein stated that he, Lightfoot and Dennis had recommended that the informant become coordinator of international affairs for the CPUSA, although this position would not be given any publicity. During this discussion it was agreed that the informant would go to Canada to give the Canadians a report on his Mexican trip and also obtain information regarding the current situation within the Canadian CP, following which he would report back to the foreign affairs committee or possibly to the national executive committee. (100-3-81-7883)

Informant proceeded to Canada and met with Tim Buck in Toronto on 7/3 and 4/57. He told Buck that he had been selected as a member of the foreign affairs committee of the CPUSA and was also under consideration for the position of international secretary to coordinate contacts between the CPUSA and other communist parties. Buck indicated that he was pleased that the informant had been chosen for this position and advised that if the informant needed any help in communicating with Moscow or in establishing a more efficient method of communicating with Moscow, he would be glad to help.

Informant told Buck that he had discussed with Dennis, Stein and Fred Fine the need to establish direct contact with the CPSU in Moscow. He also told Buck that he had conveyed to the afore-mentioned individuals the information that Buck had given the informant to the effect that the CPSU would like to speak to a representative of the

CPUSA in Russia. Informant advised Buck that he expected a decision to be made on this matter by the CPUSA in the near future. He continued that the big problem would be travel papers. Buck indicated he understood and suggested that everything possible should be done to get travel papers from the United States and he could then more efficiently arrange for transportation from Canada to Europe so there would be no problem of being stopped. Buck advised the informant that he would communicate with Russia to inform them that someone from the United States would be traveling to Russia. (100-3-81-7896)

CG 5824-S* Selected as CPUSA Liaison With Moscow

Upon his return, the informant furnished the results of his trip to Stein and Dennis in New York City on 7/11/57. (100-3-81-7905) Subsequently on 7/29/57, Dennis and the informant discussed the matter of re-establishing contact with the Soviet Union in order to give the Russians a picture of the inner situation in the CPUSA. Dennis stated he thought that the CPUSA should start rebuilding these connections and that it would be a very good idea if the informant gave consideration to the thought of taking a trip to Russia. Dennis further instructed the informant to make another trip to Canada to get facts and material on the situation in the Canadian CP and then make a report to the next national executive committee meeting scheduled for 9/14 and 15/57. (100-3-81-7922)

Informant proceeded to Canada where he attended a meeting of the national committee of the Canadian CP from 8/31/57 to 9/2/57. He met with Tim Buck on 9/3/57 and discussed the possibility of a CPUSA representative going to Moscow. Buck told the informant he would get word to the Russians that the CPUSA wanted to send someone to Moscow. Buck pointed out that the representative would have to be someone acceptable to the Russians. The informant then stated that Dennis had suggested that the informant be this representative to which Buck replied there should be no question about the Russians accepting the informant as the CPUSA representative. (100-3-81-7966)

Upon reporting back to Dennis on 9/16/57, Dennis told our informant he was of the opinion that this might be an inopportune time for the CPUSA to send anyone to Russia. He pointed out the technical difficulties involved and also stated that no leading comrade would want to get involved in a passport fraud or some similar matter. He continued that he was thinking of an alternate plan of having John Williamson come to Canada where he would meet with a delegation from the CPUSA and be briefed on the situation within the CPUSA. Williamson would then go to Russia, present the facts to the Russians and obtain a clarification of policy. (100-3-81-7977)

Soviets Accept CG 5824-S* as CPUSA Liaison

On 11/12/57, Dennis advised informant that he was relying upon him to see Tim Buck as soon as possible following Buck's return from Moscow. It is noted that Buck had left for Russia around 11/5/57 and was supposed to be gone for a month to six weeks. (100-3-81-8025)

On 11/25/57, NY 694-S*, who had just returned from Canada on another matter, met CG 5824-S* in Chicago with information of great importance. While in Canada, NY 694-S* was advised by Leslie Morris, acting general secretary of the Canadian CP in the absence of Buck, that Morris had been called to Ottawa by the Soviet Ambassador who advised that the Russians would be most happy to meet with CG 5824-S* and Dennis and were waiting for proposals from the states concerning this contact and "how soon." (100-3-81-8038)

CG 5824-S* discussed the above information with Dennis on 12/4/57 and again on 12/10/57. Dennis indicated that he was anxious to have the CPUSA make personal contact with the Soviet Union and realized that it should be done as soon as possible. He again instructed the informant to go to Canada as soon as Buck returned from Russia and obtain all information Buck had concerning this contact. In discussing the possible trip of informant to Moscow, Dennis said that he thought the informant should go alone although he, Dennis, was considering taking at least one other person from the left wing in his confidence so that the informant would be making the trip as a representative of the CPUSA and not as the personal representative of Dennis. (100-3-81-8054)

On 12/16/57, NY 694-S* received word from the Canadians that Buck would not return from abroad until after the end of January. Upon receiving this information, CG 5824-S* decided to contact Dennis and suggest that even though Buck had not returned, the informant should go to Canada to attempt to obtain from the Russian Embassy, through the Canadian CP, any information which would clarify the original message from the Russians and also to make arrangements to be notified immediately upon Buck's return. (100-3-81-8063)

On 1/7/58, the informant proceeded to Canada where he conferred with Leslie Morris and Bill Kashtan, both members of the Secretariat of the Canadian CP. They were unable to furnish any additional information regarding the message from the Russian Embassy and recommended no further action until Buck returned. They further stated they would immediately notify informant as soon as Buck did return to Canada. Informant conveyed this information to Dennis on 1/8/58. (100-3-81-8075)

Soviets Desire Immediate Contact

On 2/14/58, Elizabeth Mascolo, common-law wife of Tim Buck, arrived unannounced at the office of NY 694-S* in New York City. She told him that Buck had returned to Canada on 2/12/58 and instructed her to proceed immediately to New York City with messages for personal delivery to Eugene Dennis, Alexander Trachtenberg, and William Z. Foster. NY 694-S* immediately contacted CG 5824-S* at the national headquarters of the CPUSA and had him come to the office of NY 694-S* to talk with Mascolo. Upon learning that Mascolo had a message for Dennis, CG 5824-S* returned to the Party's national headquarters and contacted Dennis who was attending a meeting of the national executive committee. Dennis advised the informant that he was involved in this meeting and told the informant to obtain the message from Mascolo.

Mascolo furnished the informant with the following information from Buck. The Central Committee of the CPSU welcomed the proposal that a representative of the CPUSA come to Moscow for conferences with the CPSU. The American Section of the International Department of the Central Committee of the CPSU urged that this proposal be carried through as soon as possible. Arrangements for travel should be handled with American passports and other papers, if possible. If this was not possible, the CP of Brazil would give assistance in this regard and, if such assistance was needed, Buck should be contacted for details.

Mascolo further advised that Moscow would like to have two copies of all material pertaining to the last meeting of the national committee of the CPUSA. This material was to be sent to Russia via Canada and Tim Buck. In addition, the CP of China, according to Mascolo, wanted an "active relationship" directly with the CPUSA through Dennis.

She further advised that William Z. Foster and his future were discussed with the highest authorities in Moscow and that Foster would be welcome to come to Russia whether for treatment or to visit permanently. The Russians would also welcome Foster's family and felt that it might be beneficial for Foster's granddaughter if Foster's family would accompany him to Russia.

In addition to the above, Mascolo advised that the Russian leaders would like to see more material on the Soviet Union printed in the CPUSA press, particularly "The Worker." The Russians would make arrangements to supply "The Worker" with a daily press service which would be transmitted to Canada and remailed to the CPUSA from there. Buck desired to know if this service should be mailed directly to the office of "The Worker" or to some other address. Mascolo continued that the Russians would like to have a correspondent of "The Worker" stationed in Moscow. Dennis was to be instructed, however, that if this was not expedient at this time the CPUSA should not worry about it. In the meantime, the "Canadian Tribune," Canadian CP publication, would send a correspondent who would also represent the CPUSA press from a news point of view.

Mascolo also advised that the American Section would like to obtain copies of all material presently being disseminated by the CPUSA. This American Section also wanted material in regard to labor and economic conditions in the United States. The CP of China also was desirous of obtaining the same type of material.

Mascolo stated that Dennis should be given the address [redacted]" for the purpose of sending any correspondence to Tim Buck. If the CPUSA wanted to correspond directly with the CP of China, material should be sent to "G. You, Post Office Box 509, Peking, China." (100-3-81-8192)

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Dennis Urges Prompt Action

On 2/18/58, CG 5824-S* met with Dennis in New York City and gave him a report on the information obtained from Mascolo. Dennis was impressed and pleased with the possibility of a representative of the CPUSA going to Russia. He urged the informant to go to Canada as soon as possible to get additional details from Tim Buck so that the informant could go to Russia immediately. He also told the informant that now that the left wing had gained control of the CPUSA he would take one or two other persons into his confidence so that the informant would go to Russia officially as a representative of the CPUSA.

Dennis told the informant to be sure and explain the Party's situation to the Russians when he got over there. He then wrote a dollar sign on a piece of paper to which the informant replied: "Of course, I will." Informant noted that this is the first time Dennis has ever indicated to him that the CPUSA might be able to obtain funds from Russia.

Informant told Dennis that he did not want to rush into this trip since there were many personal and technical problems involved. He asked Dennis what he thought about the idea of applying for a passport to Russia on humanitarian grounds due to his or his wife's health. If such a passport could be obtained, then the informant could go to Russia legally. Dennis indicated that he thought this was a good idea but went into no further discussion about funds for the trip or any other technicalities. According to the informant, Dennis expected the informant to work out these details with Buck.

Dennis told the informant to mail two copies of all material issued in connection with the recent meeting of the national committee of the CPUSA to the addresses in Canada and China. Dennis did not retain these addresses and told the informant to maintain this correspondence between the CPUSA and the Soviet Union and also between the CPUSA and the CP of China.

Dennis made no comment concerning the proposal of the Russians to have a correspondent of "The Worker" stationed in Moscow. He likewise made no comment concerning the possibility of using a correspondent of the "Canadian Tribune" to represent the CPUSA in Moscow from a news standpoint. He also had no comment concerning an address for material from Russia for use in "The Worker," although he did ask whether this material would consist of public releases or if it would be inter-Party documents. (100-3-81-8115)

Discussion With Tim Buck Re Trip to Moscow

Pursuant to Dennis' request, informant proceeded to Canada where he met with Buck on 2/25 and 26/58. Buck advised informant that he had conveyed to the Russian leadership the information that CG 5824-S* had been selected as the CPUSA representative to go to Moscow. Buck continued that the informant was approved as a CPUSA representative by Michael Suslov, Otto Kuusinen, and one "Besideen" (phonetic). Buck stated that the Russians realized that it might be impossible for the CPUSA to send an official delegate to the Soviet Union and agreed to accept the informant as a personal representative of Eugene Dennis, whom they consider to be the real leader of the CPUSA.

Buck advised the informant that the top Soviet leaders were very anxious to talk with a member of the CPUSA. He said that they were hungry for firsthand news and a political interpretation of events in the CPUSA and in the United States.

Buck also stated that the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of China expressed a desire to see informant. This Chief Justice told Buck to tell the informant that he should go to the Chinese Embassy when he got to Moscow and arrangements would be made for him to be taken by jet plane to China even if he could spend no more than one week in China.

Buck then stated that he would send a letter to Russia by courier confirming the fact that the informant is to be the representative from the CPUSA to the CPSU. Buck continued that it was necessary to emphasize that the informant should make the trip to Russia as soon as possible because the leaders of the Soviet Union had stressed the urgency of seeing a CPUSA representative soon. Buck continued that the Russians would make provisions for the informant's wife if she accompanied him.

Buck said that he discussed with the Russians the technical problems involved in this trip. He continued that he told them that even with an American passport a delegate from the CPUSA to the CPSU could not travel openly. The Russians told Buck that if the representative from the CPUSA could get to Brazil they would see that he got to London and then through the Baltics to Helsinki, Finland. From Finland the Russians would get him to Moscow. According to Buck, the Russians suggested Brazil because they thought that a person could go from the United States to Brazil without a passport. When they were told that a passport was needed for travel from the United States to Brazil, this upset all the plans which had been made. Buck stated that he still thought that the best bet would be for the informant to get an American passport, if possible. He even suggested the possibility of the use of the name of someone resembling the informant in an effort to get an American passport.

Buck stated that it might be possible for the informant to go to Russia with a Canadian passport but this would mean that the informant would have to live in Canada, then apply for a passport, and subsequently undergo an interview by the Royal Candian Mounted Police. Buck felt that there might be trouble in such a plan and that it would cause a long delay. He then mentioned that Mexico might be a possibility and stated he would see what he could find out about this. He commented that if the informant could go to Mexico, perhaps the Mexican CP could get him a passport.

Buck further stated that any bulky material, as opposed to letters, which the CPUSA wanted him to transmit to the CPSU should be addressed to "Progress Books, 924 King Street West, Toronto, Canada." Any material which the informant wanted sent to Russia for his own use upon arriving in Moscow should be addressed to "Progress Books Union," with the same Toronto address.

Buck also told the informant that if the CPUSA desired financial assistance from the CPSU the informant should be prepared to present proposals as to how this money might be supplied in an indirect manner; for example, royalties, et cetera. (100-3-81-8128)

Report to Dennis Re Proposed Trip

Upon his return to this country, the informant contacted Dennis on 3/6/58 and furnished him with the information he had obtained from Buck. Dennis was opposed to the tentative plan to use the CP of Mexico in any manner for travel since he does not trust the Mexican CP. He was also opposed to the use of Brazil for travel and stated that a previous comrade had used this method to go to Russia and it was not satisfactory. Dennis pointed out that there were dangers involved in attempting to obtain a United States passport and that he did not want to know any details concerning the attempt to obtain such a passport. He continued that if anything happened in regard to this proposed trip the CPUSA would have to "disown" anyone connected with it and that it might be necessary for the informant to "lay low" for a time after returning from such a trip. He gave the informant permission to attempt to make his own plans for the trip and indicated that despite the difficulties involved he was anxious for the informant to make this trip.

Dennis advised the informant that he had discussed the proposed trip with no one but that, depending on what happened to the contempt charges against [redacted] he might discuss it with [redacted] He continued that the only other person he might discuss it with would be Gus Hall.

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The informant asked Dennis if funds could be obtained from the reserve fund in the form of a 90-day loan to purchase the necessary transportation with the plan being to get the Russians to replace the borrowed money. Dennis gave the informant permission to obtain a loan of $1000 or $1200 from Isadore Wofsy but stated that Wofsy should not be told the purpose of the loan. It is noted Wofsy was contacted on 3/7/58 but did not have this sum available at that time. He requested informant to recontact him again for this loan.

Dennis had no immediate suggestions for methods in which the Russians could provide funds for the CPUSA in some disguised manner. (100-428091-4)

Following the completion of his report to Dennis, the informant consulted with NY 694-S* on 3/13/58 as to the procedures in obtaining a passport for travel to Russia, et cetera, inasmuch as NY 694-S* has had experience in the past in operating as a courier. It was decided that the best way to proceed was to build up a background based on a completely fictitious person. Three names were selected for the informant, together with a name for his wife. The names selected for the informant were Martin A. Carson, Martin A. Cane, and Martin A. Camp. The name for his wife was to be Sylvia Soney Schlosser. After checking our files as well as causing a confidential check of State Department files, it was determined that the name Martin A. Camp was the most suitable for use in connection with this operation. (100-428091-5 and 6)

Buck's Suggested Travel Plans

NY 694-S* then proceeded to Canada on 3/14/58 for the purpose of advising Tim Buck that CG 5824-S* was going to make the trip; to stop any attempt Buck was making to get a passport in Mexico; to ascertain what countries the informant would pass through and how visas would be obtained; and to take up the question of reimbursement of funds on the premise that the informant would be getting funds for the trip from the CPUSA on a loan basis. (100-428091-6)

After receiving the informant's report concerning the feasibility of proceeding through Mexico or Brazil, Buck stated there was no way whereby he could make arrangements in Canada for the immediate departure of CG 5824-S*. Buck stated that he recently discussed the subject of departure points from Latin American countries with a Russian in Canada and the latter had informed him that the Soviets were then conducting an investigation of this matter in various Latin American countries. Buck advised that he felt the best point of departure for the informant would be New York City and that the informant should travel on an American passport. He estimated that the informant and his wife would need approximately $1300 for the trip to Moscow. Buck advised that the Soviets definitely would reimburse the informant and stated that he was so certain of this that he was willing to give his personal guarantee to that effect.

Buck advised that "floating visas" as well as the name and description of the contact who would meet the informant and his wife in Moscow could be obtained in England or in France. He strongly suggested, however, that these visas be obtained in London because the informant would avoid language difficulties in London and also because there is a direct flight from London to Moscow. Buck stated that he would notify the Soviets immediately of the status of the situation and would indicate the possibility that the informant might leave for Moscow soon. In that connection, he requested two weeks' notice of the informant's departure date so that a courier could convey this information to Moscow. He stated that the Soviets would require sufficient notice to allow them "to clear the way for visas in other countries."

Buck also stated that the informant should furnish him as soon as possible the names and numbers that would appear on the passports of the informant and his wife. He continued that he strongly advised that the informant go to Peking, China, for ten days and that the Soviets would have no objection to such a trip. (100-428091-7)

Information to be Furnished Soviets

CG 5824-S*, upon receiving the above information from NY 694-S*, proceeded to New York where he was to attend a meeting of the national executive committee on 3/28 and 29/58. Following this meeting, he met with Dennis on 3/31/58, at which time Dennis briefed the informant on recent developments within the CPUSA for the purpose of transmitting this information to the CPSU. Dennis stated that he had heard that Foster had two new articles which were then in Moscow. He said that the Russians should be told that Foster's articles are intolerable because they are causing divisions in the rank of the CPUSA and are also endangering the legality of the CPUSA. He told the informant that he should tell the Russians that even before he became ill the "old man" (Foster) was doctrinaire, rigid, and in recent discussions in the CPUSA he was actually engaging in factionalism. Dennis advised the informant that he was not going to tell Foster about the informant going to Russia and that he, Dennis, would take the responsibility if Foster found out about it.

Dennis continued that the Russians should be told that there is a new round of attacks against the CPUSA and that some people would be tried concerning their membership in the Party. For this reason, spokesmen for the CPUSA have to be secure and careful.

The Russians were also to be told that in regard to the criticism of A. B. Magil in the "Kommunist," Soviet publication, some mistakes were made because the Russians were out of touch with the CPUSA. Dennis said that the Russians cannot investigate and thus do not know all the facts; therefore, they were just creating new problems for the CPUSA.

With regard to a representative from the CPUSA for the proposed international journal to be published in Prague, Czechoslovakia, Dennis stated that perhaps John Williamson could be the de facto representative for the CPUSA but he could not be the legal representative. He continued that Williamson might be able to supply information for this journal better than someone who was not acquainted with the United States. In this regard, Dennis discussed the possibility of Williamson making a trip from England to Canada about once a year where the informant could meet him and brief him on recent developments in the CPUSA thus permitting Williamson to act as the de facto representative for the CPUSA. When the informant asked Dennis if he should see Williamson on the way to Russia, Dennis stated it would be better to see Williamson on the return trip. If he would see Williamson he was to tell him that he was a careless correspondent and that he should know better than to write the type of letters and request the kind of answers that he has in his correspondence with Dennis.

When the informant asked Dennis if he should try to see Jaques Duclos in France, Dennis stated it would be best to try to see Duclos on the return trip. He also told the informant to find out what the CP of France is doing but not to tell them too much about the situation in the CPUSA.

Dennis told the informant to go to China from Russia and tell the Chinese that James Allen was concerning himself with the Chinese and that there was a subcommittee of people from Philadelphia and New York who were discussing the Chinese question and studying the Chinese situation.

Dennis stated that it would be all right for the Soviet press material to be sent directly from Russia to "The Worker" provided the Russians sent the same material to a couple other papers in the United States. If the Russians planned to send this material only to "The Worker," then it was not to be mailed directly.

Dennis commented that the Russians made a terrible mistake in the manner in which they sent Irving Potash back to this country. He said that if it had not been for Jack Childs the CPUSA would have been in terrible shape for the Party had a narrow escape. Dennis said the Russians should be told that Potash came back to the United States at the wrong time.

Dennis told the informant that he should find out in Moscow and/or in Paris what happened when the French CP and the Central Committee of the CPSU discussed the Jewish question sometime after November, 1957.

When asked by the informant as to who would know that the informant was going to Moscow, Dennis replied that the informant would speak for the Secretariat. Dennis identified this Secretariat as consisting of himself, Robert Thompson, Jack Stachel, James Jackson, and Hyman Lumer. He continued that at least three of these people would know that the informant was going to Moscow. The only one who would not know would be Lumer. Dennis then stated that the informant would speak for the Secretariat and that he, Dennis, spoke for the Secretariat.

Dennis had no suggestions as to how the CPUSA might receive funds in a disguised manner from the Soviet Union. (100-428091-14)

On the afternoon of 4/7/58, SAC Auerbach called from Chicago to advise that the passport applications of the informant and his wife had been submitted to the Department of State on that day under the names of Sylvia Soney Camp and Martin A. Camp.

SAC Auerbach continued that while the informant was recently in New York, Lem Harris gave him a loan of $1500 for this trip. This loan was made on the instructions of Dennis, who did not advise Harris as to the purpose of the loan. (100-428091-10)

Final Travel Plans

On the afternoon of 4/14/58, SAC Auerbach advised that NY 694-S* had gone to Canada to confer with Tim Buck regarding the proposed trip. (100-428091-13) Upon his return from Canada on 4/15/58, NY 694-S* furnished the results of his discussions with Tim Buck. Buck was advised that the passports had been obtained and was furnished with the names and numbers thereon. Buck stated that he would go immediately to Ottawa to see the Russian Ambassador and furnish him with the names and numbers on these passports inasmuch as the Russian Ambassador was scheduled to leave Canada for Russia on either 4/15 or 16/58.

Buck stated that he still thought New York City was the best point of departure. He also stated that the best method for a person traveling as a businessman would be to go to London, from there to Brussels and then on the Sabina Airlines to Prague and then from Prague to Moscow.

Buck continued that the Russian Ambassador would make the necessary arrangements for the "floating visas." He continued that the informant and his wife should be in London by 4/25/58 where the informant's wife was to go to the Russian Consulate, see the receptionist, identify herself and request to see the consul. She would then be furnished a "floating visa" for Russia which would not be attached to the informant's passport, thus not reflecting that he had been in Russia.

Buck continued that the informant's wife would then go to the Czechoslovakian Consulate in London and secure a "floating visa" there for Prague. They should then leave London for Brussels via Paris on 4/26 or 27/58. They should leave Brussels immediately for Prague where they would be met by a ground hostess to whom they would identify themselves through a series of exchanged words. The hostess would then arrange for hotel accommodations, travel to Moscow, et cetera. At Moscow they would be met by a representative of the International Department of the Central Committee of the CPSU who would make all arrangements. When Buck was asked if any personal effects would be taken from the informant and his wife when they arrived in Moscow, he stated the only thing that would be taken would be their passports.

Buck stated that the informant should advise the Russians that the CPUSA wanted him to go to China to discuss the situation in the CPUSA with the leading comrades of the CP of China. He continued that the informant should go to the Chinese Embassy in Moscow and identify himself whereupon arrangements would be made for transportation from Moscow to Peking and return.

Buck stated that the ideal schedule in Moscow would be for the informant to meet with Michael Suslov, Otto Kuusinen, and B. Ponomareff in that order since they would have endless talks and discussions with him. He stated they would give the informant a lot of time and would be very thorough in their discussions. Usually at the conclusion of such discussions Nikita Khrushchev would summarize in one, two or three hours.

Buck continued that if the informant needed any additional documents or decisions from the CPUSA while in Moscow he should either send a letter to "Progress Union Books" in Toronto for Buck who would relay the message to NY 694-S* or he should telephone or send a cable to "Progress Union Books" if an immediate contact and answer was needed.

Buck continued that the Russians would not let the informant take his notes with him when he left Moscow. He said the informant should tell his Russian contact that it would be best if these notes were sent to Buck through his channels and Buck would make them available to the informant upon his return. Buck also suggested that the informant should organize with the Russians a more direct method for transmitting such material in the future.

Possible Soviet Financial Assistance to CPUSA

Buck was advised about the serious financial condition of the CPUSA. When the informant asked him for any suggestions he might have on how the Soviet Union might transmit any money it desired to give to the CPUSA, Buck stated that he would suggest that the first one or two sums of money from the Soviet Union be sent to Buck through his channels. He continued that the informant should suggest this to the Russians. Upon the arrival of such funds in Canada, Buck would make them available to NY 694-S* for delivery to the CPUSA. Buck continued that if money is sent this way the informant should emphasize to the Russians that it should be in $50 and $100 bills in order to reduce the bulk. Buck stated that because of its importance and urgency this method could be used once or twice. After the second time, however, the Russians should take a direct method transmitting funds between the Soviet Union and the CPUSA. He stated that the Russians know how to organize and establish the necessary arrangements in this regard.

Buck emphasized on more than one occasion that the informant should not leave his schedule in Russia up to the Russians. He stated that the informant should assert himself and make demands, commenting that the Russians consider the CPUSA of the utmost importance.

Both CG 5824-S* and NY 694-S* estimated that this trip would take a minimum of 2½ months. (100-428091-21)

On 4/23/58, the New York Office telephonically advised that Elizabeth Mascolo arrived in New York City from Toronto on that day and contacted the informant. She told the informant that the instructions had been changed slightly and instead of the informant's wife going to the Soviet Consulate in London on 4/25/58 to pick up the "floating visas," she should instead go to the Czechoslovakian Embassy in Brussels on 4/28/58 to pick up the "floating visas" to Prague. At the time the informant's wife went to the Czechoslovakian Embassy in Brussels, she was to let that embassy know exactly when she and her husband would arrive in Moscow. (100-428091-22)

Financial Aid From Soviets For Trip

On 4/24/58, ASAC Simon, New York Office, telephonically advised that in her contact with our informant on 4/23/58, Mascolo gave the informant $1000 which she said came from the Russian Embassy in Ottawa. This money was in denominations of $100, $50 and $10 bills.

It is also noted that Mascolo on this same trip delivered $6000 to Alexander Trachtenberg. This money also came from the Soviet Embassy in Ottawa and, according to our informant, Mascolo stated that part of this money was to be given to the wife of Gilbert Green. (100-428091-19)

Departure of CG 5824-S*

On 4/24/58, ASAC Simon also advised that the informant and his wife were scheduled to leave New York on 4/24/58 at 5:00 P.M. on Flight 824, Trans World Airlines, from Idlewild, New York. They would go directly to Paris, France, arriving there at 2:00 P.M. on 4/25/58. They would leave Paris on 4/27/58 for Brussels via Sabina Airlines. They would then leave Brussels on 4/28/58 for Prague and subsequently to Moscow. (100-428091-23)

On 5/1/58, NY 694-S* advised that on that date he received an air mail letter in the handwriting of the informant's wife dated 4/29/58 at Brussels. According to NY 694-S*, this message, which was coded by prearrangements between NY 694-S* and CG 5824-S*, reflected that CG 5824-S* obtained the "floating visas" in Brussels and was about to leave for Prague on 4/29/58. He apparently had some slight difficulty in obtaining the visas and the letter indicated that he must have been sent from the Czechoslovakian Consulate to the Czechoslovakian Embassy, or vice versa, to obtain these visas. (100-428091-25)

No further information regarding this matter has been received to date.

1 - Mr. deBettencourt
1 - Mr. Thornton

1

SAC, Chicago (134-46 Sub B) June 6, 1958

Director, FBI (100-428091) - 27

REC- 8

EX-139

SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reurlet 5-12-58 and Bulet 5-27-58.

There is enclosed in compliance with your request a biographic directory of the "Personnel in the Communist Party, Government and Mass Organizations of the U.S.S.R. and the 15 Soviet Republics." This directory can be retained by your office and need not be returned to the Bureau. There is also enclosed a book entitled "Handbook on People's China." This book must be returned to the Bureau when it has served its purpose. You may desire to Photostat those pages of the book which you feel will be pertinent.

It is believed that the above information is the type that will be of assistance to you in connection with the above-captioned case. However, if you feel the need for more extensive material in this regard, please advise the Bureau and every effort will be made to acquire the necessary data.

Enclosures (2)

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

DATE: May 12, 1958

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46) (Sub B)

ATT'N: Assistant Director A. H. BELMONT

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

In order to assist the Chicago Division in the handling of information in connection with the "SOLO" case, it is requested that the Bureau furnish this office with any current information pertaining to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Communist Party of China, especially the identities of the leading members of these Communist Parties.

2 - Bureau (REGISTERED)
1 - Chicago

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(3)

ADDENDUM: We are principally interested in data which might be readily available in the form of an organizational chart or some similar document identifying the principal functionaries in these two Communist Parties which would be of assistance in future interviews. It is not intended that any detailed data be furnished requiring considerable research.

B

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3-17-00 BY SP4BJA-MLB
#906318

H. Bartlett
U make inquiry at
the Dept. for material
CL 5/19/58

Let. CB
5/27/58
ccl/[illegible]

Let. to Chicago
6-6-58
CCL [illegible]

REC- 8 100-428091-27

EX-139

11 JUN 6 1958

1 - Mr. Thornton

June 3, 1958

AIRTEL

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3-17-00 BY SP4BJA-MLB
#906310

To: SAC, Chicago (100-33729)

From: Director, FBI (100-3-81)

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA, INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, IS-C

SOLO

Reurairtel 5-23-58.

While your suggestion as set forth in reairtel does have merit to a certain extent, it is believed that there will be a minimum number of instances wherein information obtained by a field division would be clarified should that field division have prior knowledge of the fact that the Communist Party (CP), USA, is presently in contact with the CP of the Soviet Union. Any such instances which do arise can be handled on an individual basis. In view of the over-all concern for the security of our informant in this operation, therefore, it is felt that any mention thereof should be held to an absolute minimum.

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1 - 100-428091 (Solo)

100-428091-
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~~186~~ 141 JUN 5 1958

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Chicago Office suggests that we advise those field divisions handling major portion of security work that CPUSA is in contact with the Soviet Union. Chicago's suggestion is predicated upon information which was obtained by San Francisco Office concerning a conversation between Elizabeth Gurley Flynn and Mickey Lima, both members of the Party's national committee. In this conversation, Flynn made certain remarks regarding international ramifications of the CPUSA. Inasmuch as San Francisco is not intimately familiar with the Solo operation which involves the activities of our informant in a liaison capacity between CPUSA and Moscow, San Francisco was unable to interpret certain of Flynn's remarks. San Francisco requested comments from New York Office and Bureau. Upon receipt of New York comments, San Francisco will be appropriately advised concerning the correct interpretation of Fly statements.

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- Mr. Thornton

SAC, Chicago (134-46-Sub B)

May 27, 1958

Director, FBI (100-428091)

SOLO
IS-C

Reurlet 5-12-58.

The Bureau is attempting to acquire the data requested in your letter through liaison with the State Department. As soon as this material is received, it will be forwarded to you.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3-17-00 BY SP4BJA-MLB
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COMM — FBI
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FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3-17-00 BY SP4BJA-MLB
#906318

FBI

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Date: 5/1/58

Transmit the following in ______________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL RM
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Nease
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. Clayton
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS - C

On 5/1/58 NY 694-S advised that he received on that date an air-mail letter in the handwriting of CG 5824-S' wife, dated 4/29/58 at Brussels, the contents of which were as follows:

"Getting ready to leave, and despite the tourist crowd for the Fair, had no difficulty to obtain transportation to the next scenic spot.

"The travel agency was right. It is next to impossible to get a hotel room. I was lucky so far. The food at the beginning was fair but towards the end we found some excellent food and very fine service.

"Tough not to know languages. Feeling fine. Wish you were here to enjoy the carefree life of a tourist. Warm regards.

Jack"

According to NY 694-S, the above message, which is coded, reflects that CG 5824-S obtained floating visas in Brussels, and was about to leave for Prague on 4/29/58. The reference to "food at the beginning being fair" indicates that some slight difficulty was encountered in obtaining the visas in that CG 5824-S must have been sent from the Czech Consulate to the Czech Embassy, or vice versa, to obtain the visas.

"Tough not to know languages" indicates that CG 5824-S had to talk to the Czechs through an interpreter.

3 - Bureau (100-428091)(RM) REC-25
1 - Chicago (100-33729)(AMSDRM)
1 - New York (100-134637)
1 - New York (134-91 Adm.)
ACB:DMcK
(6)

EX-140

100-428091-25

18 MAY 2 1958

Approved: ______________ Special Agent in Charge

Sent ______________ M Per ______________

60 MAY 12 1958

INT. SEC.

IS/IIOF-EDIS
SEARCH
UPDATE
CREATE
DELETE
3/16/81

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

F B I

Date:

Transmit the following in ________________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via ____________ ________________________
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

NY 100-134637

NY 694-S notes that any subsequent messages from CG 5824-S will be sent to him via TIM BUCK. With regard to the coded letter, it had been agreed between NY 694-S and CG 5824-S that messages sent by CG-5824-S while en route to his destination should reflect that the Chicago informant and his wife were tourists visiting the Brussels Fair.

POWERS

Approved: ________________________ Sent ____________M Per ____________
Special Agent in Charge

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 5/1/58

Transmit the following in ______________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

SUBJECT: SOLO
~~IS-C~~

Re NY airtel dated 5/1/58, entitled, "CP, USA, INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS; IS-C".

NY 694-S* has advised SA [redacted] on 4/30/58, that the documents mentioned in retel, namely: "The South's New Challenge", a pamphlet by JAMES E. JACKSON, and a mimeographed article, "For a Revolutionary Position on the Negro Question", by HARRY HAYWOOD, and in addition, two pamphlets, "Joseph Stalin, Appraisal 1953-Reappraisal 1956", and "Is Anti-Semitism a Policy of the Present Soviet Government", these latter two circulated in the Bureau's counter-intelligence program, and all of which were given to NY 694-S* by JAMES E. JACKSON for transmittal to TIM BUCK, head of the Labor Progressive Party of Canada (The Canadian CP), are to be forwarded to CG 5824-S* abroad, by previous agreement with BUCK.

b6
b7C

POWERS IIS-IIOF-EDIS
SEARCH
UPDATE
CREATE 3/16/81
DELETE

3-Bureau (RM)
1-New York (100-134637)

JVW:img (#7-5)
(5)

REC-33

100-428091-29

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3-17-00 BY SP4BJA-MLB
#906318

EX-128

MAY 2 1958

INT. SEC.

Approved: ______________ Sent ______________ M Per ______________
Special Agent in Charge

62 MAY 9 1958

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

4

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

FROM : F. J. BAUMGARDNER

DATE: April 28, 1958

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Tolson
Nichols
Boardman
Belmont
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
Nease
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

ASAC Simon of the New York Office advised the following is the itinerary of our informant in connection with his trip to Russia:

He was scheduled to leave New York on April 24 at 5:00 P.M. on Flight 824, Trans World Airlines, from Idlewild, New York, and would go direct to Paris, France, arriving there at 2:00 P.M. on April 25. While in Paris, he would be stopping at the Claridge Hotel, and the Party has made arrangements to reach him through the American Express in the event they wish to contact him. He would leave Paris on April 27 for Brussels via Sabina Airlines. He would stay at the Hotel Residence Belvedere in Brussels. He would leave Brussels on April 28 for Prague, Czechoslovakia. Arrangements were made by the Party to contact him through American Express at Prague should the Party wish to get in touch with him.

No further information was available concerning our informant's itinerary or the exact day he would arrive in Moscow.

ACTION:

We will continue to follow this matter closely and keep you advised of pertinent developments.

IIS-MOF-EDIS
SEARCH
UPDATE
CREATE 3/16/81
DELETE

cc - Mr. Belmont
cc - Mr. Baumgardner
cc - Mr. Thornton

EX-128

100-428091-

FJB:rmw
(4)

REC- 47

APR 29 1958

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3-17-00 BY SP4 BJA-MLB
#906318

5-WC

58 MAY 2 1958

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: April 23, 1958

FROM : MR. W. V. CLEVELAND

cc Mr. Belmont
Mr. Baumgardner

SUBJECT: SOLO

Tolson
Boardman
Belmont
Mohr
Nease
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
Clayton
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

b6
b7C

At 12:35 PM, 4-23-58, Supervisor [redacted], NYO, telephonically advised that Tim Buck had traveled from Toronto to Ottawa on 4-22-58 and returned to Toronto the same day. Today, 4-23-58, Elizabeth Mascolo arrived in New York City from Toronto and contacted CG-5824-S*. She advised CG-5824-S* that the instructions had been changed somewhat and that instead of CG-5824-S*'s wife going to the Soviet Consulate in London on 4-25-58 to pick up floating visas, she should instead go to the Czechoslovakian Embassy in Brussels on 4-28-58 and pick up floating visas to Prague, Czechoslovakia and at the time CG-5824-S*'s wife goes to the Czechoslovakian Embassy in Brussels on 4-28-58, she is to let the Embassy know exactly when she and her husband will arrive in Moscow.

Elizabeth Mascolo brought down 2 batches of money; one batch is to be given to CG-5824-S* in connection with his trip and the other batch of money is for Trachtenberg. Supervisor [redacted] advised that CG-5824-S* is to meet with Mascolo again at 4:30 PM today, after which they will know how much money is being given to CG-5824-S*. New York will consult with Chicago and thereafter a recommendation will be made to the Bureau as to whether this money should be obtained from CG-5824-S* to replace monies we have furnished him for this trip, or whether some special reason exists as to why he should keep the specific money furnished to him by the Party. If CG-5824-S* has an opportunity, he will obtain the serial numbers from the money that is to be turned over to Trachtenberg.

Supervisor [redacted] advised that CG-5824-S* and his wife have not obtained final reservations as yet and as soon as this information is obtained, he will advise the Bureau.

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ACTION:

For your information.

WVC:mn:td
(3)

IIS-IIOF-EDIS
SEARCH
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CREATE 3/16/81
DELETE
100 - [illegible] - 22

REC- 47

10 APR 25 1958

5-WA

EX-110

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3-12-00 BY SPUBJA-MLB
#906310

58 APR 28 1958

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

DATE: April 16, 1958

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46)(Sub B) ATTN: Assistant Director A. H. BELMONT

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3-17-00 BY SP4BJA-MLB
#906318

Thornton

The following information was furnished by NY 694-S* to SA JOHN E. KEATING on April 15, 1958. This information concerns discussions between NY 694-S* and TIM BUCK, leader of the Labor Progressive Party, the Communist Party of Canada, in Toronto, Canada, on Monday, April 14, 1958. u.s.

NY 694-S* met with BUCK on Monday morning, and again from 5:00 to 8:00 P.M. on Monday evening. BUCK cancelled a meeting of the Secretariat of the Labor Progressive Party in order to meet with NY 694-S*. BUCK talked with the radio on in his residence, and when it was necessary to refer to a name, he wrote it on a piece of paper. Also, a part of the discussion was carried on in streetcars and other public transportation.

NY 694-S* told BUCK that the passports had been obtained and furnished him with the names appearing on the passports and with the numbers of the passports. BUCK was told that the passports had been applied for from a small Midwestern town.

BUCK was most happy to receive this information. He stated that since the last trip of NY 694-S* to Toronto, he had sent word to the Russians that preparations were being made for CG 5824-S* and his wife to proceed to Russia and that they would arrive in Moscow as soon as possible. BUCK said that he had received an acknowledgement of this message, but the Russians wanted to know when CG 5824-S* and his wife would arrive in Moscow. BUCK said that this means that they are waiting for CG 5824-S* [redacted] BUCK asked NY 694-S* when he was returning to the United States. NY 694-S* stated that he hoped to return on the evening of April 14, 1958.

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BUCK stated that in view of the fact that the Russians are waiting for CG 5824-S*, he would take a train to Ottawa, Canada, on Monday night, April 14, 1958, and would see

REC-11 100-428091-31

② - Bureau (REGISTERED)
1 - Chicago

JEK:kw
(3)

23 APR 24 1958

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CREATE 3/16/81
DELETE

5-WL

E. Thornton

CG 134-46 (Sub B)

the Russian Ambassador to Canada, Rus CHUVACHIN (ph), and would furnish him with the names and numbers which appear on the passports. He would also furnish him with the last twenty-eight issues of "Political Affairs", which CG 5824-S* had mailed to Canada for delivery to Russia to assist him in his discussions with the Russians. BUCK stated that CHUVACHIN was scheduled to leave Canada for Russia on either April 15 or 16, 1958.

NY 694-S* asked BUCK for guidance and advice as to the best point of departure for Europe, and asked if he had any new suggestions in this regard or if the point of departure should be New York City, which had been tentatively agreed upon during their last discussion.

BUCK said that he still thought that New York City was the best point of departure. He said that he was opposed to Montreal, since a list would be prepared containing the names of passengers leaving for Europe from Montreal. Since it would be more expensive to go to Europe from the United States by way of Montreal, this might arouse the curiosity of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

Then BUCK said that at the time of their last discussion, he was certain that direct flights between London and Moscow had been inaugurated. He said that subsequently he learned that these flights have not started as yet. He said the only direct flights to Moscow from Europe are from the Scandanavian countries and he thought that from a security standpoint such a trip would be inadvisable at this time of the year. BUCK said that he thought that the best method for a person travelling as a businessman would be to go to London, and from London to Brussels, and then on the Sabina Airlines from Brussels to Prague, Czechoslovakia, and then from Prague to Moscow.

BUCK said that CHUVACHIN will make the arrangements for the floating visas and that CG 5824-S* [redacted] should do the following upon arriving in London:

[illegible]

[redacted] should go first to the Soviet Consulate in London. When she arrives at the Consulate, she should give her name, SYLVIA CAMP, to the receptionist. She should say that she is there in behalf of herself and her husband, and would like to see the Consul. She should also say, I am sure that he will see me. If there is any hesitancy on the part of

b7D

the receptionist, she should say, We are going to Moscow. BUCK said that the First Consul will see her, unless he is not available. In that event, the First Secretary will see her. Probably they will give her the floating visas for Russia. There is a possibility, however, that the Consul will send her to the Soviet Embassy in London, since transit or floating visas are generally given only to the higher echelon of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union or to the diplomatic corps of the Soviet Union and are handled by the Embassy. It is possible that the Russians will not let the Consulate in London, England, handle this matter.

After obtaining the floating visas for Russia, she should then go to the Czechoslovakian Consulate in London and obtain the floating visas for Czechoslovakia. BUCK emphasized that the Czechoslovakians will not give the floating visas for Czechoslovakia unless one for Russia has been obtained first.

NY 694-S* told BUCK that, for security reasons, Russ. U.S. CG 5824-S* did not want to see JOHN WILLIAMSON in England on the way to Russia, but would try to see him on the return trip from Russia. NY 694-S* then asked BUCK what CG 5824-S* and [redacted] should do if, for some reason, a floating visa was not obtained either from the Russians or from the Czechoslovakians in London. BUCK stated that as a last resort, they should contact JOHN WILLIAMSON, who would personally deliver the floating visas to them. NY 694-S* asked BUCK if there was any possibility that WILLIAMSON might go to Moscow for the May 1st celebration. BUCK said that this possibility exists, since the Russians usually invite him to this celebration.

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NY 694-S* asked how CG 5824-S* [redacted] should get transportation to Moscow. He said that they should not purchase the tickets from Prague to Moscow in Brussels, but should only purchase round trip tickets on Sabina Airlines from Brussels to Prague. Word will be sent to Prague from Russia to expect them there.

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Then, in a most confidential manner, BUCK said that as they leave the plane at the airport in Prague, they will observe ground hostesses who are in uniform. BUCK stated that one of the functions of these ground hostesses is to take care of such passengers as CG 5824-S* [redacted] They should contact one of the ground hostesses and tell her that they are in transit and are going to Moscow as guests of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. They

b7D

ILL, ENG, BEL, CZECH, [illegible] CHINA

MR, MRS,

should give her their names, MARTIN and SYLVIA CAMP. In the event that there are other people around the ground hostesses, and the majority of people on the plane will probably be Americans, then they should take a piece of paper, write the names MARTIN and SYLVIA CAMP and that they are going to Moscow as guests of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. They should then ask a ground hostess, who will speak English, How do I get here?, and then show her the piece of paper. She will reply innocently, Yes, yes, I will tell you how to get there. She will then take over and make necessary arrangements for transportation or for hotel reservations, if this is necessary. They should provide her with the money for the plane tickets from Prague to Moscow. BUCK also stated that their luggage would not be inspected between Brussels and Moscow.

BUCK said that when they arrive in Moscow, they will be met and greeted by a representative of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. Probably this person will be ALEKSI (ph), whom he described as follows: He is young and is about the same height and weight as JOHN WILLIAMSON. He has a round face and his most outstanding characteristic is very pink cheeks. If it is not ALEKSI, it will probably be NICOLAIOFF (ph), who is older than ALEKSI and also represents the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. All arrangements will be made by the representative of the International Department, Central Committee, Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

Rus

Rus

NY 694-S* asked if any personal effects, such as money, would be taken from them when they arrive in Moscow. BUCK said that the only thing that would be taken from them would be the passports.

NY 694-S* asked what usually happens when you arrive in Moscow. BUCK stated that the representative of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union will have an outline of a schedule, which will have been arranged in advance. BUCK told NY 694-S* to tell CG 5824-S* to assert himself so that the Russians do not dominate the schedule. BUCK also stated that the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union representative will also make available to CG 5824-S* the material which has been sent to Moscow to assist in the discussions with the Russians.

NY 694-S* said that BUCK was very happy to learn that

EUGENE DENNIS wants CG 5824-S* to go to China. He told NY 694-S* to tell CG 5824-S* that he should tell the representative of the International Department, Central Committee, Communist Party of the Soviet Union, that the Communist Party - USA wants him to go to China to discuss the situation in the Communist Party - USA with the leading comrades of the Communist Party of China. Therefore, a break of from one week to ten days should be made in the schedule in order to permit this trip. BUCK said that this break might come after the discussions have been concluded and while CG 5824-S* is waiting for any decisions or instructions from the Russians.

BUCK said that CG 5824-S* should go to the Chinese Embassy in Moscow and tell them who he is -- that is, his real identity. They will make arrangements for transportation from Moscow to Peking, and back to Moscow.

Rus Russ Russ

Then BUCK stated that the ideal schedule in Moscow would be for CG 5824-S* to meet with MIKHAIL SUSLOV, OTTO KUUSINEN and B. PONOMAREFF, in that order, since they would have endless talks and discussions with him. They would give CG 5824-S* a lot of time and would be very thorough in their discussions with him. Usually at the conclusion of such discussions, NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV will summarize in one, two or more hours.

NY 694-S* asked BUCK what CG 5824-S* should do if he needs some additional documents or decisions from the Communist Party - USA while he is in Moscow. BUCK said that this could be accomplished in two ways. The first would be to send a letter to Progress Union Books in Toronto, Canada, for TIM BUCK, who would relay any message to NY 694-S* in New York. If an immediate contact and answer is needed, then CG 5824-S* should either send a cable to Progress Union Books in Toronto, or should telephone to Progress Books in Toronto. If a telephone call is made, it will probably be answered by either BESS MASCOLO or [redacted] described by BUCK as two trusted individuals. If either answers the telephone, CG 5824-S* should say, This is [redacted], I will call tomorrow. BUCK will then know that this call is from CG 5824-S* and he will be waiting for the call at Progress Books the next day.

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US [illegible] ALIAS OF MARTIN CAMP, CG 5824-S*

NY 694-S* pointed out that [redacted] left Canada on or about April 9, 1958, for Moscow, as a delegate from the Labor Progressive Party to the Comsomol (ph) Congress presently being held in Moscow.

BUCK stated that the same system of communication should be used in case any emergency arises in London, Brussels, Paris, etc.

BUCK then stated that the Russians will not let CG 5824-S* take his notes with him when he leaves Moscow. Since the Communist Party - USA has no apparatus for the transmittal of these notes, BUCK stated that CG 5824-S* should tell his contact from the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union that it would be best if the notes were sent to BUCK through his channels and BUCK will make them available to CG 5824-S* through NY 694-S*. BUCK also suggested that for the future, CG 5824-S* should organize with the Russians a more direct method for transmitting such material.

NY 694-S* pointed out to BUCK that the Communist Party - USA is in a very serious financial condition. Yet, the Communist Party - USA has no apparatus to receive money from Russia. NY 694-S* asked BUCK for any suggestions he might have on how the Communist Party of the Soviet Union might transmit any money it might desire to give to the Communist Party - USA. BUCK stated that since the Communist Party - USA is in a serious financial situation, which requires immediate attention, he would suggest that the first one or two sums of money from the Communist Party of the Soviet Union to the Communist Party - USA be sent to BUCK through his channels and that CG 5824-S* should suggest this to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. When any such funds arrive in Canada, BUCK will make them available to NY 694-S* for delivery to the Communist Party - USA.

BUCK stated that if the money is sent this way, CG 5824-S* should emphasize to the Russians that it should not be in small denominations, since it would be difficult to transport it to the United States from Canada. He said that he thought that fifty and one hundred dollar bills would be best, in order to reduce the bulk. BUCK said that because of its importance and urgency, that this method could be used once or twice. However, after the second time, the Russians should use a direct method of transmittal of funds between the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Communist Party - USA. BUCK said that the Russians know how to organize and establish such an arrangement for the direct transmittal of funds between Russia and the United States.

Next, NY 694-S* and BUCK discussed when CG 5824-S* and [redacted] might arrive in Moscow. BUCK said that it would be

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wonderful if they could arrive there before May 1, 1958, since important Communist Party leaders from all over the world will be in Moscow for the May Day celebration. If they could arrive in Moscow before May 1, 1958, then there would be time available to arrange for discussions with these leaders.

BUCK then stated that he would suggest the following: That CG 5824-S* [redacted] pick up the floating visas in London on Friday, April 25, 1958. Then they could travel over the weekend of April 26 and 27, 1958, to Paris and Brussels, and would be ready to leave Brussels on April 28, 1958, for Prague, Czechoslovakia. Therefore, he will give the date of April 25, 1958, to CHUVACHIN as the date the visas will be picked up in London. Since the Consulate is closed on the weekend, an alternate date of Monday, April 28, 1958, will be given to provide for any delays in transportation. BUCK stated that this is more than a schedule, since all people enroute will be alerted in regard to this timetable.

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BUCK also told NY 694-S* that he would "guarantee" that the Russians would reimburse CG 5824-S* for travel expenses. NY 694-S* told BUCK that the Communist Party - USA considers this trip so important that, despite the horrible financial situation which means that there is a crisis every week in order to issue "The Worker", the Communist Party - USA gave CG 5824-S* a loan of as much money as it could scrape up for the purposes of this trip.

NY 694-S* asked BUCK if the Labor Progressive Party could give CG 5824-S* a loan of a few hundred additional dollars for this trip. BUCK said that since no one other than himself in the Labor Progressive Party knows about the trip, it would be awkward for him to ask his Secretariat to approve such a loan. NY 694-S* said that he understood and that normally he would have been able to get a loan from JACK COWAN, except that COWAN is in Europe. NY 694-S* said that with BUCK's permission, he would see if he could get a loan from some of his friends in the Labor Progressive Party in Toronto. BUCK gave NY 694-S* this permission.

It is noted that NY 694-S* went through this procedure in regard to funds as an additional security measure.

NY 694-S* saw BUCK again from 5:00 to 8:00 P.M., at which time they merely went over the details of the previous discussion.

Miscellaneous

BUCK emphasized on more than one occasion that CG 5824-S* should not leave his schedule in Russia up to the Russians. He said that CG 5824-S* should assert himself and should make demands. He commented that the Russians consider the American Communist Party of the utmost importance.

Both CG 5824-S* and NY 694-S* pointed out that despite BUCK's remarks in this regard, that the itinerary and schedule of CG 5824-S* in Russia will be very much under the control of the Russians. Unless some emergency arises or unless the Russians want CG 5824-S* to immediately transmit some instructions to the Communist Party - USA, they will proceed in a most leisurely fashion. Both CG 5824-S* and NY 694-S* estimate that this trip will take a minimum of two and one-half months.

NY 694-S* also advised that he had discussed with TIM BUCK the possibility of JOHN WILLIAMSON coming to Canada from England for purposes of discussions with CG 5824-S*, since EUGENE DENNIS had raised this possibility with CG 5824-S*. NY 694-S* asked BUCK if it would make it tough on the Labor Progressive Party if WILLIAMSON were to come from England to Canada, stay for a while and then return to England. TIM BUCK stated that a British subject could come to Canada, but in the case of JOHN WILLIAMSON, he would have to go to the British authorities and say that he wanted to come to Canada as an immigrant. BUCK stated that in his opinion, if the British authorities did not recognize WILLIAMSON, then they would allow him to go to Canada as an immigrant, in which case he could stay in Canada for a few weeks and then return to England. BUCK stated that if the authorities did recognize him, they would undoubtedly refuse this permission to him. He stated that if WILLIAMSON would make such a trip, it would in no way affect the Labor Progressive Party.

In discussing where the floating visas should be obtained, BUCK stated that he was opposed to obtaining these visas in the Consulates or Embassies in Paris. He said that there are too many F.B.I. people in Paris. He said that there was a recent experience where some American, whom he did not name, went to the American Embassy in Paris because some emergency arose, and that the passport was taken away from him at the American Embassy.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

4

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: April 24, 1958

FROM : MR. J. A. SIZOO

cc Mr. Belmont
Mr. Baumgardner

SUBJECT: SOLO

Tolson
Boardman
Belmont ✓
Mohr
Nease
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
Clayton
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

ASAC Simon called this afternoon and advised that 5824-S was leaving New York at 3:00 PM today on TWA Flight 862, arriving London, 9 AM, April 25, 1958.

He said New York had discussed with Chicago the matter of the $900.00 which 5824-S had received from Canada. The $900.00 was obtained from the informant and is being sent to Chicago. 5824-S will indicate that he borrowed the money before leaving Chicago and turned the money he obtained from Canada over to his brother who will repay the loan.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3-17-00 BY SP4BJA-MLB
#966318

JAS:td
(3)

REC-29 100-428091-20

24 APR 25 1958

EX-108

IIS-IIOF-EDIS
SEARCH
UPDATE
CREATE 3/16/81
DELETE

58 APR 28 1958

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

4

TO : MR. L. V. BOARDMAN

DATE: April 24, 1958

FROM : MR. A. H. BELMONT

SUBJECT: SOLO

cc Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Baumgardner

Tolson
Boardman
Belmont
Mohr
Nease
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
Clayton
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy
Baumgardner

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3-17-00 BY SP4BJA/MLB
#906314

At 11:20 AM, April 24, 1958, ASAC Simon of the NYO advised that the informant's itinerary has been changed slightly. Inasmuch as the floating visas are not to be obtained in London, the informant will not spend any time in London, but will go directly to Paris. He expects to arrive in Paris on April 25th. He will leave Paris on the afternoon of April 27th for Brussels. He will leave Brussels on April 28th and will arrive in Prague on the same day. From there he will proceed to the Soviet Union.

Elizabeth Mascolo, common-law wife of Tim Buck, Canadian communist leader, gave our informant $1,000 on April 23, 1958. This money, according to Mascolo, came from the Russian Embassy in Ottawa. The $1,000 was in denominations of 100, 50 and 10 dollar bills. Our informant gave Mascolo $100.00 and told her to give it to Tim Buck to compensate him for having sent Mascolo to New York with the money for our informant. The informant said this was a good-will gesture to Tim Buck. With respect to what disposition was to be made of the remaining $900.00, our informant stated he saw no reason why the Bureau should not take the $900.00. He didn't feel it was necessary for him to have the specific money which the Soviets had provided in his possession. ASAC Simon stated that he is going to discuss this matter with Chicago, the office of origin, to determine whether Chicago can advance any reason as to why the Bureau should not take the $900.00 from our informant. He asked for the Bureau's views as to this and was told that if the informant didn't feel it was necessary for him to have the specific money provided by the Soviets and the Chicago Office interposed no objection, then New York should accept the $900.00 from the informant and forward it to the office of origin, Chicago. Mr. Simon asked whether the informant should be reimbursed and was told that inasmuch as we had already advanced the informant sufficient funds, it was not necessary to reimburse the informant.

REC-29 100-4[illegible]91-17

Our informant also advised that Elizabeth Mascolo delivered $6,000 to Alexander Trachtenberg, American communist functionary in New York. This $6,000 also came from the Soviet Embassy in Ottawa. According to our informant, Mascolo stated that part of this $6,000 was to be given to the wife of Gilbert Green. Green was convicted in

24 APR 25 1958

FJB:td
(4)

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58 APR 28 1958

IIS-IIOF-EDIS
SEARCH
UPDATE
CREATE 3/16/81
DELETE

the first New York Smith Act trial on 10-14-49. He subsequently became a fugitive, but turned himself in on 2-27-56 and is currently serving eight years in the penitentiary.

ACTION:

You will be kept advised of developments in this matter.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. L. V. Boardman

DATE: April 21, 1958

FROM : Mr. A. H. Belmont

SUBJECT: SOLO

Tolson
Boardman ✓
Belmont ✓
Mohr
Nease
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
Clayton
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

At 5:30 p.m., April 21, 1958, SAC Auerbach, Chicago, called with reference to previous authorization by the Bureau to advance the informant $2000.00 for travel and other expenses on his trip to Moscow. Auerbach said that Chicago has carefully gone over with the informant the expenses anticipated and noted that informant on arrival in Moscow would have a maximum of approximately $500.00 and from this amount he might have to purchase transportation back to London. Auerbach stated that it was quite possible any Soviet advances of funds would be in an indirect fashion and would not be made available to the informant in Moscow and, therefore, he requested authority for an additional $500.00 advance. This would make a total advance of $2500.00 by the Bureau (informant was advanced $1500.00 by the Communist Party, USA). It is noted that it is hoped the Soviets will reimburse the informant for expenses of his trip and we may be reimbursed, at least in part.

Auerbach advised that the informant was leaving Chicago on April 22, 1958, and, therefore, Auerbach was authorized by Inspector D. E. Moore to advance the informant the additional $500.00.

ACTION:

For record purposes.

IIS-IIOF-EDIS
SEARCH
UPDATE
CREATE 3/16/81
DELETE

REC-24

EX 100

[illegible]71-18

APR 23 1958

SWD

cc - Mr. Boardman
cc - Mr. Belmont
cc - Mr. Baumgardner
cc - Mr. J. S. Johnson

DEM:jdd
(5)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-17-00 BY SP4 BJA-MLB
903618

5 APR 25 1958

FD-36 (Rev. 3-13-56)

F B I

Date: 4/18/58

Transmit the following message via AIRTEL

REGISTERED MAIL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46, sub 3)

CONF. INFT. NY 694-S*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 3-17-00 BY SP4AJA-MLB #906318

Re Chicago letter to Bureau 4/16/58 captioned, "SOLO, IS - C", a copy of which was furnished to the New York office. Relet set forth results of the trip of NY 694-S* to Canada to make the final arrangements in connection with the Solo operation.

The Chicago office would like to make the following observations regarding this matter:

It is felt that NY 694-S* did an excellent job on obtaining full details as well as making the necessary arrangements to further enhance the success of the Solo operation. His inquiries were most penetrating and arrangements were made in such a manner so that any future operations along this line would result in the greatest possible value to the Bureau. It is felt that his questions of TIM BUCK were of such a nature as to forestall the possibilities of the unexpected occurring.

The Chicago office is further of the opinion that the value of NY 694-S* in furthering the success of this mission cannot be measured in dollars and cents, and without his assistance, plus his extensive knowledge of courier apparatus, this operation would not have been possible.

AUERBACH

3 - Bureau
1 - New York (134-91)
1 - Chicago
JLS:LMA
(5)

REC- 65

100-428091-17

18 APR 21 1958

INT. SEC.

57 APR 24 1958

Approved: ______________ Special Agent in Charge

Sent ________ M Per ________

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. BOARDMAN

DATE: 4/16/58

FROM : A. H. Belmont

SUBJECT: SOLO

IIS-IIOF-EDIS
SEARCH
UPDATE
CREATE 3/16/81
DELETE

Tolson
Boardman
Belmont
Mohr
Nease
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
Clayton
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

SAC Auerbach, Chicago, called on the morning of 4/16 to advise of developments regarding the proposed trip of 5824-S and his wife to Russia.

Auerbach said that 694-S reported concerning his conversation with Tim Buck in Canada. 694-S said that Buck's contact on this matter is directly with Soviet Ambassador Chuvachin (phonetic). He said there is an understanding that the Russians will reimburse the informant for the cost of this trip to Russia.

Relative to visas, as soon as Buck had talked to 694-S, securing the numbers of the passports, et cetera, Buck immediately arranged to contact the Soviet Ambassador, who was to leave for Russia on 4/15 or 4/16, and will set up appropriate arrangements for visas for the informants.

694-S reported that, according to Buck, the trip should be made promptly. 5824-S should be in London by 4/25. His wife is to go to the Russian Consulate there, see the receptionist and identify herself and request to see the consul. If there is any hesitation, she will say, "He will see me. My husband and I are going to Russia." She will secure a floating visa for Russia (a visa specifying no definite limits as to time and place). This visa will not be attached to the informant's passport, thus not reflecting, upon his return to the US, that he has been in Russia.

The informant's wife will then go to the Czechoslovakian Consulate in London and secure a floating visa there for Prague. The informant and his wife will leave London promptly for Brussels, via Paris, on 4/26 or 4/27. They will leave Brussels immediately for Prague. At Prague they will be met by a ground hostess, to whom they will identify themselves through a series of exchanged words. The hostess will arrange for hotel, etc., and travel to Moscow. At Moscow they will be met and their schedules will be arranged.

The informant is to plan for a side trip to China, leaving from Moscow and returning to Moscow. In China he is to talk to the Chinese leaders regarding the US Communist Party.

100-428091-

REC-100

EX-123

23 APR 21 1958

AHB:CSH (4)

cc Mr.Boardman,Mr.Belmont,Mr.Baumgardner

SENT DIRECTOR
APR 23 1958

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3-17-00 BY SP4 BJA-MLB
#90631K

B C

Mr. Boardman

On his return trip from Moscow, informant is to stop in Paris and see Jaques DuClos, the Communist leader there.

The informant has an emergency contact in London if trouble arises over the visas, namely John Williamson. The informant also has an emergency cable or telephone contact at Toronto, Canada, which he can reach from the continent. This is a book shop in Toronto which will immediately contact 694-S in New York.

The expected duration of the informant's trip is a minimum of 2½ months. His schedule is to be set up and controlled by the Russians. The informant's notes and materials which he will compile will be sent back to this country through Russian control, probably through the Russian diplomatic pouch to Canada.

Tim Buck said that 5824-S should be sure to assert himself in Russia and make demands because of his position as representative of the CPUSA. Buck said that informant will be dealing on a high level of international communism and will be talking to the members of the Central Committee of the CP in the Soviet Union.

Auerbach said that the informant has a number of personal problems to handle before he leaves, such as setting up appropriate care of his house, his parents, handling a report to the CP on the activities of the Audit Commission, securing appropriate clothes, etc. Auerbach said that the Chicago office is giving him every assistance.

Relative to finances, you will recall that the CP loaned the informant $1500 for this trip. Auerbach said that this would be insufficient, and we will have to assist in financing the trip, although the Soviets are supposed to repay the informant for the trip. For example, the round trip ticket from NY to Brussels is $1206, and does not include expenses in London, Brussels, Prague, and the cost of the trip from Brussels to Moscow, etc.

Auerbach said that he contemplates sending SA Keating with the informant and his wife when they depart for NY on this trip, in order to assist them in their arrangements, clothes, etc. He said the informant is depending on the office to give them assistance. I told Auerbach that the Chicago office should give every assistance, and there was no objection to Keating going to NY, but only if this could be done with complete security. I told Auerbach that the informant would be undoubtedly contacting Communist leaders in NY before his departure and it is essential that complete security be observed in the handling of the informant.

Auerbach will advise us of further developments and the extent to which financial assistance will be required.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. BOARDMAN

DATE: 4/17/58

FROM : MR. BELMONT

SUBJECT: SOLO

IIS-IIOF-EDIS
SEARCH
UPDATE
CREATE 3/16/81
DELETE

Tolson
Boardman ✓
Belmont ✓
Mohr
Nease
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
Clayton
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

SAC Auerbach called at 10:25 a.m., 4/17, to advise that 5824-S and his wife will leave Chicago Monday for New York. They have a confirmed reservation on TWA, 3:00 p.m., on 4/24, New York to London, arriving at London 9:00 a.m., 4/25.

Auerbach requested authority to advance the informant $2,000 for travel and other expenses. It is hoped that the Russians will reimburse the informant for expense of this trip and the informant will be able to reimburse us at least in part.

Auerbach stated that the need for the $2,000 advance is reflected by the following expenses:

Round trip ticket Chicago to New York	$200.00
Round trip ticket New York to London	1,206.00
Travel from London to Moscow and return	700.00
Expenses London and Brussels, Prague and while in Moscow and return to London	750.00
Local Chicago expenses for informant's parents, utilities and upkeep of house	200.00
Luggage, clothes, medicines, etc.	350.00
Literature, books, and postage which informant is sending first class through Canada	75.00
Total	$3,481.00

REC. 35 100-428091-15

The informant was advanced $1,500 by the CP USA and with the $2,000 advance by the Bureau will be able to meet the expenses.

I authorized Auerbach to make this advance.

EX 133

Auerbach said a separate file has been set up on the financing of this trip so that there will be no question as to the accuracy of the expenses, etc.

cc: J. S. Johnson, F. J. Baumgardner
AHB:ush
(5)

50 APR 23 1958

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3-10-00 BY SP4BJA-MLB
#906318

Memorandum to Mr. Boardman

Re: SOLO

Auerbach said that in order to make this advance he would appreciate having expense vouchers submitted by the Chicago Office within the last few days handled as promptly as possible by the Bureau. The Administrative Division was alerted to this.

D.a. 4/17

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Nease
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. Clayton
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

OFFICE MEMORANDUM * * * UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: 4/11/58

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO [redacted]

b6
b7C

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

ATTENTION: Assistant Director
A. H. BELMONT

CG 5824-S*, on April 4, 1958, orally furnished the following information to SA JOHN E. KEATING. CG 5824-S* received most of this information in a conversation with EUGENE DENNIS on Monday, March 31, 1958. A very small portion of the information was received from DENNIS on April 1, 1958.

Inasmuch as DENNIS was briefing CG 5824-S* on recent developments in the Communist Party - USA for purposes of transmitting this information to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, DENNIS was attempting to place the Communist Party - USA in as favorable a light as possible. DENNIS was also issuing instructions to CG 5824-S* concerning his proposed trip to Russia and China.

FOR THE ABOVE REASONS IT IS FELT THAT THERE SHOULD BE NO DISSEMINATION OF ANY OF THIS INFORMATION AT THIS TIME, IN ORDER TO FULLY PROTECT THE IDENTITY OF CG 5824-S* AND THE SUCCESS OF THE "SOLO" OPERATION.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3-17-00 BY SP4BJA-MLB
#906318

Instructions to MORRIS CHILDS

PAUL ROBESON's Book, "Here I Stand"

EUGENE DENNIS stated that MORRIS CHILDS should try to see PAUL ROBESON, while he is in Chicago, and obtain an autographed copy of ROBESON's book, "Here I Stand", for delivery to [redacted] [redacted] in Moscow.

b6
b7C

REC-46

100-428091-14

2 - Bureau (REGISTERED)
1 - Chicago

15 APR 17 1958

5-WS

JEK:kw
(3)

EX-108

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Cc-Boardman

66 APR 21 1958

WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

DENNIS stated that he has heard that WILLIAM Z. FOSTER has two new articles which are in Moscow. DENNIS stated that the Russians should be told that FOSTER's articles are intolerable because they are causing divisions in the ranks of the Communist Party - USA and they are also endangering the legality of the Communist Party - USA. DENNIS said that FOSTER raises problems which cannot be dealt with, especially by the Russian press.

DENNIS stated that CHILDS should tell the Russians that even before he became ill, the "old man" was doctrinaire, rigid, and in the recent discussions in the Communist Party - USA, he was actually engaging in factionalism. Further, FOSTER has never had an outlook toward the building of a future leadership; that is, he has never brought younger persons into the leadership.

As an example of what FOSTER is doing at the present time, DENNIS stated that a few days ago the old so-and-so picked up the telephone and called him. FOSTER told DENNIS that the Communist Party - USA should endorse NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV for Premier of the USSR. Further, that the Communist Party - USA should ask for democratic safeguards, since KHRUSHCHEV is now playing a dual role. DENNIS commented that this is an example of the disregard for security precautions by FOSTER, who would get the Communist Party - USA in trouble legally.

On April 1, 1958, CHILDS asked DENNIS if he would tell the "old man" that CHILDS was going to Russia. DENNIS said that he would not and that he, DENNIS, would take the responsibility if the "old man" finds out about it.

CHILDS asked about the plans of FOSTER to go to Moscow. DENNIS told CHILDS to tell the Russians that physically FOSTER is learning to walk. Further, that if FOSTER travels, it will have to be legally. The first task of the attorneys is to try to lift the Smith Act indictment against FOSTER. Also, the Communist Party - USA will not let FOSTER apply for a passport until after the decision ~~is~~ rendered in the ROCKWELL KENT case. This decision may be rendered in June, 1958. It is not advisable for FOSTER to apply for a passport before a ruling on the KENT case, since the circumstances in regard to FOSTER would be very similar.

United States Government Action Against the Communist Party - USA

DENNIS stated that the Russians should be told that there is a new round of attacks against the Communist Party in the United States. They should be told that some people have to go on trial concerning membership in the Party. For this reason, the Communist Party - USA has to be secure and has to be careful. Spokesmen for the Communist Party - USA have to be secure and careful.

Criticism of ABE MAGIL in the "Kommunist"

DENNIS told CHILDS that the Russians should be informed that in regard to the criticism of ABE MAGIL in the "Kommunist", some mistakes were made because the Russians are out of touch with the Communist Party - USA. They cannot investigate and, thus, they do not know all the facts. Therefore, they are just creating new problems for the Communist Party - USA.

Representative for the Proposed International Journal

In regard to a representative from the Communist Party - USA for the proposed international journal to be published in Prague, Czechoslovakia, DENNIS said that perhaps JOHN WILLIAMSON could be the de facto representative for the Communist Party - USA for this journal, but WILLIAMSON cannot be the legal representative of the Communist Party - USA. DENNIS stated that WILLIAMSON might be able to supply information for this journal better than anyone who is not acquainted with the United States.

DENNIS asked CHILDS if he thought that it would be possible for WILLIAMSON to make a trip from England to Canada about once a year. CHILDS could meet WILLIAMSON in Canada and brief him on recent developments in the Communist Party - USA, thus permitting WILLIAMSON to act as the de facto representative for the Communist Party - USA on the proposed international journal and, therefore, in regard to any matters pertaining to the international Communist movement.

CHILDS asked DENNIS if he should see WILLIAMSON on the way to Russia. DENNIS hesitated, and then stated that it would be better to see WILLIAMSON on the return trip from Russia. If CHILDS does see WILLIAMSON, he should tell him that he is a careless correspondent. Further, CHILDS should tell WILLIAMSON that he should know better than to write the type of letters and request the kind of answers that he has in his correspondence with DENNIS.

JACQUES DUCLOS and the Communist Party of France

CHILDS asked DENNIS if he should try to see JACQUES DUCLOS in France. DENNIS stated that it would be best to try to see DUCLOS on the return trip from Paris. DENNIS also stated that CHILDS should find out what the Communist Party of France is doing, but should not tell the Communist Party of France too much about the situation in the Communist Party - USA.

Communist Party of China

DENNIS told CHILDS to go to China from Russia and tell the Chinese that JAMES ALLEN is concerning himself with the Chinese and a sub-committee of people from Philadelphia and New York, who are discussing the Chinese question and are studying the Chinese situation. DENNIS said that there is a person in Philadelphia who is just filled with knowledge about China and the Far East.

Russian Press Material for "The Worker"

DENNIS said that it is all right for the Soviet press material to be sent directly from Russia to "The Worker", providing that the Russians send the same material to a couple of other papers in the United States. If the Russians only plan to send this material to "The Worker", then it cannot be mailed directly.

HENRY WINSTON, GIL GREEN and IRVING POTASH

DENNIS stated that the attorney, JOHN ABT, visited with HENRY WINSTON, GIL GREEN and IRVING POTASH after the February, 1958, meeting of the National Committee. The attorney said that all three expressed full agreement with the line of the National Committee. All three also said that the economic question must be the key to everything in expanding the ties of the Communist Party - USA and breaking down the isolation of the Communist Party.

DENNIS said that WINSTON and GREEN are feeling all right, but POTASH is in bad health. POTASH expects to be released from prison in August, 1958, but the attorney believes that the Immigration and Naturalization Service may add an additional six months detention period.

DENNIS commented that the Russians made a terrible mistake in the manner in which they sent IRVING POTASH back to the United States. DENNIS said that if it had not been for JACK CHILDS, the Communist Party - USA would have been in terrible shape and the Party had a narrow escape. DENNIS said that the Russians should be told this and should be told that POTASH came back to the United States at the wrong time.

GUS HALL

DENNIS said that GUS HALL is having trouble. When he last reported to the Parole Office, the FBI had prepared a dossier showing that he had met with all kinds of Party people. The Parole Office threatened to lift his conditional release. DENNIS commented that this may knock GUS HALL out of circulation for some time.

Jewish Question

DENNIS told CHILDS that he should find out in Moscow and/or in Paris what happened when the French Communist Party and the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union discussed the Jewish question sometime after November, 1958. 7

DENNIS stated that CARL WINTER and JACK STACHEL will write an article on the Jewish question. It will be friendly and will place the Communist Party - USA in a different light in regard to this question than has been presented in the articles written by MORRIS SCHAPPES, PAUL NOVICK and others.

[redacted]

CHILDS was instructed by DENNIS to obtain photographs of [redacted] while he is in Moscow. DENNIS told CHILDS that any letter [redacted] to DENNIS should not contain any reference to [redacted]. DENNIS also suggested that [redacted] write to MORRIS CHILDS, who would then give the letter to DENNIS.

b6
b7C

DENNIS asked CHILDS to take some gifts [redacted] He suggested, in addition to the PAUL ROBESON book, FOSTER's history of the Communist Party - USA and FOSTER's history of the Negro people.

The Communist Party of Mexico

DENNIS stated that ORDOQUI (JOAQUIN ORDOQUI MESA), of the Cuban Communist Party, sent a document through the Communist Party - USA charging DIONISIO ENCINA, of the Communist Party of Mexico, with playing the game of the enemy. ORDOQUI indicated that the Mexican Communist Party leadership is honeycombed with spies.

Secretariat of the Communist Party - USA

DENNIS was asked by CHILDS who would know that CHILDS was going to Moscow. DENNIS replied, You will speak for the Secretariat. CHILDS asked, Do you have one? DENNIS replied, Well, we act as one, and it consists of the following:

EUGENE DENNIS,	Secretary
BOB THOMPSON,	Executive Secretary and Organization Department
JACK STACHEL,	Associate Editor of "The Worker"
JAMES JACKSON,	the South
HYMAN LUMER,	Education

Parenthetically speaking, it is to be noted that DENNIS would expect that CHILDS would indicate to the Russians that DENNIS is the General Secretary, and thus is the leader of the Communist Party - USA. Thus, DENNIS is placing himself as the leader of the Communist Party - USA, as is the customary procedure in most Communist Parties.

DENNIS stated that at least three of these people will know that CHILDS is going to Moscow. The only one who will not know will be HY LUMER. Then DENNIS said, You will speak for the Secretariat and I speak for the Secretariat.

Transmittal of Funds

DENNIS had no suggestions at this time as to how the Communist Party - USA, in a disguised manner, might receive funds from the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

OTHER INFORMATION FURNISHED BY DENNIS IN CONNECTION WITH THIS BRIEFING IS CONTAINED IN CHICAGO LETTER DATED APRIL 11, 1958, AND CAPTIONED "COMMUNIST PARTY, USA - ORGANIZATION, IS-C."

4

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. BOARDMAN

DATE: 4/15/58

FROM : A. H. Belmont

SUBJECT: SOLO

IIS-IIOF-EDIS
SEARCH
UPDATE
CREATE 3/16/81
DELETE

Tolson
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Gandy

SAC Auerbach advised on the afternoon of 4/14 that 694-S had gone to Canada to confer with Tim Buck and was returning to NY via Chicago, arriving in Chicago on the morning of 4/15 and leaving for NY the evening of 4/15. He requested that our NY office be advised, and I so advised ASAC Ed McCabe, NY, on the evening of 4/14/58.

Auerbach said that the results of 694-S' conversation with Buck will be available on 4/15, but preliminary indications are that Buck advocated that the trip of 5824-S be started promptly and that he would be contacted in either London or Paris in order that he could secure the necessary visa to go into Russia.

Auerbach had previously raised the question whether the names and telephone numbers of our Legats in London and Paris should not be furnished to 5824-S. I told Auerbach I considered this inadvisable, as the informant would probably be searched and various listening devices might be used in his hotel rooms, etc.

Auerbach again raised this question, saying that the informant felt that he should have some one to contact in an emergency. Auerbach suggested that a drop system could be worked up whereby the informant could contact one of our Legats in an emergency.

I told Auerbach that we still considered this very inadvisable. I pointed out that, for all we know, the English and French may have technical coverage on the American Embassies, and might consequently cover any call the informant might make to the Legat. Relative to possible drops (cut-outs whereby the informant would get word to the Legat that he wanted to meet him at a specified place), I told Auerbach that this was a cloak-and-dagger maneuver and there was too much chance of a slip-up. I told Auerbach that if the informant gets into trouble he always can contact the American Embassy, as any other American citizen can do, and that, short of some difficulty with his health, I could not visualize a situation where the informant should be contacting anyone.

REC-77 100-428091-13

3 APR 21 1958

I told Auerbach to discuss this with the informant, and point out that our precaution in this matter is for his safety, as we do not want to set up any proposal which in any way could tie him into the FBI.

16 APR 17 1958

AHB:CSH (4)
cc Mr. Boardman, Mr. Belmont, Mr. Baumgardner

V. Very wise

5-WCT

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3-17-00 BY SP4BT8 MHB
906318

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

DATE: April 8, 1958

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46-Sub B)

[redacted]

PERSONAL ATTENTION:

Ass't. Director BELMONT

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

In connection with the above-captioned case, it is requested that the Chicago Office be furnished with the names and telephone numbers for the Legal Attaches in London and Paris. This information is being requested so that it can be furnished to CG 5824-S*. The informant would not contact the Legal Attaches unless some extreme emergency arose. In the event that it became necessary to contact either one of the Legal Attaches the informant would use the name MARTIN CAMP.

When the approximate date of departure for the informant is known the Bureau will be advised so that the Legal Attaches in London and Paris can be alerted for a possible emergency phone call.

2 - Bureau (REGISTERED MAIL)
1 - Chicago

JEK/jcn
(3)

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EX. PROC
~~APR 10 1958~~

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S.A. [redacted] of
the Chicago office
was advised on 4-12-58
this should NOT be done.

Moynihan

REC- 45

12

15 APR ~~10~~ 15 1958

INT. SEC.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3-17-00 BY SP4BJA-MLB
#906318

62 APR 16 1958

8

1 - Mr. Boardman
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Donohue
1 - Mr. Cromer

SAC, Chicago (134-46-Sub B)

April 8, 1958

REC-18 Director, FBI (100-428091)

100-428091-11

EX-131

SOLO
IS-C

Reurlet 4-2-58.

Authority granted to advance to CG 5824-S prior to the date of his departure in regard to captioned case his regularly authorized payment through May, 1958. Authority also granted to reimburse [redacted] $102.50 per week for loss of pay from her employment while she accompanies CG 5824-S on this trip. These payments to [redacted] should be considered a part of the total cost of the Solo operation.

b7D

You should delete the word "June" from the caption of your copy of relet. Bureau copies have been corrected. As set forth in my letter to you 3-6-58, the Bureau has opened a separate file on captioned case. In order to afford maximum security to this file, it is maintained in the special mail room. This is not where "June" mail is maintained and a "June" classification causes confusion in handling.

NOTE ON YELLOW:

See memo Belmont to Boardman dated April 7, 1958, same caption. HC:med.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3-17-00 BY SP4BJA-MLB #906318

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SEARCH
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1 - Mr. J. S. Johnson, 331, OPO

HC:med
(8)

65 APR 11 1958

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COMM-FBI

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

DATE: April 2, 1958

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46-Sub B)

[redacted]

PERSONAL ATTENTION:
Ass't. Director
A. H. BELMONT

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

[redacted] has advised that she and CG 5824-S* do not have any reserve fund. She said that they live on a month to month basis. They have several fixed expenses each month. Among these expenses are monthly payments on the mortgage for their residence, payments for rent and subsistence for the parents of CG 5824-S*, and payments for the subsistence of the mother of [redacted] The present authorization for payments for services and normal expenses for CG 5824-S* up to $900.00 per month, extends through May, 1958.

b7D

It is requested that authority be granted to advance to CG 5824-S* payment for services rendered and normal expenses incurred from the date of departure, in regard to the Solo case, through May, 1958, so that arrangements can be made by the informants for the payment of the above-listed fixed expenses in advance of the date of departure.

[redacted] also advised on March 31, 1958, that she has completed arrangements to take a leave of absence of approximately two months duration from her present place of employment. She has told her employer that this leave of absence will probably start some time during the period between April 15 and 30, 1958.

b7D

[redacted] has advised that her weekly salary is $102.50. Inasmuch as [redacted] will be serving as a cover for the trip of CG 5824-S* and it is believed highly desirable that she accompany him, it is recommended that authority be granted to pay the salary of [redacted] during the time she is on a leave of absence from her place of employment and that this be considered a part of the total cost of the Solo operation.

2 - Bureau (REGISTERED)
1 - Chicago
JEK/jcn
(3)

Memo Belmont to Boardman
4-7-58
Let. CG
4-8-58
NYmcd

100-428091-11

REC-18

23 APR 9 1958

- 131

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3-17-00 BY SP4BJA-MLB

5-He

#906318

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. L. V. BOARDMAN 4/8/58

DATE: April 8, 1958

FROM : MR. A. H. BELMONT

SUBJECT: SOLO

Tolson
Boardman ✓
Belmont ✓
Mohr
Nease
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Clayton
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

SAC Auerbach called on the afternoon of April 7, 1958, from Chicago to advise that the passport applications of 5824-S* and his wife had been sent in to the State Department on April 7, under the names of Sylvia Soney Camp and Martin A. Camp.

Mrs. Martin A. Camp

U.S. Force

Auerbach had previously advised that the informant was to take a trip to New York as a member of the CP auditing committee. Auerbach said that while the informant was there, Lem Harris gave the informant a loan of $1,500.00 for the trip. This was on the instructions of Eugene Dennis, who did not advise Harris as to the purpose of the loan. This $1,500.00 will be placed in the informant's account at the bank and will be drawn on for purposes of meeting expenses of the trip. Our Chicago office will take appropriate steps to have New York check on the serial numbers as to the source of the funds.

Auerbach said it will be necessary for 694-S* to come to Chicago later this month and then go to see Tim Buck in Canada to furnish him with the passport numbers in order to arrange for visas at London or Paris. I authorized expenses for 694-S* up to $300.00 for this trip.

Auerbach will keep us advised of developments.

AHB:LL
(original only)

NOTE: Administration Division, attention Mr. J. S. Johnson, was informed of above authorization for expenses for 694-S* by routing slip on 4/8/58. AHB)

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100-428091-10

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EX-128

REC- 95

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5 APR 14 1958

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

4

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. SIZOO

DATE: 4/8/58

FROM : MR. BELMONT

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Tolson
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Belmont
Mohr
Nease
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
Clayton
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

I called SAC Auerbach at Chicago today relative to his advice yesterday that 5824-S and his wife had submitted their application for passports. I told Auerbach that unless the applicant reflects that he has a trip scheduled in the near future, the application will probably receive routine handling and it may be more than a month before the passports are received. For this reason, Chicago should be sure that informants have indicated an early date of departure. Auerbach said he would see this was done.

5 - Thornton

AHB:ush
(3)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3-17-00 BY SPYBJA-MLB
906318

REC- 95

EX-128

18 APR 9 1958

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55 APR 14 1958

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. L. V. BOARDMAN 4/8/58

DATE: April 7, 1958

FROM : MR. A. H. BELMONT

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3-17-00 BY SP4BJA-MLB
#906318

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Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

In connection with the trip of CG 5824-S to Russia as a representative from the Communist Party (CP), USA, SAC, Chicago, has made certain recommendations regarding financial arrangements with the informant and his wife, [redacted] who will accompany him as a cover for the trip. These informants have certain fixed financial obligations which will have to be met during their absence from this country. Chicago requests that authority be granted to advance CG 5824-S prior to the date of his departure his regularly authorized payment through May, 1958. It is noted that this informant is currently authorized to receive up to $900 per month which authorization extends through May, 1958.

b7D

Chicago also advised that [redacted] has made arrangements to take a leave of absence of approximately two months duration which will probably start sometime during the period between April 15 and 30, 1958. Inasmuch as [redacted] will be serving as a cover for the trip of CG 5824-S, SAC, Chicago, believes it highly desirable that she accompany him and recommends that authority be granted to pay her salary during the time she is on a leave of absence and that this be considered a part of the total cost of the Solo operation. The weekly salary of [redacted] is $102.50. She receives no regular payment from the Bureau.

OBSERVATIONS:

In view of the extreme importance of this operation, it is believed that the recommendations of the SAC, Chicago, should be approved.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached letter be sent to Chicago authorizing payment of the recommended sums.

Enclosure sent 4-8-58
100-428091
1 - Mr. Boardman
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. J. S. Johnson, 331, OPO
1 - Mr. Donohue
1 - Mr. Cromer
HC:med
(6)

REC- 28 100-428091-85

APR 9 1958

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EX-135

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FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Nease
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. Clayton
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

FBI

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3-17-00 BY SP4BJA-MLB
906318

Date: 3/18/58

Transmit the following in
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

SOLO. IS - C.

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NY 694-S advised on 3/18/58 that he returned from Toronto on evening of 3/17/58 with following message from Tim Buck to CG 5824-S*:

Buck was most happy to receive the Cuban CP documents sent to him from CG 5824-S* through NY 694-S*.

After receiving CG 5824-s*'s report concerning the feasibility of going abroad via Mexico or Brazil, Buck stated there was no way whereby he could make arrangements in Canada for the immediate departure of CG 5824-S*. When NY 694-S* told him that efforts are being made in USA to make such arrangements, Buck said it would be best for the Chicago informant to obtain an American passport. Buck said he recently discussed subject of departure points from Latin American countries with a Russian in Canada, and the latter had informed him that the Soviets currently are conducting an investigation of this matter in various Latin American countries. Despite what the Soviet investigation may reflect, Buck felt the best departure point is New York, and that CG 5824-S* should travel on an American passport.

3 - Bureau (100-428091) (RM)
1 - Chicago (100-) (RM) (AM)
1 - NY 65-16441 (SASH) (6)
1 - NY 134-91 (INVES) (6)
1 - NY 100-134637

ACB:RAA

REC- 59 100-428091-7

EX-128

18 MAR 19 1958

Cc to Baumgardner

60 MAR 25 1958

INT. SEC.

Approved: Special Agent in Charge Sent M Per

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

F B I

Date:

Transmit the following in ______________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via ______________ ______________________
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Buck estimated that CG 5824-S* and his wife would need approximately $1,300 for the trip to Moscow. In connection therewith, NY 694-S* told Buck that CG 5824-S* would negotiate a ninety-day loan to finance the trip, and inquired whether the Soviets would reimburse the informant for the money spent. Buck replied that the Soviets definitely would reimburse CG 5824-S*, and stated he was so certain of this that he was willing to give his personal guaranty to that effect.

In discussing possible points of departure, Buck said Montreal at this time of year is too "barren" (devoid of traffic), and that departure from there would require that CG 5824-S*'s passport be stamped, reflecting Montreal as the point of departure.

Buck stated it would be best that, in his passport application, CG 5824-S* list the following as countries he desires to visit: England, Spain, France, The Netherlands, and Italy. He said it would be wise to avoid the Scandinavian countries at this time of year since there would be comparatively little traffic in those countries.

Buck said "floating visas" and the name and description of the contact who would meet CG 5824-S* and his wife in Moscow could be obtained in England or in France. Buck, however, strongly suggested that the visas be obtained in London for two reasons: (1) CG 5824-S* would avoid language difficulties in London; and (2) there is a direct flight from London to Moscow.

Buck advised against obtaining visas in France because (1) the French CP is difficult to deal with since it is too bureaucratic, and (2) because there is no direct flight from France to Moscow. From Paris CG 5824-S* would have to fly to Prague, where he would encounter the difficulty of making additional arrangements concerning entry and departure at Prague.

Approved: ______________________ Sent ____________ M Per ______________
Special Agent in Charge

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

F B I

Date:

Transmit the following in ______________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via ______________ ______________________
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Buck mentioned that to avoid personal appearances at the Soviet consulates in England or France, CG 5824-S* could enlist the assistance of John Williamson in London and Duclos in Paris. When NY 694-S* reminded Buck of the secrecy of CG 5824-s*' mission, Buck agreed that CG 5824-S* would have to apply for the visas in person.

Buck said he would notify the Soviets immediately of the status of the situation, and indicate the possibility that CG 5824-S might leave for Moscow soon. In that connection, Buck requested two weeks notice of CG 5824-s*' departure date so that a courier might convey this info to Moscow. The Soviets, he said, would require sufficient notice to allow them "to clear the way for visas in other countries." The courier could be a "regular courier" (diplomatic courier), or "someone" whom the Canadian CP will send to Moscow to attend the 13th Kommsomol Congress on April 21, 1958. This individual from the Canadian CP will leave Canada on April 10 and will arrive in MOSCOW on April 12.

Buck said he desired CG 5824-S* to be informed that the Soviets request that a "youth delegate" from the CPUSA - [redacted] or "someone like him" - attend the aforementioned 13th Kommsomol Congress in Moscow on April 21, 1958. If it is agreeable to the CPUSA, this "youth delegate" could leave from Canada for London on April 10 with the Canadian delegate to the Congress. The two of them could join the British delegate to the said Congress, and travel with him to Moscow. (NY 694-S* suggests that CG 5824-S*'s departure be timed to avoid meeting these individuals en route to Moscow.)

b6
b7C

Buck said that CG 5824-S* should furnish him as soon as possible the names and numbers that will appear on the passports of CG 5824-S* and the latter's wife. Buck said he strongly advises that CG 5824-S* go to Peking for ten days. In reply to a question from NY 694-S* whether the Soviets would approve of CG 5824-s*' going to Peking,

Approved: ______________________
Special Agent in Charge

Sent ______________ M

Per ______________

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date:

Transmit the following in ________________
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Via ________ ________________
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Buck said, "No question! They (the Soviets) would have no objection."

Buck said CG 5824-S* should be told that in Moscow he would have a most comfortable apartment - with personal servants - in the neighborhood of the "Dynamo" (ph) Stadium. When he is busy with "the brass," his wife would have excellent attention.

NY 694-S* advises that as soon as is convenient he will furnish info from Tim Buck not related to instant matter. The Bureau and Chicago will be advised re these matters by separate communication.

POWERS

Approved: ________________ Sent ________ M Per ________
Special Agent in Charge

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3-17-00 BY SP4BJA-MLB
#906318

TO : Mr. J. A. Sizoo

FROM : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: March 13, 1958

SUBJECT: SOLO

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SAC Auerbach called on the afternoon of March 13 to advise that he had met with CG 5824-S and NY 694-S to further discuss the obtaining of a passport, etc., in connection with this project. He said they have arrived at the decision that the best way to proceed is to build up a background based on a completely fictitious person. They have selected three names, together with a name for the wife, and Auerbach would like to have us check these names to make sure that they are clean. They are as follows: Martin A. Carson, Martin A. Caine, and Martin A. Camp. The name for the wife would be Sylvia Soney Schlosser (together with the last name selected for the informant per above). These names should be checked through our files and it is suggested that they also be checked through State Department files to insure that there is no derogatory information concerning them. This should be handled at once.

Auerbach said it would be necessary to rent a small place with a mail box for about two months at a cost of about $30 per month in order to have a legitimate place to which the passport can be mailed. I told him this was satisfactory.

Auerbach said that NY 694-S will go to Canada tonight or tomorrow night for the purpose of advising Tim Buck that CG 5824-S is going to make the trip; also to stop any attempt the Canadian Party is making to get a passport in Mexico; to ascertain what countries the courier will pass through and how visas will be obtained and to take up the question of reimbursement of funds on the premise that the information will be getting funds for the trip on a loan basis.

ACTION:

REC-19 100-428091-6

These names should be checked at once and the results furnished to me so that Auerbach may be advised accordingly.

MAR 20 1958

EX. - 131

cc - Mr. Belmont

AHB:jdd
(2)

52 MAR 24 1958

memo Baumgardner to Belmont 3-14-58 WCT:[illegible]

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: March 14, 1958

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Thornton

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

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In connection with obtaining a passport by CG 5824-S*, your memorandum to Mr. Sizoo 3-13-58 reflected that Chicago has selected three names, along with a name for his wife, which informant may possibly utilize. These names are Martin A. Carson, Martin A. Caine and Martin A. Camp. The wife's name was indicated to be Sylvia Soney Schlosser. Set forth hereinafter are results of review of Bureau files regarding these names:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3-17-00 BY SP4 BJA MLB #906318

MARTIN A. CAINE:

Bureau indices are negative under the name Martin A. Caine. Under the name Martin Caine, however, Bureau files reflect that this name was utilized as an alias of one Morton Harry Blumenthal who was the subject of a Security Matter - G investigation in 1942 and 1943 based upon an allegation of subversive activities. Blumenthal resided in Virginia Beach, Virginia. Investigation failed to substantiate this allegation and the case was closed. No dissemination was made to State Department (100-94653).

Under the name Martin Caine, Bureau files further reflect that an individual by this name was the subject of a Fraud Against the Government; Surplus Property Act investigation in 1949. In connection with this matter, Caine, who resided in Long Island, New York, had requested various taxicab drivers, all veterans, to purchase surplus war equipment in a War Assets Administration sale in Atlanta, Georgia. The Department decided against any civil or criminal action in this matter and our case was closed. No dissemination was made to State Department (46-15983).

Bureau indices were completely negative regarding the name Sylvia Soney Schlosser Caine as well as any buildup or breakdown of this name.

MARTIN A. CARSON:

REC- 62

100-428091-5

Bureau files contain no pertinent information under the name Martin A. Carson or any buildup or breakdown of this name.

Bureau indices were likewise negative regarding Sylvia Soney Schlosser Carson. In breaking this name down, however, it is noted that our files contain two references to a Sylvia Carson. In one instance, her name appeared on a list of members of the Greenwich Village Club of

18 MAR 18 1958

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the Communist Political Association in a New York report dated in 1945. According to this report, the date of the list was unknown (100-3-4-4436, page 47).

The second reference to Sylvia Carson reflected an individual by this name to be the wife of one Robert Carson, president of Carson Company, Incorporated of Mason City, Iowa. Carson Company, Incorporated, was involved in a Fraud Against the Government; Conflict of Interest investigation in 1955 due to actions of one of its employees. No derogatory information was developed during the course of this investigation regarding Robert Carson or Sylvia Carson. No dissemination was made to State Department (46-23548-3).

MARTIN A. CAMP:

NYS

Bureau indices were negative regarding the name Martin A. Camp or any buildup or breakdown thereof.

Regarding Sylvia Soney Schlosser Camp, Bureau indices were likewise negative. In checking breakdowns of this name, however, it is noted that our files contained one reference of a pertinent nature regarding one Sylvia Camp. This reference reflected that she was the subject of a Fraud Against the Government; Dependents Assistance Act of 1950 investigation in 1954, inasmuch as she had received military subsistence from her soldier husband without having the benefit of a divorce from a prior husband. Files reflect that Sylvia Camp was born 10-15-28 at Holland, Belgium. Prosecution in this matter was declined. No dissemination was made to State Department (46-22306).

CHECK WITH STATE DEPARTMENT:

On 3-14-58, our Liaison representative checked with Mr. W. E. Jessop, State Department, on a confidential basis. Jessop advised that a review of State Department files contained no record of any of the above-mentioned names. He did advise, however, that State Department file contained a reference to one Sylvia Schlosser indicating that she was born in 1933 at Rochester, New York, and as late as 1956 worked for Pan American Airlines.

OBSERVATION:

From a review of the above data regarding the possible names which our informant could use, it is felt that although any of the names could be safely utilized, the name Martin A. Camp would be the most appropriate since we have no information under that name and only one reference on Sylvia Camp which could not possibly be linked up with our informant's wife.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that SAC, Auerbach, Chicago Office, be telephonically advised of the results of the review of our files and the check with State Department as well as our recommendation that the name Martin ~~A.~~ Camp be utilized.

W.G.

3/14
Auerbach advised
& copy of this
memo mailed
to him

~~TOP SECRET~~

1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Thornton

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-26-2011

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.~~

July 25, 1958

BY COURIER SERVICE

[redacted] b6 b7C

Classified by 1678
Declassify on: OADR 4/19/86
NLE 86-120

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-3-81-7249

Honorable Gordon Gray
Special Assistant to the President
Executive Office Building
Washington, D. C.

DECLASSIFIED BY SP7 ci/ucl
ON 2-13-98

My dear Mr. Gray:

(U) [With regard to my letter of July 24, 1958, relative to recent discussions between leaders of the Soviet Union and Red China and an official representative of the Communist Party, USA, I thought you would be interested in the following additional information which was obtained from sources who have furnished reliable data in the past.

The Soviet leaders stated that they have no doubt that communism will be ultimately victorious but that United States imperialism is standing in the way. They further stated they do not want to overestimate United States imperialism since they felt it is not as strong as it appears and they have no doubt that Russia will surpass the United States industrially and agriculturally. They continued that they feel the United States is decaying economically but they wish they had the answer as to whether the United States will pursue a peaceful or an aggressive solution to its economic problems since armaments are a part of American economy. S (U)

These officials continued that the Soviets are trying to reach the American people with the idea that they want peace and that Americans can get jobs through increased trade. They continued, however, that if there are any illusions that Russia wants peaceful coexistence

① [100-428091 (Solo)] (U) [100-428091-] S (U)

SEE NOTE ON YELLOW PAGE 4

NOT RECORDED
126 JUL 31 1958

YELLOW DUPLICATE
JUL 28 1958
MAILED

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~~TOP SECRET~~

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dy

MAIL ROOM

59 AUG 1 1958

because it is weak, these should be forgotten and that the launching of Sputnik III was to remind the United States that Russia has missiles and armaments. ~~S~~ (U)

The Soviet leaders feel that Tito has to be isolated and destroyed to prevent him from opening up a gate through which imperialism might break into the socialist camp. They stated that Tito has sold out to American imperialism, thus opening up the "under belly" of the socialist states and they believe that he has reached some agreement with the United States. ~~S~~ (U)

These officials stated that Russia wants to unite all of the socialist countries into one camp and to mesh their economies, so that no socialist countries will be wasting energy and will be less dependent on the western world. Thus, while Czechoslovakia might place emphasis on the production of machinery, other socialist countries will provide Czechoslovakia with the necessary food. ~~S~~ (U)

One of the Soviet officials stated that Mikhail Suslov was "very sick" and that his role in the Communist Party of the Soviet Union is now being played by Peter Pospelov, a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. It may be significant to note that Suslov who was formerly regarded as a likely successor to Khrushchev has been the subject of recent news reports containing speculation that he has fallen from favor. ~~S~~ (U)

Concerning the Communist Party, USA, the Soviet officials stated that they approve the current line of the Communist Party, USA, and feel that the American Party is now a functioning one. The Soviets stated that upon the completion of the draft program of the Communist Party, USA, which is presently being prepared, they want to obtain a copy since they may be able to give some help to the Communist Party, USA, with regard to this program. ~~S~~ (U)

Honorable Gordon Gray

With regard to "The Worker," east coast weekly communist newspaper, the Soviet officials stated that in August, 1958, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union will start getting 4,000 copies. They continued that "The Worker" is doing the best and most militant job of presenting the activities in the western world from the communist viewpoint in the English language. They also stated that copies of "The Worker" will be used in Russia to assist in the teaching of the reading and understanding of the English language. ~~S~~(U)

In connection with American imperialism, Mao Tse-tung, leader of Red China, stated that it should not be overestimated but that it is necessary to pay attention to it. He continued that while it looks tough on the surface, it is not that powerful. He also stated that there "may be many Koreas" and that China intends to fight if the United States starts something. According to Mao, China has achieved a steel production which surpasses that of England but will not announce this for three years. Mao also stated that if American imperialists think that the son of Chiang Kai-shek can be trusted, they are wrong. ~~S~~(U)

In discussing the Korean conflict, Mao stated that if General MacArthur had gone another mile, one-half of the Soviet Air Force and several Soviet divisions would have gone into action. He also stated that right now he thinks that American imperialism has been stymied. ~~S~~(U)

In view of the extremely sensitive nature of the sources of our information, it is requested that the contents of this communication be afforded the most careful security and its use restricted to a need-to-know basis. U

~~TOP SECRET~~

Honorable Gordon Gray

The foregoing is also being furnished to the Honorable Richard M. Nixon, The Vice President; the Honorable John Foster Dulles, Secretary of State; and the Attorney General. U

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE ON YELLOW:

This memorandum classified "~~Top Secret~~" since it contains information from a most valuable informant, unauthorized disclosure of this information could easily jeopardize our informant, thereby considerably weakening our coverage of the Communist Party, USA, which could possibly result in grave damage to the national defense. S(U)

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Thornton

July 25, 1958

BY COURIER SERVICE

MCY
ST

Honorable Richard M. Nixon
The Vice President
Washington 25, D. C.

DECLASSIFIED BY SP4BJA-MLB
ON 3-21-00
#906318

Dear Dick:

With regard to my letter of July 24, 1958, relative to recent discussions between leaders of the Soviet Union and Red China and an official representative of the Communist Party, USA, I thought you would be interested in the following additional information which was obtained from sources who have furnished reliable data in the past.

The Soviet leaders stated that they have no doubt that communism will be ultimately victorious but that United States imperialism is standing in the way. They further stated they do not want to overestimate United States imperialism since they felt it is not as strong as it appears and they have no doubt that Russia will surpass the United States industrially and agriculturally. They continued that they feel the United States is decaying economically but they wish they had the answer as to whether the United States will pursue a peaceful or an aggressive solution to its economic problems since armaments are a part of American economy.

These officials continued that the Soviets are trying to reach the American people with the idea that they want peace and that Americans can get jobs through increased trade. They continued, however, that if there are any illusions that Russia wants peaceful coexistence

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-3-81-8247

100-428091-

NOT RECORDED
126 JUL 31 1958

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Nease
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C.Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

SEE NOTE ON YELLOW PAGE 4

1 - 100-428091 (Solo)

WCT:med F68

~~TOP SECRET~~

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JUL 28 1958
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59 AUG 1 1958

because it is weak, these should be forgotten and that the launching of Sputnik III was to remind the United States that Russia has missiles and armaments.

The Soviet leaders feel that Tito has to be isolated and destroyed to prevent him from opening up a gate through which imperialism might break into the socialist camp. They stated that Tito has sold out to American imperialism, thus opening up the "under belly" of the socialist states and they believe that he has reached some agreement with the United States.

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One of the Soviet officials stated that Mikhail Suslov was "very sick" and that his role in the Communist Party of the Soviet Union is now being played by Peter Pospelov, a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. It may be significant to note that Suslov who was formerly regarded as a likely successor to Khrushchev has been the subject of recent news reports containing speculation that he has fallen from favor.

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Honorable Richard M. Nixon

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In discussing the Korean conflict, Mao stated that if General MacArthur had gone another mile, one-half of the Soviet Air Force and several Soviet divisions would have gone into action. He also stated that right now he thinks that American imperialism has been stymied.

In view of the extremely sensitive nature of the sources of our information, it is requested that the contents of this communication be afforded the most careful security and its use restricted to a need-to-know basis.

Honorable Richard M. Nixon

The foregoing is also being furnished to the Honorable Gordon Gray, Special Assistant to the President; the Honorable John Foster Dulles, Secretary of State; and the Attorney General.

Sincerely,

Edgar

NOTE ON YELLOW:

This memorandum classified "~~Top Secret~~" since it contains information from a most valuable informant, unauthorized disclosure of this information could easily jeopardize our informant, thereby considerably weakening our coverage of the Communist Party, USA, which could possibly result in grave damage to the national defense.

~~TOP SECRET~~ 1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Thornton

July 25, 1958

BY COURIER SERVICE

The Honorable
The Secretary of State
Washington 25, D. C.

DECLASSIFIED BY SP4 BJA-MLB
ON 3-21-00
906318

My dear Mr. Secretary:

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These officials continued that the Soviets are trying to reach the American people with the idea that they want peace and that Americans can get jobs through increased trade. They continued, however, that if there are any illusions that Russia wants peaceful coexistence

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-3-[illegible]

① - 100-428091 (Solo)
SEE NOTE ON YELLOW PAGE 4

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MAIL ROOM ☐

YELLOW
DUPLICATE
JUL 28 1958
MAILED

100-428091-
NOT RECORDED
126 JUL 31 1958

59 AUG 1 1958

~~TOP SECRET~~

The Honorable
The Secretary of State

because it is weak, these should be forgotten and that the launching of Sputnik III was to remind the United States that Russia has missiles and armaments.

The Soviet leaders feel that Tito has to be isolated and destroyed to prevent him from opening up a gate through which imperialism might break into the socialist camp. They stated that Tito has sold out to American imperialism, thus opening up the "under belly" of the socialist states and they believe that he has reached some agreement with the United States.

These officials stated that Russia wants to unite all of the socialist countries into one camp and to mesh their economies, so that no socialist countries will be wasting energy and will be less dependent on the western world. Thus, while Czechoslovakia might place emphasis on the production of machinery, other socialist countries will provide Czechoslovakia with the necessary food.

One of the Soviet officials stated that Mikhail Suslov was "very sick" and that his role in the Communist Party of the Soviet Union is now being played by Peter Pospelov, a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. It may be significant to note that Suslov who was formerly regarded as a likely successor to Khrushchev has been the subject of recent news reports containing speculation that he has fallen from favor.

Concerning the Communist Party, USA, the Soviet officials stated that they approve the current line of the Communist Party, USA, and feel that the American Party is now a functioning one. The Soviets stated that upon the completion of the draft program of the Communist Party, USA, which is presently being prepared, they want to obtain a copy since they may be able to give some help to the Communist Party, USA, with regard to this program.

The Honorable
The Secretary of State

With regard to "The Worker," east coast weekly communist newspaper, the Soviet officials stated that in August, 1958, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union will start getting 4,000 copies. They continued that "The Worker" is doing the best and most militant job of presenting the activities in the western world from the communist viewpoint in the English language. They also stated that copies of "The Worker" will be used in Russia to assist in the teaching of the reading and understanding of the English language.

In connection with American imperialism, Mao Tse-tung, leader of Red China, stated that it should not be overestimated but that it is necessary to pay attention to it. He continued that while it looks tough on the surface, it is not that powerful. He also stated that there "may be many Koreas" and that China intends to fight if the United States starts something. According to Mao, China has achieved a steel production which surpasses that of England but will not announce this for three years. Mao also stated that if American imperialists think that the son of Chiang Kai-shek can be trusted, they are wrong.

In discussing the Korean conflict, Mao stated that if General MacArthur had gone another mile, one-half of the Soviet Air Force and several Soviet divisions would have gone into action. He also stated that right now he thinks that American imperialism has been stymied.

In view of the extremely sensitive nature of the sources of our information, it is requested that the contents of this communication be afforded the most careful security and its use restricted to a need-to-know basis.

The Honorable
The Secretary of State

The foregoing is also being furnished to the Honorable Richard M. Nixon, The Vice President; the Honorable Gordon Gray, Special Assistant to the President; and the Attorney General.

Sincerely yours,

NOTE ON YELLOW:

This memorandum classified "~~Top Secret~~" since it contains information from a most valuable informant, unauthorized disclosure of this information could easily jeopardize our informant, thereby considerably weakening our coverage of the Communist Party, USA, which could possibly result in grave damage to the national defense.

4-41 (Rev. 11-6-57)

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Gandy
W. C. Sullivan

☐ **Radio** ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 3-26-00 BY SP4BJA-MB #906318 **XXX** **Teletype**

URGENT 7-24-58 2:25 AM RR

TO DIRECTOR AND SAC, CHICAGO

FROM SAC, NEW YORK 240400

SOLO. IS - C. CG 5824-S* IN BRIEF, GUARDED CONVERSATION ON EVENING OF JULY 23 INSTANT ADVISED THAT HE AND NY 694-S* HAD SPENT ENTIRE DAY AND EARLY EVENING WITH EUGENE DENNIS AND DROVE ABOUT 170 MILES IN A RENTED AUTOMOBILE SO THE CHICAGO INFORMANT COULD REPORT TO DENNIS ON THE SOLO OPERATION. DENNIS WAS MOST PLEASED TO RECEIVE THE REPORT AND TOLD INFORMANT THAT HE, DENNIS, WILL GIVE A BRIEF REPORT OF THIS TO WILLIAM Z. FOSTER BUT DID NOT STATE THAT HE WOULD TELL FOSTER THE SOURCE OF HIS INFORMATION. DENNIS SAID FOSTER SUFFERED ANOTHER SLIGHT HEART ATTACK AND IS NOT SEEING ANYBODY IN ACCORDANCE WITH DOCTOR'S ORDERS, HOWEVER, DENNIS WILL SEE HIM. DENNIS SAID FOSTER'S SON-IN-LAW PLANNED TO LEAVE FOR RUSSIA TO MAKE ARRANGEMENTS FOR FOSTER TO GO TO RUSSIA BUT HE HAS NOT LEFT AS YET. DENNIS IS CERTAIN THAT FOSTER WILL NOT BE PERMITTED TO LEAVE THE UNITED STATES FOR LEGAL REASONS. DENNIS TOLD INFORMANT THAT HE WILL GIVE A REPORT ON INFORMANT'S TRIP TO ROBERT THOMPSON AND CARL WINTER AND WILL TRY AND GET A REPORT TO GUS HALL. DENNIS SAID THERE WILL BE A FULL MEETING OF THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE IN SEPTEMBER AND THAT HE WOULD LIKE INFORMANT TO GIVE A REPORT ON HIS TRIP TO A FEW SELECTED PERSONS AT THAT TIME. DENNIS PLANS TO LEAVE FOR MAINE ON VACATION THE WEEKEND OF JULY 26 - 27 AND ASKED THE CHICAGO INFORMANT TO JOIN HIM THERE FOR FURTHER

100-428091-33

REC- 9 JUL 30 1958

cc Baumgardner

IS IIOF-EDIS

5-UCT

SEARCH
UPDATE
CREATE 3/16/81
DELETE

Mr. Belmont

EX-101

50 AUG 4 1958

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

4-41 (Rev. 11-6-57)

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Tolson
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Tele. Room
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Gandy
W. C. Sullivan

☐ **Radio** ☒ **Teletype**

PAGE TWO FROM NEW YORK 240400

DISCUSSIONS. DENNIS STATED THAT A FEW PERSONS, INCLUDING ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN AND ARNOLD JOHNSON HAVE BEEN INSTRUCTED TO OBTAIN PASSPORTS SO THEY WILL BE IN A POSITION TO GO TO RUSSIA PERHAPS IN 6 MONTHS OR 1 YEAR. DENNIS STATED THAT ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG KNEW THAT THE CHICAGO INFORMANT WAS IN RUSSIA BUT DID NOT TELL DENNIS HOW HE OBTAINED THIS INFORMATION. DENNIS SAID THAT HE DID NOT CONFIRM OR DENY THIS. DENNIS TOLD THE CG INFORMANT HE WANTS THE LATTER TO TAKE CHARGE OF ALL FUNDS RECEIVED FROM THE CPSU FOR THE CPUSA INCLUDING THOSE TRANSMITTED THROUGH TRACHTENBERG. THE CHICAGO INFORMANT HAS AN APPOINTMENT WITH DENNIS IN THE PARTY HEADQUARTERS ON JULY 24 NEXT. CG 5824-S* AND [redacted] PLAN TO RETURN TO CG ON FRIDAY, JULY 25 NEXT.

Communist Party, Soviet Union
" " U.S.A.

b7D

RECEIVED: 2:36 AM TELETYPE

3:02 AM CODING UNIT RN

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: July 21, 1958

FROM : F. J. BAUMGARDNER

SUBJECT: SOLO

IIS-IIOF-EDIS
SEARCH
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Baumgardner

At 2:45 P.M. today (July 21, 1958), ASAC Norman McCabe, New York Office, telephonically advised that CG 5824-S had arrived in New York City shortly after 9:00 A.M. today. It is noted that this informant left the United States on April 24, 1958, to proceed to Moscow and Red China as a representative of the Communist Party (CP)-USA.

According to McCabe, SA John A. Keating, Chicago contact agent of 5824 who is now in New York, has arranged to confer with 5824 tomorrow morning at 10:00 A.M. However, Keating has talked to 5824 today by phone and has learned that 5824 had a two-hour discussion in Peking with MAO Tse-tung, head of the CP of China. In addition, our informant met with the Secretariat of the CP, Soviet Union, but did not confer with Nikita Khrushchev, Premier of the Soviet Union. He had an appointment with Khrushchev but was delayed for two days in China because of weather, which resulted in his missing the appointment. Our informant also met with the head of the International Department, CP, Soviet Union, as well as the individual in charge of activities in both North and South America.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3-20-00 BY SP4BJA-ULB
#906318

ACTION:

While as yet we have no details concerning the information obtained by our informant, he will, of course, be interviewed exhaustively regarding this trip. Careful consideration will be given to the information received and, if at all possible, it will be disseminated to appropriate Government officials and agencies, bearing in mind, of course, that the security of our informant is a paramount issue. This matter will continue to be most closely followed.

REC-11 100-428091-32

JUL 23 1958

EX-112

cc - Mr. Belmont
cc - Mr. Baumgardner
cc - Mr. W.C. Thornton

WWK:WCT:rmw
(4)

JUL 28 1958

5-WCS

Date: [7/21/58] ~~(S)~~ (U)

Transmit the following in ~~SECRET~~

Via AIRTEL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (65-62041)

FROM : SAC, [NEW YORK (65-16441)] ~~(S)~~ (U)

[SASH
ESP - R] ~~(S)~~ (U)

DECLASSIFIED BY SP4BJA-MLB
ON 6-28-00
906318

EXTREME CAUTION MUST BE EXERCISED WITH RESPECT TO DISSEMINATION OF THE INFORMATION REPORTED HEREINAFTER SINCE, BY ITS NATURE, THE SAID INFORMATION TENDS TO INDICATE NY 694-S, A HIGHLY VALUABLE INFORMANT, TO BE THE SOURCE THEREOF. ~~(S)~~ (U)

On 7/16/58, NY 694-S furnished to SA [redacted] the following report of his trip to Canada between 7/2 and 7/12/58, and of other matters relevant thereto: ~~(S)~~ (U)

b6
b7C

38 - Bureau ~~(65-62041)~~ (RM)
(1) - 100-428091 (SOLO; IS - C))
(1 - 100-21341 (TIM BUCK))
(1 - 100-232732 (ELIZABETH MASCOLO))
(1 - 100- (IRVING POTASH))
(1 - 100-364447 (VIRGINIUS FRANK COE))
(1 - 100-52444 (ROBERT THOMPSON)
(1 - 100-47736) (JAMES JACKSON))
(1 - 105-11990 (CHAO TING CHI))
(1 - 65-58751 (SOLOMON ADLER))
(1 - 100-408305 (JACK COWAN))
(1 - 100- (SAM CARR))
(1 - 100-341652 (ISIDORE NEEDLEMAN))
(1 - 105-25100 (KOHANA WILES))
(1 - 100-15877 (EUGENE DENNIS))
(100- [redacted]))
(1 - 100 (MARY KAUFMAN))
(1 - 100- (GEORGE BLAKE CHARNEY))
(1 - 100-104799 [redacted]))
(1 - 100-

~~(S)~~ (U)

ACB:cls
(61)

Classified by 1692 RFP/EAM ~~Declassify on: OADR~~ 2-23-84 ~~(S)~~ (U)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

b6
b7C

[100-428091-1] ~~(S)~~ (U)

NOT RECORDED
145 AUG 4 1958 ~~(S)~~ (U)

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

INITIALS ON ORIGINAL

Approved: Special Agent In Charge Sent M Per ~~SECRET~~

55 AUG 5 1958 ~~(S)~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~

NY 65-16441 (S)(U)

(copies cont'd)

(1 - 100-1751 (WILLIAM LAZAR))
(1 - 100- (SAM KANTER))
(1 - 100-3-69 (CPUSA - ORGANIZATION))
(1 - 100- (CP-CANADA))
(1 - 100-3-63 (CPUSA-FUNDS))
(1 - 100-3-81 (CPUSA-INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS))
(1 - 100-3-88 (CPUSA-FACTIONALISM)
(1 - 100- (CPUSA-JEWISH ACTIVITIES)
1 -Chicago (100-337[illegible]) (SOLC) (Info) (RM)
1 -Chicago (65-3888) (SASH) (Info) (RM)
1 - New York (100-15140) (TIM BUCK) (6)
1 - New York (100-57446) (ELIZABETH MASCOLO) (6)
1 - New York (100-40833) (IRVING POTASH) (7-5)
1 - New York (100-96778) (VIRGINIUS FRANK COE (6)
1 - New York (100-27452) (ROBERT THOMPSON) (7-5)
1 - New York (105-1322) (CHAO TING CHI) (1)
1 - New York (65-15257) (SOLOMON ADLER) (6)
1 - New York (105-7304) (JACK COWAN) (1)
1 - New York (100-80375) (SAM CARR) (1)
1 - New York (100-78633) (ISIDORE NEEDLEMAN) (6)
1 - New York (105-6808) (KOHANA WILES) (6)
1 - New York (100-8057) (EUGENE DENNIS) (7-5)
1 - New York (100-68934) [redacted]) (12-11)
1 - New York (100-8529) (MARY KAUFMAN) (12-15)
1 - New York (100-50806) (GEORGE BLAKE CHARNEY) (7-6)
1 - New York (100-50983) [redacted]) (7-6)
1 - New York (100-52959) (7-6)
1 - New York (100-467) (WILLIAM LAZAR) (7-6)
1 - New York (100-64070) (SAM KANTER) (12-12)
1 - New York (100-80641) (CPUSA-ORGANIZATION) (7-5)
1 - New York (100-51166) (CP-CANADA) (7-5)
1 - New York (100-74560) (CPUSA-FUNDS) (7-5)
1 - New York (100-86624) (CPUSA-INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS) (7-5)
1 - New York (100-87211) (CPUSA-FACTIONALISM) (7-5)
1 - New York (100-80635) (CPUSA-JEWISH ACTIVITIES) (7-5)
1 - New York (134-91) (P&C) (Inves.) (6)
1 - New York (65-16441)

(U)
(S)

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[NY 65-16441] ~~(S)~~(U)

NY 694-S arrived in Toronto on the evening of 7/2/58 and immediately contacted TIM BUCK at the latter's home. ELIZABETH MASCOLO was in the house at the time, but was not present while the informant conferred with BUCK. The informant asked BUCK whether the latter had received any communication from the individuals identified with the case entitled "SOLO; IS-C," and BUCK stated that he had not. BUCK mentioned that he had not been in contact with the Soviet Embassy in Ottawa for the past two months, that he had been in Mexico for part of that period, and that if the Soviet Embassy was in receipt of any information regarding the individuals concerning whom NY 694-S inquired, BUCK had not been advised to that effect. ~~(S)~~(U)

BUCK said there was no reason to worry about these individuals since it was premature to expect them to have completed their assignment at this time. He said, "They may be in China, and these things take a long time. Don't worry when you don't hear anything - worry when you hear too soon." According to NY 694-S, BUCK, by this remark, meant that to have heard "too soon" from the said individuals, would indicate that they had not been successful in making contact with persons they had hoped to meet. ~~(S)~~(U)

BUCK stated that about a month ago, Canadian CP functionaries LESLIE MORRIS and BILL KASHTON, had gone to Moscow, whence they were to go to Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, and East Germany respectively, to attend the CP congresses in those countries. Thereafter, they were to attend the Stockholm Peace Conference. BUCK made a point of remarking that their going was not pursuant to an invitation to go, but rather pursuant to definite instructions from the Soviets to attend these functions. BUCK said that before leaving Canada, MORRIS and KASHTON had been instructed by him to try to make contact abroad with the individuals identified with the "SOLO;IS-C" case, and, if successful, to advise BUCK of such contact immediately. As yet, BUCK had heard nothing from MORRIS and KASHTON. He noted that they are scheduled to return to Canada on the 24th or 26th of July. ~~(S)~~(U)

NY 694-S had a second meeting with BUCK on 7/3, when he briefed BUCK regarding the recent CPUSA Plenum in New York. BUCK

~~(S)~~(U)

~~SECRET~~

considered the information most important and took copious notes thereon. He said he was in complete agreement with the actions taken by the CPUSA leaders at the Plenum. He stated that the Canadian CP does not have the problem of a strong right wing and an ultra-left faction within the Party. The most pressing problem at the moment in the Canadian CP is the Jewish question. The Jews in the Party are still pressing for an explanation of Russia's mistreatment of Jews, and receiving none, they are continuing to defect from the Party. ~~(S)~~(U)

BUCK and NY 694-S then discussed the IRVING POTASH case. The informant told BUCK that he had ROBERT "BOB" THOMPSON's permission to advise BUCK that, according to information given by POTASH to his attorney for transmittal to the CPUSA, POTASH either had left in Canada a sum of money intended for the CPUSA, or had arranged that a sum of money be sent to Canada for transfer to the CPUSA. ~~(S)~~(U)

BUCK denied any knowledge of this money, but furnished the following information which he thought might have some bearing on the situation: ~~(S)~~(U)

The "Polish apparatus" had handled POTASH's "itinerary," and had furnished him with all necessary "travel documents." Contemporaneously with POTASH's arrival in Canada, the Canadian CP lost contact with the Polish legation in Canada owing to the resignation from the Party of SAM LIPSHITZ, who was the Party's liaison with the Polish legation. LIPSHITZ had joined J. B. SALZBERG in the latter's attack on the Party regarding the Jewish Question. BUCK believed it possible that the Polish legation had the money in question, and said he would consider ways and means to ascertain the facts of the matter. ~~(S)~~(U)

BUCK and the informant met again on 7/4/58, at which time BUCK said he intended to make a contact through whom he might obtain some information regarding the individuals identified with the "SOLO;IS-C" case, and regarding the POTASH money. He said that he expected, however, to be particularly busy for the next few days with Party business, handled ordinarily by LESLIE MORRIS and BILL KASHTON, and inquired whether NY 694-S would still be in Canada on 7/12/59, at which time he hoped to have some information for NY 694-S. ~~(S)~~(U)

~~SECRET~~

[NY 65-16441] ~~(S)~~(U)

The informant told BUCK that he had come to Canada also on personal business, which would require his making some contacts in the Toronto area, and that since his arrival in Toronto, he had learned that JACK COWAN, [redacted] of Chicago, [redacted] of Buffalo, and "HY" LEWIS of Toronto were about to go on a fishing trip. NY 694-S told BUCK he would handle his personal business in Toronto, join the COWAN group on the fishing trip, and return to Toronto for a conference with BUCK on 7/12/58. BUCK was pleased with this arrangement, and said he felt certain he would have some information for NY 694-S on 7/12. ~~(S)~~ (U)

BUCK and the informant then discussed the China Trade Operation and the absence of activity so far in the said operation. BUCK remarked that NORMAN FREED and his partner, [redacted] [redacted] who operate the Canadian part of the China Trade Operation, are "sitting on their hands, still waiting for their first order from China." ~~(S)~~ (U)

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BUCK then stated that several months ago, he learned of the presence in Canada of a Chinese trade delegation, headed by CHAO TING CHI, at whose suggestion the China Trade Operation came into being. BUCK said he had conferred with CHAO TING CHI in China. On learning of CHI's being in Canada, BUCK wrote a carefully worded note to him, advising CHI of the China Trade Operation organization in Canada and of its ability to furnish him with fertilizer which CHI had indicated he needed. BUCK also requested an opportunity to confer with CHI. ~~(S)~~(U)

BUCK gave the note to [redacted] (not otherwise identified) for delivery to CHI or to some member of the Chinese delegation, which, at that time, was in the Winnipeg area. [redacted] found it impossible to contact anyone in the Chinese delegation, so the note was not delivered. ~~(S)~~ (U)

A few weeks later, when the Chinese delegation was in the Montreal area, BUCK sent another note to CHI. This note was delivered to CHI, or to someone in the delegation. The messenger (not identified) received a two-word response to the note from someone - not CHI - in the delegation. The words were these: "Lay off!" ~~(S)~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

BUCK attributed this response to one of two possibilities: Either the Chinese delegation had reason to believe that it was under close surveillance by the RCMP, or it was acting under instructions from the Chinese government to have no contact in Canada with the Canadian Party. ~~(S)~~ (U)

NY 694-S left Toronto on 7/5/58 and went with the fishing party to North Bay, Ontario, where the group fished in the French river. The only pertinent information obtained during the fishing party was the following: ~~(S)~~(U)

According to JACK COWAN, when he was in London recently, he was surprised to be visited one day by a man who introduced himself as SOLOMON ADLER, "representing your New York friends". (SOLOMON ADLER is the London contact between CHAO TING CHI and the China Trade Operation group. NY 694-S advises that he had written a note to COWAN in London, informing the latter to expect a visit from ADLER, but that COWAN had not received the note.) ADLER mentioned to COWAN that he had been instructed by FRANK COE (head of the American group in the China Trade Operation) to contact COWAN. COWAN and ADLER discussed generally the subject of trade with China, but ADLER made no mention of CHAO TING CHI. COWAN explained to ADLER the Canadian-American China Trade Operation "set-up," with which ADLER apparently was not familiar. COWAN emphasized to ADLER that since the American-Canadian China Trade Operation groups were "ready, willing and able" to do business, it was ADLER's function "to produce the customer." ~~(S)~~(U)

NY 694-S returned to Toronto on 7/11 and visited SAM CARR. CARR told him that CP functionary NORMAN FREED, whom the informant desired to contact, was in Montreal, and would be away for several days. CARR then discussed the Jewish Question, stating that the Canadian CP adheres strictly to the "Moscow line" regarding the Jewish Question. He mentioned that, at a recent provincial convention, a CP member made particularly anti-Semitic remarks which obviously were approved by the local leadership inasmuch as the remarks were printed - without any deletions - in the official Party publication. ~~(S)~~ (U)

CARR remarked that TIM BUCK's thinking on the Jewish Question is no different than it was before the 20th Russian ~~(S)~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~

Congress. CARR predicted that there would be more defections among the Jewish CP members of the Canadian CP. ~~(S)~~ (U)

On the morning of July 12th, NY 694-S went to BUCK's home to confer with the latter, but was informed by ELIZABETH MASCOLO that BUCK had left Toronto quite unexpectedly on 7/11 and would not return until 7/14. She said BUCK suggested that it would be better that NY 694-S should not await his return. BUCK had told MASCOLO that if he should obtain the information NY 694-S desired, he would transmit the same to the informant in New York. In reply to a question from NY 694-S, MASCOLO said BUCK had gone to a meeting "somewhere in Ontario." In view of information later obtained from MASCOLO in New York (as appears hereinafter) that BUCK had gone to the Soviet Embassy in Ottawa, NY 694-S believes that MASCOLO knew where BUCK had gone, but was under instructions not to disclose his destination to the informant. ~~(S)~~ (U)

According to NY 694-S, BUCK, MASCOLO, and the informant previously had discussed MASCOLO's desire to obtain a U.S. passport. BUCK and MASCOLO had said that MASCOLO always had had a passport, and thought that in view of recent U.S. Supreme Court decisions, the time was opportune for her to obtain a passport now. BUCK and MASCOLO indicated generally that if she could obtain a passport, MASCOLO would travel, but no specific travel plans were mentioned. BUCK and MASCOLO requested that NY 694-S obtain the opinion of ISIDORE "GIBBY" NEEDLEMAN regarding the advisability of MASCOLO's going to New York to apply for a passport. ~~(S)~~ (U)

Before leaving MASCOLO, NY 694-S told her he would return immediately to New York and would confer with NEEDLEMAN on Monday, 7/14/58, regarding the passport matter. ~~(S)~~ (U)

On 7/14/58, the informant discussed the proposed passport application of MASCOLO with NEEDLEMAN, who suggested that NY 694-S telephonically contact MASCOLO in Toronto and tell her to come to NEEDLEMAN's office on Tuesday, 7/15/58, with the informant. NY 694-S contacted MASCOLO, who told him she already had train reservations to New York and that she would meet the informant at 10:30 a. m. on 7/15 at NEEDLEMAN's office. ~~(S)~~ (U)

At NEEDLEMAN's office on 7/15/58, the passport application was discussed, NEEDLEMAN stating that by reason of the recent Supreme Court decisions, MASCOLO should have no difficulty in obtaining a passport. He advised her to fill out the passport application "legally," pointing out that it would not be necessary for her to answer questions relative to her CP status. MASCOLO and NY 694-S then left NEEDLEMAN's office ~~(S)~~(U)

Outside NEEDLEMAN's office, MASCOLO told NY 694-S she had "something for him." Subsequently, on the street she handed the informant a letter from one of the individuals identified with the "SOLO;IS-C" case. (The Bureau and Chicago were advised of this matter by New York airtel dated 7/15/58, captioned "CPUSA-INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS; IS-C." ~~(S)~~ (U)

NY 694-C told MASCOLO that he had been in direct contact on the previous day with the author of the letter, who had indicated that he had sent the letter in question about a month ago. (This matter was reported to the Bureau and Chicago by New York teletype dated 7/14/58, and captioned "SOLO;IS-C") ~~(S)~~(U)

MASCOLO told NY 694-S that TIM BUCK had been at the Soviet Embassy during the past weekend, where he had been given the letter, and a sum of money for the CPUSA. The informant and MASCOLO then went to a bank where MASCOLO gave NY 694-S two packages of money - $4,000 in USA $10.00 bills. From MASCOLO's remarks, the informant inferred that the author of the letter had been instrumental in obtaining this money for the CPUSA ~~(S)~~(U)

MASCOLO then said, "I am going to tell you something in strict confidence. If TIM knew what I am going to tell you, he would be very angry. It looks as if I'll have to make more special trips to New York because there is more money waiting in Ottawa for the CPUSA. TIM thought it inadvisable to bring more than $4,000 because the money is so bulky. The Russians questioned TIM at length concerning the security of the channels for transporting the money from Ottawa to the CPUSA. He assured them that he would be responsible personally - that perfectly safe channels would be used." ~~(S)~~(U)

NY 694-S told MASCOLO not to be concerned about her having to make too many trips to New York with the money. The ~~(S)~~(U)

SOLO

Operation SOLO was a long-running FBI program to infiltrate the Communist Party of the United States and gather intelligence about its relationship to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, China, and other communist nations. It officially began in 1958 and ended in 1977, although Morris and Jack Childs, two of the principal agents in the operation, had been involved with the Bureau for several years prior. The files posted here constitute the first two releases made from the FBI's SOLO file. They range from March 1958 to August 1960. Subsequent releases will be added in the future. Read a related story at

http://www.fbi.gov/news/stories/2011/august/byte-out-of-history-communist-agent-tells-all/.

PART 2 OF 22

informant said he would relieve her of some responsibility in the matter by making some of the trips for her; that if she desired, he would make alternate trips. MASCOLO and NY 694-S then parted, MASCOLO presumably going to file an application for a passport. She said she was staying at the home of her sister, KOHANA WILES, at 9 East 17th Street, New York City, and that she would return to Toronto via train on Thursday, 7/17/58. ~~(S)~~ (U)

On 7/16/58, NY 694-S met EUGENE DENNIS and drove the latter in the informant's car about New York City for several hours while they talked. The informant gave DENNIS the letter from the individual identified with the "SOLO;IS-C" case. DENNIS read the letter without comment. NY 694-S then told DENNIS that $4,000 had been sent to the CPUSA from "Canada," and that more was available there. DENNIS smiled broadly upon hearing this. The informant advised that he purposely avoided mentioning the Soviet Embassy in connection with the money because it is understood that DENNIS does not want to know such details. The informant told DENNIS that TIM BUCK was handling the matter. ~~(S)~~ (U)

The informant told DENNIS that as a security measure, he had changed the $4,000 from Canada into other currency. DENNIS expressed his approval, and requested that NY 694-S retain the money until DENNIS should ask for it. He emphasized that the informant should not disclose to anyone else that he has this money and that the money not be mingled with the CPUSA Reserve Fund. ~~(S)~~ (U)

NY 694-S then told DENNIS about his contact with the individual identified with the "SOLO;IS-C" case. DENNIS was visibly excited, said that was wonderful news, and that no one else was to know about this matter. He emphasized that neither ROBERT "BOB" THOMPSON nor JAMES JACKSON should be told anything about this matter at this time. He said he desired to be the first to talk to the aforementioned individual, and that thereafter he would acquaint THOMPSON and JACKSON with the facts. ~~(S)~~ (U)

DENNIS instructed NY 694-S to inform him immediately of the presence in New York of the individual identified with the "SOLO; IS - C" case. DENNIS said that he would keep JEAN SMITH, secretary at CP headquarters, advised of his daily ~~(S)~~ (U) whereabouts and that through her, NY 694-S should have no difficulty in locating DENNIS. ~~(S)~~(U)

DENNIS then mentioned the IRVING POTASH case, stating it was the first opportunity he had to discuss the matter. He said he was very pleased that NY 694-S had handled "such a dangerous situation" so well. POTASH, he said, had made many serious mistakes. After POTASH is released from prison on 8/26/58, DENNIS will talk to him for a few weeks regarding political problems. After that, he intends "to lace it into POTASH" for the many "stupid things" the latter has done, particularly his method of coming back without first notifying the Party." ~~(S)~~(U)

DENNIS said it had been a serious mistake for POTASH to have talked so much to his attorney, MARY KAUFMAN. DENNIS believed POTASH had done so as a result of panic. He should have taken his punishment silently. He should not have mentioned his clothes to KAUFMAN. ~~(S)~~(U)

At this point, NY 694-S interjected the comment, "I have news for you - he not only mentioned the clothes, but also his diaries." The informant then proceeded to describe the said diaries. Upon hearing this, DENNIS, according to NY 694-S, "almost dropped dead." He was furious, and said, "A diary should be kept in your head - not in a book!" ~~(S)~~(U)

The informant then mentioned the fact that upon being arrested, POTASH had in his pocket the telephone number of NY 694-S' wife. DENNIS said he was hearing about this for the first time and again expressed his anger at POTASH. ~~(S)~~(U)

NY 694-S then explained the seriousness of the situation after the arrest of POTASH - the fact that in the hotel room in Bronxville, there were documents of the greatest value to the CP, which, if they had fallen into the hands of the FBI, would have been "explosive." The informant explained the dilemma confronting him when he had to choose between destroying the documents and risking being apprehended with them on his person. DENNIS again commended NY 694-S for his good judgment and excellent handling of a bad situation. ~~(S)~~(U)

NY 694-S then mentioned to DENNIS the matter of the money

~~(S)~~(U)

~~SECRET~~

[NY 65-16441](S)(U)

allegedly left in Canada by POTASH, and the fact that MARY KAUFMAN was aware of this matter also. DENNIS said KAUFMAN should not have been told about this, and that at some future date, he would discuss this matter again with the informant. The informant told DENNIS that TIM BUCK currently is investigating the allegation.(S)(U)

DENNIS then discussed the Jewish Question, which, he said, is international in nature in that the Jewish anti-Party people maintain liaison with similar groups in Canada, France, England, Argentina, and Israel. DENNIS said he anticipates serious trouble here regarding the Jewish Question. He said that the CPUSA plans to send to Canada for discussions with the Canadian CP concerning the Jewish Question, V. J. JEROME, a member of the CPUSA, Jewish Sub-Committee.(S)(U)

NY 694-S told DENNIS that JEROME should talk first to TIM BUCK because many of the Canadian CP Jewish functionaries are not to be trusted. The informant suggested that DENNIS advise him in advance regarding JEROME's trip to Toronto so that the informant could arrange that TIM BUCK be there on JEROME's arrival. DENNIS thought this suggestion was good. The informant further suggested that JEROME's trip be postponed until DENNIS should have an opportunity to talk to the individual identified with the "SOLO; IS - C" case, who might furnish information from authoritative sources which could be subject of discussion by JEROME and the Canadian CP. DENNIS thought well of this suggestion also.(S)(U)

DENNIS' final comments to NY 694-S concerned the embezzlement of CP funds. Referring indirectly to GEORGE BLAKE CHARNEY, "BILL" NORMAN (WILLIAM MARRON) and CHARLES LOMAN, and possibly "BILL" LAWRENCE (WILLIAM LAZAR), DENNIS said these individuals not only embezzled CP funds, but had bought businesses from one another, reselling the business to one another at ridiculously low prices. Also, he said, before leaving the Party, they gave themselves "fantastic severance pay." He said that the Party had been victimized from both sides - the Right Wing and the Ultra-Left." He mentioned that SAM KANTER, of Brooklyn, had spent $6,000 in moving his furniture to the West Coast.(S)(U)

~~SECRET~~

According to DENNIS, the amount of money lost by the Party as a result of "business manipulations and severance pay" equals that lost by embezzlements. He said that "some guy" received $20,000 in severance pay. DENNIS said that in the future, no individual should be allowed to control large sums of money - that such money should be controlled by "a group of trustees." (~~S~~)(U)

DENNIS left NY 694-S, remarking that his conference with the latter had been "very fruitful." (~~S~~)(U)

4-41 (Rev. 11-6-57)

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☐ Radio ☒ Teletype

URGENT 7-18-58 1:18 PM JLW

TO DIRECTOR 2 AND SAC, CHICAGO

FROM SAC, NEW YORK 181645

SOLO, IS-C. BUFILE 100-428091. CG FILE 100-33729. NY 694-S ADVISED JULY 18, 1958, THAT ON SAID DATE HE RECEIVED FOLLOWING CABLEGRAM FROM LONDON. QUOTE ARRIVING TWA FLIGHT 863, MONDAY AM. SYLVIA UNQUOTE. INFORMANT ADVISES SAID FLIGHT IS SCHEDULED TO ARRIVE AT IDLEWILD AIRPORT NYC 7:35 AM ON JULY 21, 1958. NY 694-S FURTHER ADVISES CG 5824-S WILL NOT RETURN TO CHICAGO UNTIL COMPLETION OF CONFERENCES WITH EUGENE DENNIS. BUREAU AND CHICAGO WILL BE ADVISED OF ARRIVAL.

RECEIVED: 1:21 PM TELETYPE

1:31 PM CODING UNIT JAL

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3-17-00 BY SP4BJA-MLB
#906318

100-428091-31

ISWD

16 JUL 22 1958

REC-94

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Mr. Belmont

EX-135

51 JUL 25 1958
568

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

- Mr. Thornton

SAC, New York

July 17, 1958

Director, FBI (100-428091)

IIS/IIOF-EDIS
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SOLO
IS-C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3-17-00 BY SP4BJA-MCB
#906318

Reurtel 7-14-58 to Bureau and Chicago.

With the return of CG 5824-S* to this country in the near future, it is expected that a considerable amount of valuable information will be obtained from him. It must be constantly borne in mind, however, that the security of our informant is of paramount importance. It is entirely possible that informant will be expected to make a prompt and lengthy report to Eugene Dennis regarding his trip. While we, of course, are extremely desirous of obtaining full and complete details as promptly as possible, extreme care must be utilized to insure that any contact with him will in no way jeopardize his informant status.

While his immediate plans upon return to this country are unknown, we should consider the possibility of his remaining in New York City for a period of time to make his report to Dennis. If such be the case, informant may request presence in New York City of his Chicago Office contact, SA J. E. Keating, as he has on occasion in the past for the purpose of any contacts with him by Bureau representatives. SA Keating should be available if at all possible to proceed to New York City in the event such action appears desirable.

REC- 95
100-428091-30

Due to the very nature of this trip and the extent of its duration, it is obvious that the informant will be furnishing us with voluminous information pertaining to many diverse matters. In order to facilitate the handling and analysis of the information received from the informant, it is desired that careful consideration be given to this matter prior to your interviews with him. In this regard, when interviewing him and furnishing the Bureau the data obtained, you should attempt to exhaust each individual subject matter before proceeding to the next. If you

2 - Chicago

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(6)

COMM - FBI
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20 JUL 18 1958

59 JUL 22 1958

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MAIL ROOM ☐

Letter to New York
RE: SOLO
100-428091

so desire, separate communications may be submitted on each individual subject matter or you can submit the information obtained in one lengthy communication with the use of subheadings where practical.

[redacted]

[redacted]

JUL 18 5 51 PM '58

4-41 (Rev. 11-6-57)

DECODED COPY

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3-20-00 BY SP4BJA-MLD
#906318

☐ **Radio** ☒ **Teletype**

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URGENT 7-14-58 11:12 PM JC

~~TO~~ DIRECTOR 9 AND SAC CHICAGO

FROM SAC NEW YORK 150220

SOLO, IS-C. NY 694-S ADVISED ON JULY 14, 1958 THAT AT 3:17 PM ON SAID DATE HE RECEIVED A RADIO TELEPHONE CALL FROM CG 5824-S IN ZURICH, SWITZERLAND. CG 5824-S STATED HE HAD JUST ARRIVED AT ZURICH, THAT HE HAD HAD QUOTE A LONG, LONG, LONG TRIP UNQUOTE THAT HE WAS VERY TIRED, AND THAT HIS WIFE IS NOT WELL. ALSO STATED THAT THEY ARE SAFE AND THAT EVERYTHING IS QUOTE OK UNQUOTE. SAID HE WAS AT THE GOTTORD (PHONETIC) HOTEL IN ZURICH, AND THAT EN ROUTE HOME HE WOULD STOP IN LONDON FOR A FEW DAYS QUOTE ON BUSINESS UNQUOTE. NY 694-S INQUIRED WHETHER CG 5824-S WOULD ARRIVE IN THE USA WITHIN THE NEXT WEEK OR 10 DAYS. CG 5824-S REPLIED THAT SUCH WAS POSSIBLE. THE CHICAGO INFORMANT ASKED WHETHER NY 694-S HAD HEARD FROM HIM A MONTH AGO THROUGH QUOTE THE OLD MAN UNQUOTE (TIM BUCK). NY 694-S REPLIED THAT HE HAD NOT. (NY 694-S ADVISED THAT TIM BUCK WAS IN MEXICO A MONTH AGO, AND THAT ON TRIP TO TORONTO, FROM WHICH INFORMANT HAS JUST RETURNED, HE WAS TOLD BY BUCK THAT THE LATTER HAS NOT BEEN IN CONTACT WITH THE SOVIET EMBASSY IN OTTAWA FOR THE PAST 2 MONTHS). WHEN CG 5824-S LEARNED THAT NY 694-S HAD NOT RECEIVED HIS MESSAGE, HE SAID, QUOTE THAT'S TOO BAD. IN THAT CASE WE LOST SOME BUSINESS UNQUOTE. (NY 694-S DOES NOT KNOW THE SIGNIFICANCE OF CG-5824-S' REMARK). CG 5824-S COMPLETED HIS REMARKS BY STATING THAT HENCEFORTH HE WOULD BE IN DIRECT CONTACT WITH NY 694-S

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Mr. Belmont

EX-128 REG- 11 100-428091-27

60 JUL 22 1958

Branigan

15 JUL 16 1958

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

4-41 (Rev. 11-6-57)

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☐ **Radio** ☒ **Teletype**

PAGE TWO NEW YORK 150220

REGARDING HIS RETURN TO THE USA. THE RADIO TELEPHONE CALL FROM ZURICH WAS MADE TO NY 694-S AT THE LATTER'S OFFICE, THE NY INFORMANT BEING ADDRESSED AS JAMES CARTER, A CODE NAME AGREED UPON BY THE INFORMANTS FOR SUCH COMMUNICATIONS. BUREAU AND CHICAGO WILL BE ADVISED OF FURTHER COMMUNICATIONS FROM CG 5824-S TO NY 694-S.

RECEIVED: 11:22 PM TELETYPE
11:27 PM CODING UNIT ECD

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3-17-00 BY SP4 BJA-MLB
#906318

FBI

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

JULY 25,1958

fwd
S.T

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON
MR. BELMONT
MR. ROSEN
MR. TAMM

(EXCERPT)

I also told Mr. Belmont that I wanted to have very prompt dissemination of the information which we have received from our highly confidential source in New York relative to certain contacts and connections with the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and that this dissemination should be, of course, limited to the Attorney General, the Secretary of State, the White House, and the Vice President, and should be so paraphrased as to in no way compromise the original source. I also stated that irrespective of who might seek to ascertain the identity of the original source, it was not to be disclosed, as this source was entirely too important to the effective operations of this Bureau and the meeting of our responsibilities in the internal security field to have the identity disclosed.

Solo

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-28-96 BY SP3 BTJ/dmj
#396331

100-428091-
NOT RECORDED
133 AUG 1 1958

55 AUG 11 1958

~~6 AUG 7 1958~~

ORIGINAL FILED IN 66-8160-2304

~~TOP SECRET~~

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardn
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Thornton

The Attorney General

July 25, 1958

Director, FBI

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

DECLASSIFIED BY SP4 BJA-MLB
ON 3-21-00
#906318

With regard to my letter of July 24, 1958, relative to recent discussions between leaders of the Soviet Union and Red China and an official representative of the Communist Party, USA, I thought you would be interested in the following additional information which was obtained from sources who have furnished reliable data in the past.

The Soviet leaders stated that they have no doubt that communism will be ultimately victorious but that United States imperialism is standing in the way. They further stated they do not want to overestimate United States imperialism since they felt it is not as strong as it appears and they have no doubt that Russia will surpass the United States industrially and agriculturally. They continued that they feel the United States is decaying economically but they wish they had the answer as to whether the United States will pursue a peaceful or an aggressive solution to its economic problems since armaments are a part of American economy.

These officials continued that the Soviets are trying to reach the American people with the idea that they want peace and that Americans can get jobs through increased trade. They continued, however, that if there are any illusions that Russia wants peaceful coexistence because it is weak, these should be forgotten and that the launching of Sputnik III was to remind the United States that Russia has missiles and armaments.

The Soviet leaders feel that Tito has to be isolated and destroyed to prevent him from opening up a gate through which imperialism might break into the

100-3-81
SEE NOTE ON YELLOW PAGE 3
① - 100-428091 (Solo)
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JUL 28 1958
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100-428091

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socialist camp. They stated that Tito has sold out to American imperialism, thus opening up the "under belly" of the socialist states and they believe that he has reached some agreement with the United States.

These officials stated that Russia wants to unite all of the socialist countries into one camp and to mesh their economies, so that no socialist countries will be wasting energy and will be less dependent on the western world. Thus, while Czechoslovakia might place emphasis on the production of machinery, other socialist countries will provide Czechoslovakia with the necessary food.

One of the Soviet officials stated that Mikhail Suslov was "very sick" and that his role in the Communist Party of the Soviet Union is now being played by Peter Pospelov, a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. It may be significant to note that Suslov who was formerly regarded as a likely successor to Khrushchev has been the subject of recent news reports containing speculation that he has fallen from favor.

Concerning the Communist Party, USA, the Soviet officials stated that they approve the current line of the Communist Party, USA, and feel that the American Party is now a functioning one. The Soviets stated that upon the completion of the draft program of the Communist Party, USA, which is presently being prepared, they want to obtain a copy since they may be able to give some help to the Communist Party, USA, with regard to this program.

With regard to "The Worker," east coast weekly communist newspaper, the Soviet officials stated that in August, 1958, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union will start getting 4,000 copies. They continued that "The Worker" is doing the best and most militant job of presenting the activities in the western world from the communist viewpoint in the English language. They also stated that copies of "The Worker" will be used in Russia to assist in the teaching of the reading and understanding of the English language.

In connection with American imperialism, Mao Tse-tung, leader of Red China, stated that it should not be overestimated but that it is necessary to pay attention to it. He continued that while it looks tough on the surface, it is not that powerful. He also stated that there "may be many Koreas" and that China intends to fight if the United States starts something. According to Mao, China has achieved a steel production which surpasses that of England but will not announce this for three years. Mao also stated that if American imperialists think that the son of Chiang Kai-shek can be trusted, they are wrong.

In discussing the Korean conflict, Mao stated that if General MacArthur had gone another mile, one-half of the Soviet Air Force and several Soviet divisions would have gone into action. He also stated that right now he thinks that American imperialism has been stymied.

In view of the extremely sensitive nature of the sources of our information, it is requested that the contents of this communication be afforded the most careful security and its use restricted to a need-to-know basis.

The foregoing is also being furnished to the Honorable Richard M. Nixon, The Vice President; the Honorable Gordon Gray, Special Assistant to the President; and the Honorable John Foster Dulles, Secretary of State.

NOTE ON YELLOW:

This memorandum classified "~~Top Secret~~" since it contains information from a most valuable informant, unauthorized disclosure of this information could easily jeopardize our informant, thereby considerably weakening our coverage of the Communist Party, USA, which could possibly result in grave damage to the national defense.

~~TOP SECRET~~

[illegible] - Liaison
1 - Mr. Thornton

wH

August 1, 1958

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable Richard M. Nixon
The Vice President
Washington 25, D. C.

DECLASSIFIED BY SP4BJA-MLB
ON 3-21-00
#966318

Dear Dick:

With regard to my communications of July 24, 25 and 31, 1958, I thought you would be interested in the following additional information relative to recent discussions between leaders of the Soviet Union and Red China and an official representative of the Communist Party, USA. This information was received from sources which have furnished reliable data in the past.

The Soviet officials stated that Argentina is becoming more important than Mexico as a center for communist activities in Central and South America since both the Communist Party, USA, and the Communist Party of Cuba have indicated that they feel the leadership of the Communist Party of Mexico cannot be trusted. They further stated that Argentina is a good place to make travel arrangements to Russia. They continued that while Mexico is being used by certain semilegal and illegal communist parties in the Western Hemisphere, Argentina is being used to a greater extent in this regard.

In connection with his discussions with the Soviet officials, the representative of the Communist Party, USA, had occasion to travel through various parts of Russia and visited several cities including Leningrad, Stalingrad and Kiev. Following are his observations as obtained from our above-mentioned sources.

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 100-3-81-886

100-3-81

① - 100-428091 (Solo)

SEE NOTE ON YELLOW PAGE 8
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~~TOP SECRET~~

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53 AUG 12 1958

Many Soviet commercial jet airplanes were observed not only in the airports but in actual flight between cities. Most airports and factories in the outlying districts of Russia are ringed with Mig airplanes and hard clay runways are used for many of the fighter-type planes.

In Leningrad during the night of either June 8 or June 9, 1958, tanks and military vehicles with antiaircraft equipment, missiles and rockets were observed in movement for at least three or four hours.

Since he was always accompanied by someone from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, it was impossible for the American representative to obtain the real feelings of the people with whom he talked on the farms and in the factories. Those persons with whom he did have conversation stated that the decentralization of both industry and agriculture has decreased red tape and increased production. Most of the Russian people are desirous of peace which may be attributed to the knowledge of the destructiveness of modern weapons as well as the fact that most Russians had casualties among close relatives during World War II and saw the devastation of many of their cities. Russian leaders in cities outside of Moscow stated they wanted to emphasize that communist parties in other countries have to talk about the strength of the socialist camp and the fact that all participants would suffer in the case of a universal war.

The American representative was taken to a shipbuilding yard in Leningrad and was shown the first atomic icebreaker called "The Lenin" which is due to be launched in the near future.

The subway in Leningrad is being expanded and is even deeper than the one in Moscow which was deep enough to act as a shelter during World War II.

Honorable Richard M. Nixon

In both Russia and China, it was noted that military forces are used to build roads and railroads, rebuild telephone lines and work on reservoirs and similar projects.

In view of the extremely sensitive nature of the sources of our information, it is requested that the contents of this communication be afforded the most careful security and its use restricted to a need-to-know basis.

The foregoing is also being furnished to the Honorable Gordon Gray, Special Assistant to the President; the Honorable John Foster Dulles, Secretary of State; and the Attorney General.

Sincerely,

NOTE ON YELLOW:

This memorandum classified "~~Top Secret~~" since it contains information from a most valuable informant, unauthorized disclosure of this information could easily jeopardize our informant, thereby considerably weakening our coverage of the Communist Party, USA, which could possibly result in grave damage to the national defense.

~~TOP SECRET~~

1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Thornton

(1
(5T)

August 1, 1958

BY COURIER SERVICE

The Honorable
The Secretary of State
Washington 25, D. C.

My dear Mr. Secretary:

With regard to my communications of July 24, 25 and 31, 1958, I thought you would be interested in the following additional information relative to recent discussions between leaders of the Soviet Union and Red China and an official representative of the Communist Party, USA. This information was received from sources which have furnished reliable data in the past.

The Soviet officials stated that Argentina is becoming more important than Mexico as a center for communist activities in Central and South America since both the Communist Party, USA, and the Communist Party of Cuba have indicated that they feel the leadership of the Communist Party of Mexico cannot be trusted. They further stated that Argentina is a good place to make travel arrangements to Russia. They continued that while Mexico is being used by certain semilegal and illegal communist parties in the Western Hemisphere, Argentina is being used to a greater extent in this regard.

In connection with his discussions with the Soviet officials, the representative of the Communist Party, USA, had occasion to travel through various parts of Russia and visited several cities including Leningrad, Stalingrad and Kiev. Following are his observations as obtained from our above-mentioned sources.

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 100-3-81-8272

100-3-81

① - 100-428091 (Solo) 6

SEE NOTE ON YELLOW-PAGE 3

WCT:med
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~~TOP SECRET~~

100-428091-
NOT RECORDED
141 AUG 6 1958

DECLASSIFIED BY SP4BJA-MLB
ON 3-20-00
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57 AUG 11 1958 MAIL ROOM

The Honorable
The Secretary of State

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The American representative was taken to a shipbuilding yard in Leningrad and was shown the first atomic icebreaker called "The Lenin" which is due to be launched in the near future.

The subway in Leningrad is being expanded and is even deeper than the one in Moscow which was deep enough to act as a shelter during World War II.

The Honorable
The Secretary of State

In both Russia and China, it was noted that military forces are used to build roads and railroads, rebuild telephone lines and work on reservoirs and similar projects.

In view of the extremely sensitive nature of the sources of our information, it is requested that the contents of this communication be afforded the most careful security and its use restricted to a need-to-know basis.

The foregoing is also being furnished to the Honorable Richard M. Nixon, The Vice President; the Honorable Gordon Gray, Special Assistant to the President; and the Attorney General.

Sincerely yours,

NOTE ON YELLOW:

This memorandum classified ~~"Top Secret"~~ since it contains information from a most valuable informant, unauthorized disclosure of this information could easily jeopardize our informant, thereby considerably weakening our coverage of the Communist Party, USA, which could possibly result in grave damage to the national defense.

TOP SECRET

1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Thornton

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-26-2011

August 1, 1958

BY COURIER SERVICE

DECLASSIFIED BY SP4BJA-MLB
ON 3-21-00
#906318

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE~~

Classified by 1628 BFP/mg
Declassify on: OADR 2/19/86
NLE 86-120

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b7C

Honorable Gordon Gray
Special Assistant to the President
Executive Office Building
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Gray:

With regard to my communications of July 24, 25 and 31, 1958, I thought that the President and you would be interested in the following additional information [relative to recent discussions between leaders of the Soviet Union and Red China and an official representative of the Communist Party, USA.] S (U) This information was received from sources which have furnished reliable data in the past.

The Soviet officials stated that Argentina is becoming more important than Mexico as a center for communist activities in Central and South America since both the Communist Party, USA, and the Communist Party of Cuba have indicated that they feel the leadership of the Communist Party of Mexico cannot be trusted. They further stated that Argentina is a good place to make travel arrangements to Russia. They continued that while Mexico is being used by certain semilegal and illegal communist parties in the Western Hemisphere, Argentina is being used to a greater extent in this regard. S (U)

In connection with his discussionswith the Soviet officials, the representative of the Communist Party, USA, had occasion to travel through various parts of Russia and visited several cities including Leningrad, Stalingrad and Kiev. Following are his observations as obtained from our above-mentioned sources. (U) S

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1 - [100-428091 (Solo)] (U) S

[100-428091] S (U)
NOT RECORDED
184 AUG 7 1958

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53 AUG 8 1958

SEE NOTE ON YELLOW PAGE 3

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Honorable Gordon Gray

Many Soviet commercial jet airplanes were observed not only in the airports but in actual flight between cities. Most airports and factories in the outlying districts of Russia are ringed with Mig airplanes and hard clay runways are used for many of the fighter-type planes. ~~S~~ (U)

In Leningrad during the night of either June 8 or June 9, 1958, tanks and military vehicles with antiaircraft equipment, missiles and rockets were observed in movement for at least three or four hours. ~~S~~ (U)

Since he was always accompanied by someone from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, it was impossible for the American representative to obtain the real feelings of the people with whom he talked on the farms and in the factories. Those persons with whom he did have conversation stated that the decentralization of both industry and agriculture has decreased red tape and increased production. Most of the Russian people are desirous of peace which may be attributed to the knowledge of the destructiveness of modern weapons as well as the fact that most Russians had casualties among close relatives during World War II and saw the devastation of many of their cities. Russian leaders in cities outside of Moscow stated they wanted to emphasize that communist parties in other countries have to talk about the strength of the socialist camp and the fact that all participants would suffer in the case of a universal war. ~~S~~ (U)

The American representative was taken to a shipbuilding yard in Leningrad and was shown the first atomic icebreaker called "The Lenin" which is due to be launched in the near future. ~~S~~ (U)

The subway in Leningrad is being expanded and is even deeper than the one in Moscow which was deep enough to act as a shelter during World War II. ~~S~~ (U)

Honorable Gordon Gray

In both Russia and China, it was noted that military forces are used to build roads and railroads, rebuild telephone lines and work on reservoirs and similar projects. ~~S~~ (U)

In view of the extremely sensitive nature of the sources of our information, it is requested that the contents of this communication be afforded the most careful security and its use restricted to a need-to-know basis. U

The foregoing is also being furnished to the Honorable Richard M. Nixon, The Vice President; the Honorable John Foster Dulles, Secretary of State; and the Attorney General. U

Sincerely yours,

NOTE ON YELLOW:

This memorandum classified "Top ~~Secret~~" since it contains information from a most valuable informant, unauthorized disclosure of this information could easily jeopardize our informant, thereby considerably weakening our coverage of the Communist Party, USA, which could possibly result in grave damage to the national defense. ~~S~~ (U)

~~TOP SECRET~~

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-26-2011

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~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE~~

July 31, 1958

BY COURIER SERVICE

[redacted]

Classified by ~~1678 RP~~/mg
Declassify on: OADR 4/9/86
NLE 86-120

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Honorable Gordon Gray
Special Assistant to the President
Executive Office Building
Washington, D. C.

DECLASSIFIED BY SP 7 cil/ccy
ON 2-13-98

My dear Mr. Gray:

With regard to my communications of July 24 and 25, 1958, I thought that the President and you would be interested in the following additional information relative to recent discussions between leaders of the Soviet Union and Red China and an official representative of the Communist Party, USA. S(U) This information was received from sources which have furnished reliable data in the past.

In discussing the new international communist magazine, "For Peace and Democracy," which is to be published in the near future in Prague, Czechoslovakia, one of the Soviet officials stated that this publication is nothing more than an international communist organization and is actually a communist information bureau in disguise. According to this official, most of the communist parties throughout the world will send representatives to Prague from time to time for international conferences and these representatives will have authority to act in behalf of their respective communist parties. S(U)

During the course of these discussions, the Soviet officials in general pointed out that some form of the dictatorship of the proletariat will be necessary to establish communism in all countries and that it is S(U)

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☐ **Radio** ☒ **Teletype**

PAGE FOUR FROM CHICAGO 291115

TOO CONCERNED ABOUT THE SIZE OF THE CP, USA, AS LONG AS THE CP, USA, ACCEPTS MARXISM LENINISM AND IS ONE HUNDRED PER CENT LOYAL TO THE SOVIET UNION. IF THESE CONDITIONS EXIST, THIS IS WHAT THE CPSU WANTS AND WILL DO EVERYTHING POSSIBLE TO GIVE SUCH A PARTY ALL NECESSARY SUPPORT. DESPITE THE SIZE OF THE CP, USA, THE CPSU IS COUNTING HEAVILY UPON IT AND WANTS TO BUILD IT. THE ESSENCE OF THESE REMARKS WERE REPEATED AT ALL CONFERENCES WITH THE LEADERS OF THE CPSU. CG 5824-S* ALSO LEARNED BOTH IN RUSSIA AND FROM MAO TSE TUNG THAT MAO, WHO IS BOTH THE CHAIRMAN OF THE CP OF CHINE AND THE CHAIRMAN OF THE GOVERNMENT OF CHINA, HAS REQUESTED TO BE RELIEVED OF HIS POSITION AS CHAIRMAN OF THE GOVERNMENT, WHILE RETAINING HIS POSITION AS CHAIRMAN OF THE PARTY. MAO HOPES THAT HE CAN BE RELIEVED AS CHAIRMAN OF THE GOVERNMENT NO LATER THAN 1960, SO THAT HE CAN SPEND HIS TIME IN DEALING WITH COMMUNIST THEORY AND IN WRITING ABOUT COMMUNIST THEORY AND PHILOSOPHY INFORMAN WAS TOLD THAT THIS INFORMATION SHOULD BE CONVEYED TO ONE OR TWO LEADING MEMBERS OF THE CP, USA, SO THAT WHEN THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF THIS IS MADE THEY WILL KNOW THAT ANY DISTORTIONS BY THE CAPITALIST PRESS AS TO THE ACTUAL REASON FOR HIS RELINQUISHING OF THE CHAIRMANSHIP OF THE GOVERNMENT WILL BE RECOGNIZED AS LIES. INFORMANT STATED NO ONE WAS MENTIONED AS A POSSIBLE SUCCESSOR TO MAO AS CHAIRMAN OF THE GOVERNMENT OF CHINA. INTERVIEWS WITH CG 5824-S* WILL CONTINUE ON JULY 29, NEXT. THE ABOVE REPRESENTS ONLY HIGHLIGHTS OF THE INTERVIEW OF JULY 28, INSTANT. DETAILS WILL BE SUBMITTED AS SOON AS POSSIBLE. IT SHOULD BE NOTED THAT IT IS EXTREMELY DIFFICULT FOR THE INFORMANT TO CONVEY THE INFORMATION IN A LOGICAL FASHION BECAUSE HE WAS UNABLE TO TAKE ANY NOTES OUT OF RUSSIA.

RECEIVED: 4:19 PM TELETYPE

CC: MR. BELMONT
AND SUPERVISOR Mr. Donohue
DOM. INTEL. DIVISION
1243

4:21 PM CODING UNIT JW CTF

e intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably hrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

Honorable Gordon Gray

impossible to depart from this cardinal Marxist-Leninist principle. They stated that the Communist Party, USA, is a revolutionary party and it is necessary to get rid of anyone who says anything to the contrary. They continued that the Communist Party, USA, has to have as its final aim the overthrow of the bourgeois and the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat. They also stated that it is important that the Communist Party, USA, accept this principle even though it may be disguised when it is incorporated in the Party program. S(U)

The leaders of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union indicated that they were not too concerned about the size of the Communist Party, USA, as long as it accepts Marxism-Leninism and is 100 per cent loyal to the Soviet Union. The Soviets indicated that if these conditions exist, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union will do everything possible to give the Communist Party, USA, all necessary support. S(U)

Mao Tse-tung, who is the chairman of the Communist Party of China as well as the chairman of the Chinese Government, stated that he has requested to be relieved of his position as chairman of the government while retaining his position as chairman of the Chinese Communist Party. He stated that he hopes that he can be relieved as chairman of the government no later than 1960 in order to spend his time in writing about communist theory and philosophy. Mao continued that this information should be conveyed to one or two leading members of the Communist Party, USA, so that when any announcement is made, the Communist Party, USA, will recognize as lies any distortions by the capitalist press as to the actual reason for Mao's relinquishing of the chairmanship of the Chinese Government. Mao did not mention any individual as a possible successor to the position of chairman of the Chinese Government. S(U)

Honorable Gordon Gray

In view of the extremely sensitive nature of the sources of our information, it is requested that the contents of this communication be afforded the most careful security and its use restricted to a need-to-know basis. U

The foregoing is also being furnished to the Honorable Richard M. Nixon, The Vice President; the Honorable John Foster Dulles, Secretary of State; and the Attorney General. U

Sincerely yours,

NOTE ON YELLOW:

This memorandum classified "~~Top Secret~~" since it contains information from a most valuable informant, unauthorized disclosure of this information could easily jeopardize our informant, thereby considerably weakening our coverage of the Communist Party, USA, which could possibly result in grave damage to the national defense. ~~S~~(U)

~~TOP SECRET~~

- Liaison
- Mr. Thornton

July 31, 1958

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable Richard M. Nixon
The Vice President
Washington 25, D. C.

DECLASSIFIED BY SP4BJA-MLB
ON 3-21-00
#906318

Dear Dick:

With regard to my communications of July 24 and 25, 1958, I thought you would be interested in the following additional information relative to recent discussions between leaders of the Soviet Union and Red China and an official representative of the Communist Party, USA. This information was received from sources which have furnished reliable data in the past.

In discussing the new international communist magazine, "For Peace and Democracy," which is to be published in the near future in Prague, Czechoslovakia, one of the Soviet officials stated that this publication is nothing more than an international communist organization and is actually a communist information bureau in disguise. According to this official, most of the communist parties throughout the world will send representatives to Prague from time to time for international conferences and these representatives will have authority to act in behalf of their respective communist parties.

During the course of these discussions, the Soviet officials in general pointed out that some form of the dictatorship of the proletariat will be necessary to establish communism in all countries and that it is

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impossible to depart from this cardinal Marxist-Leninist principle. They stated that the Communist Party, USA, is a revolutionary party and it is necessary to get rid of anyone who says anything to the contrary. They continued that the Communist Party, USA, has to have as its final aim the overthrow of the bourgeois and the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat. They also stated that it is important that the Communist Party, USA, accept this principle even though it may be disguised when it is incorporated in the Party program.

The leaders of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union indicated that they were not too concerned about the size of the Communist Party, USA, as long as it accepts Marxism-Leninism and is 100 per cent loyal to the Soviet Union. The Soviets indicated that if these conditions exist, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union will do everything possible to give the Communist Party, USA, all necessary support.

Mao Tse-tung, who is the chairman of the Communist Party of China as well as the chairman of the Chinese Government, stated that he has requested to be relieved of his position as chairman of the government while retaining his position as chairman of the Chinese Communist Party. He stated that he hopes that he can be relieved as chairman of the government no later than 1960 in order to spend his time in writing about communist theory and philosophy. Mao continued that this information should be conveyed to one or two leading members of the Communist Party, USA, so that when any announcement is made, the Communist Party, USA, will recognize as lies any distortions by the capitalist press as to the actual reason for Mao's relinquishing of the chairmanship of the Chinese Government. Mao did not mention any individual as a possible successor to the position of chairman of the Chinese Government.

Honorable Richard M. Nixon

In view of the extremely sensitive nature of the sources of our information, it is requested that the contents of this communication be afforded the most careful security and its use restricted to a need-to-know basis.

The foregoing is also being furnished to the Honorable Gordon Gray, Special Assistant to the President; the Honorable John Foster Dulles, Secretary of State; and the Attorney General.

Sincerely,

NOTE ON YELLOW:

This memorandum classified "~~Top Secret~~" since it contains information from a most valuable informant, unauthorized disclosure of this information could easily jeopardize our informant, thereby considerably weakening our coverage of the Communist Party, USA, which could possibly result in grave damage to the national defense.

~~TOP SECRET~~

1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Thornton

July 31, 1958

BY COURIER SERVICE

The Honorable
The Secretary of State
Washington 25, D. C.

DECLASSIFIED BY 5P4BJA-MLB
ON 3-21-00
#906318

My dear Mr. Secretary:

With regard to my communications of July 24 and 25, 1958, I thought you would be interested in the following additional information relative to recent discussions between leaders of the Soviet Union and Red China and an official representative of the Communist Party, USA. This information was received from sources which have furnished reliable data in the past.

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The Honorable
The Secretary of State

impossible to depart from this cardinal Marxist-Leninist principle. They stated that the Communist Party, USA, is a revolutionary party and it is necessary to get rid of anyone who says anything to the contrary. They continued that the Communist Party, USA, has to have as its final aim the overthrow of the bourgeois and the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat. They also stated that it is important that the Communist Party, USA, accept this principle even though it may be disguised when it is incorporated in the Party program.

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The Honorable
The Secretary of State

In view of the extremely sensitive nature of the sources of our information, it is requested that the contents of this communication be afforded the most careful security and its use restricted to a need-to-know basis.

The foregoing is also being furnished to the Honorable Richard M. Nixon, The Vice President; the Honorable Gordon Gray, Special Assistant to the President; and the Attorney General.

Sincerely yours,

NOTE ON YELLOW:

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NDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. J. A. Sizoo JAS

DATE: July 29, 1958

FROM : Mr. A. H. Belmont

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

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C.P. members

SAC Auerbach called on July 28, 1958, and advised that CG 5824-S and NY 694-S are due to go up to Canada to talk to Tim Buck prior to the first of August and probably will leave Wednesday or Thursday for Canada. From there CG 5824-S will go to Detroit to see Carl Winter and Helen Winter regarding reserve funds of the Party, NY 694-S will go back to New York. From Detroit CG 5824-S is scheduled to go up to Maine where Eugene Dennis will be on vacation for the purpose of going into further details of his trip abroad and plans of the Communist Party in connection therewith.

C.P. members Mich.

I told Mr. Auerbach that it was imperative that we spend enough time with the informant prior to his trip to Canada to get all of the necessary information regarding his trip and that it be furnished to the Bureau. I told Auerbach we do not want to be in the position where this man has gathered information of value to the Bureau and we delay in getting it; that despite the fact that the informant is very busy since his return from abroad, it is essential we get this information as rapidly as possible. Auerbach said that SA Keating is spending as much time with the informant as possible and will send the information into the Bureau as soon as it is secured from the informant.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-20-00 BY SP4BJA-MLB
#906318

100-428091-35

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EX-139

cc - Mr. Belmont
cc - Mr. Baumgardner

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/20/00 BY SP4BJA-MLE

REC 58

Transmit the following in

Date: 7/30/58

(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL

AIR MAIL -- REGISTERED

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46) (SUB B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Re Chicago teletypes dated 7/29/58.

CG 5824-S* was interviewed for approximately five hours on 7/30/58. Informant furnished voluminous details concerning his tour of various cities in Russia, including Kiev, Leningrad, and Stalingrad. Informant visited collective farms, steel plants, plants which manufacture tractors, power dams, plants which produce electronic equipment, museums, palaces of culture, etc. Since it is not felt that this information is of a type which requires immediate dissemination, details will be submitted in a subsequent communication as soon as possible.

CG 5824-S* also furnished details concerning the location of a resort reserved for persons who are in Russia as guests of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CCCPSU), and whose identities must be protected. This resort is located in Sochi and is known as "Leninka". Further details concerning this resort area have been furnished by CG 5824-S*.

RUSSIA

Informant also furnished considerable details concerning the security precautions taken by both the Russians and the

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Approved: _______ Special Agent in Charge

Sent _______ M Per _______

INT. SEC.

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date:

Transmit the following in ________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via ________________ ________________
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

CG 134-46 (Sub B)

Chinese in regard to the protection of the identities of persons who are in either Russia or China as guests of the CCCPSU and who might possibly be subject to prosecution in their native lands.

In regard to his tour of Russia, which lasted approximately four weeks, CG 5824-S* commented that except for "Pravda", he was out of touch with the outside world while on this tour. Until he got to Sochi, where a short-wave radio was available, the only knowledge he had of events in the Western world came from his reading of "Pravda" or other Russian publications. In Sochi, the informant was finally able to get two radio stations of the BBC, but was never able to obtain any American broadcast, despite the fact that a very powerful short-wave radio was available to him in Sochi.

Except for information which the informant may have temporarily forgotten and because of the fact that he is operating without any notes, most of the information concerning the activities in Russia of CG 5824-S* have been conveyed to the Chicago Office. The informant has been specifically questioned whether or not he had any information which might have some bearing on the policies of the United States Government, and he has stated that it is his belief that he has furnished all information obtained in Russia which might be of immediate interest to the United States Government.

CG 5824-S* on 7/30/58 discussed his trip from Russia to China and his reception in China. He furnished details concerning his residence in China and advised that he met with the following people in China:

WANG CHIA-HSIANG, member of the Secretariat and Head of the International Liaison Department of the Communist Party of China.

LI CHU-LI

HSIUNG FU

Approved: ________________ Sent ________________M Per ________________
Special Agent in Charge

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date:

Transmit the following in ____________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via ____________________
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

CG 134-46 (Sub B)

CHINA

LI CHI-HSIN, Secretary of the Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the CP of China.

TANG MING-CHAO, who was known in the United States as CHU TONG.

LIN TANG, who was known in the United States as LEM TONG.

YU-CHI-YING.

All of the above are in the International Liaison Department of the CP of China.

Subsequently, CG 5824-S* met with the following people:

CHINA

LI SHEN NIN, member of the Politbureau of the CP of China.

KANG SHENG, member of the Politbureau and in charge of the Ideological Department of the CP of China.

TENG HSIAO-PING, General Secretary of the CP of China.

HSU BING, member of the Central Committee of the CP of China and Deputy Director of the United Front Department.

LILI NING-YI-TU, member of the Central Committee of the CP of China and one of the chief heads of their labor federation.

MAO TSE-TUNG.

It is noted that CG 5824-S* contacted EUGENE DENNIS, ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG and JAMES JACKSON while in New York City

Approved: ____________________
Special Agent in Charge

Sent __________ M Per ____________________

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date:

Transmit the following in ________________________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via ______________ ________________________________
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

during the week of 7/20/58. Since the leadership of the CP-USA knows that he has returned to the United States and since he has returned to his residence, and because Chicago is his base of operations in the CP-USA, CG 5824-S* felt that for security reasons and future operations within the CP-USA, he could not prolong indefinitely notification to CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT and other leaders of the CP of Illinois that he has returned to Chicago. Since these leaders will expect him to confer with them, the amount of time he may be able to spend with the contacting Agent may be somewhat reduced in the immediate future; however, efforts will be made to continue interviews with him on 7/31/58. It is also to be noted that CG 5824-S* may receive instructions at any time to proceed to Canada for conferences with TIM BUCK. In the meantime, the Chicago Division is transcribing voluminous material received from CG 5824-S* and this will be submitted to the Bureau as soon as possible.

AUERBACH

Approved: ______________________ Sent ______________M Per ______________
Special Agent in Charge

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. J. A. SIZOO

FROM : MR. A. H. BELMONT

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

DATE: August 6, 1958

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-20-00 BY SP4BTA-MLB
#906318

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At 2:40 p.m. on 8/6/58, I talked to ASAC Schmit in Chicago. I advised him, in confidence, that we are preparing material for the use of the Director in possibly briefing the Cabinet. Included in this material will be information regarding the Solo operation on a ~~Top Secret~~ basis. I told Schmit it is imperative, therefore, that all of the information furnished by 5824-S be submitted to the Bureau promptly. Schmit said that a 20-page letter had been mailed to the Bureau yesterday (8/5), containing the first installment of details given by 5824-S and that Agent Keating is dictating the remainder as rapidly as he can from the results of his interviews with 5824-S; that as fast as this can be put down on paper, it will be sent in to the Bureau. Schmit advised that 5824-S was not able to make notes; consequently, it has been a painstaking job to get the information and arrange it in proper order.

I also advised Schmit that we would like to have information so we could prepare a chart showing the complete itinerary of the informant, including dates, mode of travel between the various localities, identities of important individuals contacted at each place, and any other pertinent data of this type.

In addition, I told Schmit we would like to have information, for chart purposes, portraying the exact manner in which Soviet funds are to be furnished to the CP, USA, and that the results of the informant's contact with Tim Buck should be secured promptly to complete this picture.

I asked Mr. Schmit to submit the information for the charts and the information from 5824-S immediately, so that we could have time to work it into the brief. I told him that the identity of the informant would, of course, not be revealed and that the briefing would be on a Top Secret basis.

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Schmit said that he grasped the potential of such a presentation and, if Chicago has any additional thoughts on the matter, they will advise the Bureau for our assistance. He said he would give this special attention.

AUG 7 1958

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1--Mr. Belmont
1--Mr. Baumgardner
1--Mr. Branigan

EX-101

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: August 1, 1958

FROM : Mr. R. R. Roach

SUBJECT: SOLO

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Holloman
Gandy

On August 1, 1958, [redacted], State, called on the telephone and advised that he had been requested by the Office of Secretary Dulles to ascertain if the Bureau could make known to State the identity of the source of the information we furnished to Mr. Dulles by "~~Top Secret~~" letters of July 24 and 25, 1958. It should be noted that the information in these letters concerned recent discussions by the leaders of the Soviet Union, Red China and an official representative of the Communist Party, U.S.A. (CPUSA). It shoul also be noted that the material was furnished by a most valuable informan CG 5284-S. It should be further noted that in making his request, [redacted] used the singular whereas in our letters we used the plural in order to afford further protection to the informant, i.e. sources.

b6
b7C

According to [redacted], the people in Secretary Dulles' office are extremely interested in the material contained in the two letters and have commented that a lot of the material confirmed what they already believed to be the communist line. They were also most interested to note new information concerning financial support by the Soviets to the CPUSA. [redacted] added that Dulles' office expressed a thought that this material may be from a source being used against us and possibly is planted material. Another thought expressed by the people in Dulles' office is that if the source is live and as close to these top officials as is indicated in the above two letters, the source would be of great value to the United States in passing material, that is planted material, back the other way. In any event, according to [redacted], Dulles' office considers it of the greatest importance to have more information concerning the source to assist in assessing and evaluating the information and in planning future U. S. moves on the basis of it. [redacted] said that if the Bureau could not see its way clear to identifying the source, State would still be very appreciative of any information which the Bureau could reveal as to the circumstances of the obtaining of the information; as to the evaluation of the source, that is, if live and so forth; and such details as the Bureau could divulge might be passed on an off-the-record, strictly confidential basis, by some high official of the Bureau, possibly even the Director, to a high official in State, for example, Mr. Herter or Mr. O'Connor.

b6
b7C

JMF:bjt (6) bjt

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. W.C. Thornton
1 - Liaison Section
1 - Mr. Fitzgerald

memo Roach Belmont 8-2 JMF

EX-108

REC-10

100-428091-37

11 AUG 6 1958

5-WA

IIS-IIOF-EDIS

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3-20-00 BY SP4 [illegible]
906518

SEARCH
UPDATE
CREATE 3/16/81
DELETE

63 AUG 11 1958

Memorandum Mr. Roach to Mr. Belmont
RE: SOLO

ACTION:

State is being furnished absolutely nothing which would indicate the identity of this source. We are advising State that we note their comments and request were based on the two letters of July 24 and 25, 1958; that we have two more letters going over to State; that in these latter two letters more information is being set forth including the maximum information concerning these sources which we can divulge. We are also advising State that these sources have furnished highly reliable information in the past and there has been no indication that the sources have furnished inaccurate information. We are also pointing out to State that these sources are not likely means at this time of passing material back to the Soviets.

OK

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

FROM : Mr. Roach

SUBJECT: SOLO

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. W.C. Thornton
1 - Liaison Section
1 - Mr. Fitzgerald

DATE: August 2, 1958

Tolson
Boardman
Belmont
Mohr
Nease
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

HS-110F-EDIS
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DELETE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3-20-00 BY SP4BJA-MLB #986318

My memorandum of 8-1-58 reflected that on that day we had received a request from State to be furnished the identity of the source (singular) of information we furnished to Secretary Dulles in top secret letters of 7-24 and 25-58 concerning recent discussions among leaders of the Soviet Union, Red China, and a representative of the Communist Party, USA. In making this request, State advised that the office of Secretary Dulles is extremely interested in this material; said that it confirmed much of what they already believed to be the communist line; but wondered if it might be planted; and indicated that the source might be of great value in passing planted material back to the Soviets. State requested, in the event we could not make the identity of the source known, any information as to the circumstances of obtaining the information, evaluation of the source, etc., as it considered it to be of the greatest importance to assist in assessing and evaluating the information and planning future United States moves on the basis of the material developed by the source.

On 8-1-58, Liaison advised [redacted] of State that we noted their comments and request were based on the letters of 7-24 and 25-58; that we have two more letters going over to State; that these latter letters contain more information from the sources, including the maximum information concerning these sources which we can divulge. [redacted] was also advised that these sources have furnished highly reliable information in the past; there has been no indication that the sources have furnished inaccurate information; and that these sources are not likely means at this time of passing material back to the Soviets. It should be noted that although our letters speak of sources (plural), State has used the singular. Actually, the source is a most valuable informant, CG 5284-S, and we have used the plural as an additional means of protection to the informant. We have furnished absolutely nothing which would indicate to State the identity of this source.

REC- 28 100-428091-36

b6
b7C

[redacted] said that he was most grateful for the prompt reply to his request [illegible] inasmuch as Mr. Dulles' office is tremendously interested in the material we have been furnishing. He said that he had been instructed by Mr. Dulles' office to convey through the liaison representative, orally, the appreciation of Mr. Dulles for the information furnished in the letters thus far received. He added that Secretary Dulles will be sending a letter so expressing his appreciation in the near future.

AUG 8 1958

ACTION

For information.

55 AUG 11 1958

JMF:ef (6)

S-Thornton

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. Belmont
- Mr. Mohr
- Mr. Nease
- Mr. Parsons
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tamm
- Mr. Trotter
- Mr. W.C. Sullivan
- Tele. Room
- Mr. Holloman
- Miss Gandy

REC-16

FBI

Date: 7/23/58

Transmit the following in ____________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIR TEL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

RE: SOLO. IS - C.

ReNYairtel 7/22/58.

UTMOST CARE MUST BE UTILIZED IN HANDLING THE FOLLOWING INFO IN ORDER TO PROTECT THE IDENTITY OF THE INFORMANTS.

The following is additional info obtained from CG 5824-S* and [redacted] on 7/22/58 in regard to the SOLO operation. In this first interview with the informants an effort was made to merely obtain what the informants considered the highlights of this operation. In future interviews and as time permits, each phase of the operation will be gone into in more detail.

b7D

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 3-21-00 BY SP4 BJT-MLB #906318

RECEPTION IN MOSCOW, RUSSIA

CG-5824-S* and [redacted] were met at the Moscow Airport on the evening of April 29, 1958, by NICOLAI DIMITROVITCH (spelling phonetic and DIMITROVITCH may be middle or last name). DIMITROVITCH

b7D

3 - Bureau (100-428091) (~~AM~~ RM)
1 - Chicago (134-46-Sub B) (AM RM)
1 - New York (100-134637)

JEK:RAA

REC-16 100-428091-39

24 JUL 24 1958

INT. SEC.

cc Wash
cc Baumgardner

IS-IIOF-EDIS
SEARCH
UPDATE
CREATE 3/15/81
DELETE

53 AUG 14 1958

Approved: ____________ Special Agent in Charge

Sent ________ M Per ________

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

F B I

Date:

Transmit the following in ______________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via ______________ ______________________
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

has just become the head of the North and South American section of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. He works under B. N. PONOMAREV, who is the head of the International Department of the Central Committee of the CPSU and a member of the Central Committee of the CPSU. The International Department is broken up by continents and countries. Canada is considered chiefly as a part of the North and South American section but at times is considered a part of the British section. NICOLAI is about 40 to 42 years of age, 5 ft. 10 inches, slim build, and wears glasses.

The two informants were taken to a chauffeur-driven automobile by NICOLAI. This auto was the one they used about 90% of the time they were in Moscow. It is a Central Committee automobile with license MU 22-98. A cardboard duplicate of this number is sometimes placed in the windshield to further indicate that it is an automobile of the Central Committee of the CPSU. Informants also rode in Central Committee cars with license numbers MU 22-64 and MU 22-06.

The informants were taken to a nine-story apartment building which has only a rear entrance. While the official address for this apartment building is 8 Gorki Street, it is actually on Sovietskaya (phonetic) Square and is ~~really~~ near the Moscow Soviet, a red building. The apartment building has two elevators, and it is necessary for a guard to open either elevator with a key. Informants believe that this apartment building is used by the CC CPSU to house individuals similar to the informants whose identity cannot be disclosed while they are in Moscow. The informants were taken to apartment No. 16 on the sixth floor. The apartment has seven rooms, including three bedrooms and a library. The library has current publications in several languages, including French, German, and English. The apartment has a television set and a short wave radio, however, the informants were never able to get any station outside

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Special Agent in Charge

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(Type in plain text or code)

Via ____________ ____________________
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

of the Iron Curtain. A housekeeper stayed with the informants at all times. A cook would come each day, and every delicacy imaginable was made available to the informants. They were told that anything they desired would be provided for them; however, for their security they were not given any Russian money so that they would not go out on the streets and into the shops and be accidentally observed.

B. APPROX. 1923 1912 ALEKSEI ANDREEVICH GRECHUKHIN *See below

On 4/30/58 ~~ALEXAI ANDREOVICH GRENCHENCO~~ (all spellings phonetic and the last name is the word for buckwheat) appeared at the informants' apartment. He is about 35 to 40 years of age and is very similar in appearance to JOHN WILLIAMSON. He works in the North and South American section of the International Department of the CC CPSU under NICOLAI. ALEXAI met each day with the informants for three or four days. At the end of this time he left Moscow for the United States as part of the Russian "student editors delegation."

N.Y

Also on 4/30/58, NICOLAI appeared at the informants' apartment, and both stated how happy they were to see the informants. They stated that the CPSU leadership thanks the CP,USA for finally finding ways of making direct contact.

B. APPROX. 1905 Russian N.Y

On the evening of 4/30/58 ALEXAI and NICOLAI were joined in the informants' apartment by V. P. TERESHKIN, who is the Chief Deputy of PONOMAREV. The informants were officially welcomed by all three at a semi-formal dinner in the apartment. TERESHKIN is about 50 years of age, 5 ft., 5 inches in height, heavy build, and has a jolly personality. He speaks no English; however, NICOLAI and ALEXAI both speak and understand some English. All three stressed the importance of the American Communist Party. They stated that the Soviet Party is glad that the American Party was able to defeat the revisionists. In fact, this is the best news they have had in a long time. All present participated in toasts to proletarian internationalism, the health of the leadership of the CPSU, and the leadership of the CP,USA, and to the day the United States will arrive at Communism at the same time Russia does. In explaining this last

* GRECHUKHIN was member of Soviet Student Editor Delegation which was in U.S. 5/17/58 to 6/16/58.

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Via ______________ ______________________
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

toast, TERESHKIN stated that because of the industrial development in the US, once the Communists get rid of the bourgeoisie, then the US Communism can catch up with Russia, which is now in the first stages of Communism. CG 5824-S* explained that this was a paraphrasing of statements by KHRUSHCHEV that the grandchildren of adults in the United States will see Communism in the US.

MAY DAY IN MOSCOW

U.S.S.R.
N.Y.

On May 1, 1958, ALEXAI was accompanied by SEMA KUZNETSOV (last name means Smith) when he appeared at the informants' apartment. She is single, about 38 years of age, speaks English, and works with NICOLAI and ALEXAI. She was subsequently a frequent visitor in the informants' apartment.

3. APPROX. [illegible]

The informants had asked on April 30 for tickets to the May Day Parade. ALEXAI brought them two tickets, but when the informants stated that they had decided, for security reasons, not to attend the parade, ALEXAI and SEMA said they were happy with this most correct decision and that actually they could see the parade better on television.

The informants advised that the main slogans displayed at the parade dealt with peace and peace for the world. Other slogans urged the carrying out of decisions of the Central Committee to surpass the United States in production. Another slogan was "LONG LIVE THE GLORIOUS PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION." Another slogan was "LONG LIVE THE PARTY WHICH IS LEADING US TO COMMUNISM, THE DAWN OF HUMANITY." All slogans dealt with the supporting of the leadership and the issue of peace. There were none of the usual slogans of an anti-imperialist nature and calling for the end of imperialism.

CG 5824-S* stated that there was no photograph of STALIN in the parade, and that almost all photographs, statues, etc., of STALIN have been removed from Russia. Except for photographs of MARX

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Special Agent in Charge

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Date:

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Via ______________ ______________________
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

and LENIN, other photographs were of the entire Presidium instead of a single photograph of NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV. Thus, according to the informant, the cult of the individual has been destroyed.

While there was some motorized military equipment and missiles in the parade, the military was not emphasized, and aircraft did not participate in the parade. The emphasis was on peaceful pursuits and "peaceful co-existence."

REQUESTS MADE OF THE INFORMANTS

On May 2, 1958, ALEXAI "suggested" to CG 5824-S* that he must have a number of questions to raise with the Central Committee of the CPSU as a representative of the CP, USA. The informant was asked to formulate in writing those questions the American Communist Party wanted to raise with the Secretariat or Presidium or Central Committee of the CPSU. Also, both CG 5824-S* and [redacted] were asked to immediately prepare written biographies. b7D

OTHER INDIVIDUALS WITH WHOM CG 5824-S* HAD CONTACT IN RUSSIA

APPRO [illegible]

Both informants advised that after ALEXAI left Moscow for the United States he was replaced as their daily contact by YURI SERGEOVITCH IVANOV (spellings phonetic). He is about 28 years of age, and is a translator and security officer in the International Department. He speaks perfect English with a British accent. He carries the card or credentials of the Central Committee, which opens all doors at all times. He has lived in New Zealand and after World War II passed through the US on his way from China to Russia. He is a graduate of the Academy of Languages. His father was a military officer in the Russian Army and was killed in World War II. His mother perfected methods of teaching deaf and dumb children. His wife is studying English, which is considered the number one language in Russia after Russian.

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Via ______________ ______________________
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

[redacted]

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Both informants met with [redacted] [redacted]. He is now in Prague, Czechoslovakia, as part of a delegation [redacted] who will work on the International Communist Magazine, "For Peace and Democracy." The first issue of this magazine is due on or before September 1, 1958.

MEMBERS OF THE PRESIDIUM AND SECRETARIAT

CG 5824-S* met officially with B. N. PONOMAREV three times. He also met with ROMANOVSKY (phonetic), who is the head of the Young Communist League. He also met with OTTO KUUSINEN, member of the Presidium. He also met with PETER POSPELOV, described as one of the secretaries of the Central Committee and a member of the Presidium. He also met with M. ~~B.~~ MITIN, head of the Marx-Engels Institute.

RUSS, 2

CG 5824-S* asked for a meeting with MIKHAIL SUSLOV and was told by NICOLAI that SUSLOV was "very sick." CG 5824-S* advised that POSPELOV is now playing the role in the CPSU that SUSLOV played. While the informant had an appointment with NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV, a delay in the plane trip from Peking to Moscow because of weather conditions prevented the informant from keeping this appointment, and KHRUSHCHEV left for Eastern Germany.

While full details of these meetings with leading members of the CPSU could not be obtained in one interview with CG 5824-S*, the informant advised that he was thanked for information on the CP,USA and the economic situation in the US which he prepared for the Central Committee. All of the leaders of the CPSU were very much interested in the American situation. They were chiefly interested in stabilizing a leadership in the CP,USA which is loyal to them. KUUSINEN told CG 5824-S* to convey to the CP,USA that the CPSU is

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Via ______________ ______________________
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

grateful that the CP,USA got rid of revisionists such as JOHN GATES, HOWARD FAST, and others.

KUUSINEN, POSPELOV, MITIN, and PONOMAREV stated that they had a great interest in the formulation of a correct Marxist-Leninist program by the CP,USA. They are also most interested in what will be the basic program of the CP,USA.

It was in meetings with these leaders of the CPSU that CG 5824-S* was told that when KHRUSHCHEV made his speech at the 20th Congress of the CPSU and talked about paths to Socialism and different roads to Socialism, including the peaceful path to Socialism, he had in mind various Communist Parties in capitalist countries. The CPSU felt that a number of Communist Parties were on the griddle because of the issue of force and violence. KHRUSHCHEV was trying to ease the situation for these Parties in capitalist countries from a tactical point of view. However, when KHRUSHCHEV, in the same speech, said that in some capitalist countries where there is a strong regime with military and police power at its disposal, the working class may have to fight and respond to force and violence, ~~and~~ this applied specifically and concretely to the United States. The Communist Party can talk about different roads, but programmatically there can be no illusion that the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat will NOT require force and violence to suppress the bourgeoisie who will resist.

No Communist Party in any capitalist country, particularly the United States, can hope to go through a transition to Socialism without a dictatorship of the proletariat or, in essence, the dictatorship of the proletariat must be contained in the program of the CP,USA. The dictatorship of the proletariat will be required in every country. The form it will take will depend on the relationship of the classes. The amount of force and violence required will depend upon the resistance of the bourgeoisie or ruling class.

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Via ____________________
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

CG 5824-S* also advised that PONOMAREV has criticized the "welfare state" of ALEXANDER BITTELMAN in the July issue of the "Kommunist."

The leading members of the CPSU with whom the informant talked stated that American imperialism is the chief enemy of mankind. They have no doubt that Communism will be victorious but US imperialism is standing in the way. They do not want to overestimate United States imperialism since they feel it is not as strong as it seems. They are not interested in war. They have no doubt that they will surpass the United States industrially and agriculturally. They feel that the United States is decaying economically but they wish they had the answer as to whether the United States will pursue a peaceful solution or an aggressive solution to its economic problems since armaments are a part of the American economy.

They stated that they are offering the people of the United States peaceful markets and believe the people in the US will accept this since it would relieve unemployment. They are trying to direct American efforts into peaceful trade. They are trying to reach the American people with the idea that they want peace and that Americans can get jobs through increased trade.

However, if there are any illusions that Russia wants peaceful co-existence because it is weak, these should be forgotten. To prove this, they will begin to show their ~~missiles~~ muscles. The executions in Hungary and the launching of Sputnik No. 3 were evidence of this. Sputnik No. 3 is to remind the United States that Russia has missiles and armaments. It is "like a needle in Dulles' behind to remind him we have muscle and missiles."

A lot of stress is being placed on Latin America. The CPSU feels that the United States cannot rely on Latin America. It feels that Communism can go to town in Latin America. The tour of Vice President Richard Nixon proved that Latin America is not a preserve of the United States.

Approved: ____________________ Sent ____________ M Per ____________
Special Agent in Charge

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date:

Transmit the following in ______ (Type in plain text or code)

Via ______ (Priority or Method of Mailing)

YUGOSLAVIA AND MARSHAL TITO

The leaders of the CPSU feel that TITO has to be destroyed as an agent of imperialism. The fight against revisionism is a fight to keep the socialist camp united. Acceptance of the Soviet Party as the leading Party is a part of this. Loyalty of the socialist camp to proletariat internationalism is needed so that a united front can be presented against imperialism. TITO has sold out to American imperialism. TITO states that the socialist state has become a bureaucratic state. Thus TITO has opened up the "under belly" of the socialist states and it is believed that he has reached some agreement with the United States.

Only on a theoretical basis can the CPSU rally the other Communist Parties by showing that TITO violated Marxism-Leninism and then sold out to United States imperialism. Thus all Communist Parties will have to condemn him. Practical measures are needed to isolate and to defeat him.

NICOLAI stated that Russia gave aluminum to Yugoslavia and all that Russia received in exchange was pottery and prunes. Therefore, let TITO sell pottery and prunes to the United States and get his aluminum from the United States.

RUSSIA's FOREIGN POLICY

The Russians want to isolate TITO so he cannot open up a gate through which imperialism might break into the socialist camp. In the struggle against United States imperialism, Russia wants to unite all the socialist countries into one camp and to mesh their economies so that no socialist country will be wasting energy. Thus while Czechoslovakia might place emphasis on the production of machinery, other socialist countries will provide Czechoslovakia with the necessary food. By intermeshing their economies, the socialist states will be less dependent on the West.

Russia also wants to neutralize the United States, but if the United States will not deal in a peaceful way, Russia is not afraid to use force.

Approved: ______ Special Agent in Charge   Sent ______ M   Per ______

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date:

Transmit the following in
(Type in plain text or code)

Via
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

INFORMATION IN REGARD TO THE CPUSA

As soon as the Draft Program of the CPUSA is prepared, the CPSU wants a copy of it since the CPSU might be able to give some help to the CPUSA in regard to it.

CPSU is glad that the CPUSA has established contact with it. CPSU wants additional representatives from the CPUSA to come to Russia from time to time.

The CPSU wants young people from the CPUSA to come to Russia for training.

The Central Committee of the CPSU voted to give the CPUSA $200,000 by the end of December, 1958. Canada will be the main channel of communication for funds and messages. The only person who has been getting money from the CPSU has been ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG. B. N. PONOMAREV said that this $200,000 will come from an international fund "contributed by members of other parties." PONOMAREV also stated that $10,000 has been sent to TRACHTENBERG and another $10,000 would be sent to Canada to be given to NY 694-S* pursuant to this decision. Money will continue to be sent through TRACHTENBERG unless or until some other arrangement is made.

The official channel of communication between CPSU and CPUSA will be through TIM BUCK and the Labor Progressive Party. Documents not considered too confidential will be sent to two Post Office Box numbers in Chicago (supplied to CG 5824-S* by the Chicago Office).

In August, 1958, there will be an important meeting of the Communist Party of Uruguay. In December there will be a meeting of all Communist Parties in the Western Hemisphere. It may be held in Argentina and the CPSU wants a representative of the CPUSA to attend this meeting. The time and place for the meeting may be decided upon at the meeting of the Communist Party of Uruguay.

Approved: Special Agent in Charge
Sent M Per

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

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FBI

Date:

Transmit the following in ____________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via ____________ ____________________
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

The leaders of the CPSU and the leaders of the Communist Party of China said that while WILLIAM Z. FOSTER is correct on most issues and is an honored leader of the CPUSA, EUGENE DENNIS is the practical and accepted leader of the CPUSA.

The CPSU approves the current Party line of the CPUSA and feels that the American party is now a functioning party. The American party is considered a part, a very important part, of the international Communist movement because it is working inside the biggest enemy - United States imperialism.

The CPSU will start getting 4,000 copies of "The Worker" in August, 1958. The CPSU feels that "The Worker" is doing the best and most militant job of presenting the activities in the Western world from the Communist viewpoint in the English language. Copies of "The Worker" will be used in Russia to assist in the teaching of the reading and understanding of the English language.

INFORMATION PERTAINING TO INDIVIDUALS

MOE MILLER was in Moscow and handled some Russian money for the CPUSA. He was in Moscow to handle technical arrangements for a leadership of the CPUSA in exile at the time the CPUSA went underground. The Russians expected GIL GREEN and GUS HALL in Moscow, but the American party changed this decision to set up a leadership of the CPUSA in exile in Moscow. The Russians were worried when they learned from CG 5824-S* that MILLER is no longer in the CPUSA.

At one time GUS HALL handled money from Russia for the CPUSA. HYMAN LUMER and VICTOR PERLO will contribute articles to the new international Communist magazine "For Peace and Democracy." These articles may appear first in "Rude Pravda."

Approved: ____________________ Sent ____________ M Per ____________
Special Agent in Charge

The LICHTBLAUS, who are now in the United States, obtained the highest training in Russia.

JOHN ABT and his wife, JESSICA SMITH, are on their way to or may be in Moscow at the present time. She will discuss "World Review" with the CPSU.

FRANCES LOMAN, wife of CHARLES LOMAN, and OLGA AGOSTO, supporters of the ultra-left viewpoint in the CPUSA, went to the Conference of the Women for Peace in Vienna, Austria and obtained permission to go to China via Russia. They were in China during the latter part of June or the first part of July, 1958. The leadership of the CPSU and the Communist Party of China would not meet with them.

TOUR OF RUSSIA BY CG 5824-S* [redacted]

CG 5824-S* [redacted] were on a tour of Russia for approximately one month. They were accompanied on this tour by YURI SERGEOVITCH IVANOV. Among the cities they visited were Leningrad, Kiev and Stalingrad and met with the leaders of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in these cities. Details of this tour have not been obtained from the informants as yet.

b7D

It is to be noted that CG 5824-S* had voluminous notes in regard to his meetings in Moscow and his tour of Russia; however, on the day he left Moscow for Prague, Czechoslovakia, to return to the United States, he was told that he could not take his notes with him. No promise was made to him that these notes would be sent to him and in fact he was told that he should memorize this material.

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

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Date:

Transmit the following in ________________________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via ________________________________
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

CHINA

CG 5824-S* [redacted] were in China for approximately 12 days during the latter part of June and the first part of July, 1958. CG 5824-S* met with MAO TSE TUNG and also with WANG CHIA-HSIANG, member of the Secretariat, the central committee and head of the International Liaison Department of the CP of China. He was the first Chinese Communist Ambassador to Russia. Translators present were YU CHI-YNG and THANG-MING-CHAO, who was known in the U.S. as CHU TONG and left the U.S. in 1951. The latter went to the 1958 Peace Conference in Stockholm, Sweden. CG 5824-S* also met with TENG HSIAO PING, Secretary of the Communist Party of China.

b7D

CG 5824-S* was able to get notes made during these conversations in China, out of China. They were mailed to Chicago and have been received and Photostated by the Chicago Division.

MAO said that the main enemy of Communism is the U.S. The workers need a strong Communist Party in the United States. Government ~~opposition~~ OPPRESSION of the CP, USA is good. It will make the party strong. Flowers that are raised in a hot house cannot weather a storm.

MAO asked if informant thought that JOHN FOSTER DULLES wants to start a war soon. He remarked that it is obvious that there are some differences among the bourgeoisie but asked if they are in agreement on helping the tensions to grow.

Approved: ________________________ Sent ____________ M Per ____________
Special Agent in Charge

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

F B I

PAGE 14

Date:

Transmit the following in ______________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via ______________________
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

MAO asked if the United States is afraid to fight big wars, why does it fight little wars, why didn't it continue the war in Korea? He commented that President EISENHOWER won the election on the basis of agreeing to stop the war in Korea. MAO asked why the United States didn't go into Viet-Nam? Why didn't it go into Indo-China? Why didn't it go into Syria? Why didn't the United States participate in the Egyptian invasion? After Sputnik I did the United States realize that it is lagging behind Russia. MAO stated that the U. S. imperialism had chances to fight small wars but lost the opportunities. The people in the United States were aroused and the government was worried because the people would not go along.

MAO said that he is not sure American foreign policy will be successful. He said he doubts that the U. S. can successfully carry on small wars.

MAO said that France's imperialism is losing. U. S. imperialism made noise in Syria but the Soviet Union and China said something and stopped the U. S. U. S. was not sure that the risks were not too great.

MAO said U. S. imperialism is not sure of itself. The leaders of the Latin American countries, who were the puppets of the U. S. Government, have been defeated. The peace movement is growing throughout the world and in the U. S. The U. S. imperialism faces many difficulties.

Approved: ______________________ Sent ______________ M Per ______________
Special Agent in Charge

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

PAGE 15

Date:

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(Type in plain text or code)

Via ______________ ______________________________
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

MAO said the CP, USA should not worry about the size of its party. Numbers mean nothing. The CP of China was small at one time too. The CP, USA must continue to fight against revisionism to the end. Then MAO asked if it is proper to have a Negro leading the CP in New York. He said he believes the CP should hold Negroes in the background in order to get wider support. He said that members of the CP, USA, should not worry about being called "Moscow agents"; only a TITO will not be called a Moscow Agent.

MAO said that the CP, USA, has got to stick to fundamental principles of Marxism-Leninism and must prepare to get out of its isolation. It must do hard and difficult mass work. MAO further stated he had talked with JACQUES DUCLOS at the 12 Party Conference in regard to the greetings or instructions he had sent to the CP, USA at the time of its 16th National Convention. MAO told the informant that he, MAO was glad the CP, USA solved its problems of revisionism all by itself since outside assistance can hurt. Then he asked if the Sputniks did not help to solve revisionist problems in the U. S.

In regard to American imperialism, MAO said that imperialism should not be over-estimated but that it is necessary to pay attention to it. Imperialism has many contradictions. Our enemy looks tough on the surface but is not that powerful. He said there may be many Koreas. China intends to fight if the U. S. starts something. China will fight if it has to and it has the Formosa Army in its pocket. MAO said, "We stopped the Americans militarily in Korea."

MAO said that if American imperialism thinks that the son of CHIANG KAI-SHEK can be trusted they are wrong.

In these discussions in China CG 5824-S* learned that China has stepped up industrial production. China claims to have achieved a steel production which surpasses that of England but China will not announce this for 3 years.

Approved: ______________________ Sent ______________ M Per ______________
Special Agent in Charge

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date:

Transmit the following in ______________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via ______________________
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

MAO said that he does not care whether or not China gets into the United Nations. He said the United Nations will come begging for China to join it. Further, if Great Britain does not give China full diplomatic recognition, China will break diplomatic relations with Britain.

MAO said that Japan is in dire competition for markets. Japan is in a vise. If Japan does not knuckle under to Russia and China it will lose what it has.

Both CG 5824-S* and [redacted] advised that through observation they learned that there is a mass campaign including films and plays, to emphasize the military power of China. The Chinese children talk about "Heartbreak Ridge" and how they defeated the Americans in Korea.

b7D

MAO said if General MacARTHUR had gone another mile then one-half of the Soviet Air Force and several Russian Divisions would have come into action. He also stated that right now he thinks that American imperialism has been stymied.

The International Department of the CP of China offered aid in any amount in money to the CP, USA. CG 5824-S* was told to name the amount and it would be received. CG 5824-S* told the International Department of the CP of China that he had no instructions in regard to this from the CP, USA. CG 5824-S* was told at any time the CP, USA needs financial help it should let the CP of China know and this help would be given.

FOSTER

Approved: ______________________ Sent ______________ M Per ______________
Special Agent in Charge

4-22a (Rev. 8-23-57)

NUMEROUS REFERENCE

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Nicolai Dimitrovitch

Supervisor Thornton Room 1511

R#______ Date 7-23 Searcher Initial hwa

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 3-21-00 BY SP4BJA-MCB

#906318

4-22 (Rev. 5-7-58)

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Branch

7-23, 1958

☐ Name Check Unit - Room 6523
☐ Service Unit - Room 6524
☐ Forward to File Review
☐ Attention
☑ Return to Thornton 1511
Supervisor Room Ext.

Type of References Requested:
☐ Regular Request (Analytical Search)
☑ All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
☐ Subversive References Only
☐ Nonsubversive References Only
☐ Main ______ References Only

Type of Search Requested:
☐ Restricted to Locality of ______
☐ Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
☐ Buildup ☐ Variations
☐ Check for Alphabetical Loyalty Form

Subject Nicolai Dimitrovitch
Birthdate & Place
Address

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3-21-00 BY SP4BJA-MLD

Localities
R# #96318 Date 7-23 Searcher Initials lwd

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FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Nease
~~Mr. Parsons~~
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

REC-16

FBI

Date: 7/22/58

Transmit the following in ______________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL URGENT
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3-21-00 BY SP4BJA-MLB
#906318

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS - C

UTMOST CAUTION SHOULD BE USED IN HANDLING THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IN ORDER TO PROTECT THE IDENTITY OF THE INFORMANT.

CG 5824-S* on 7/22/58, furnished the following highlights of his trip to Russia and China. CG 5824-S* [redacted] spent approximately one month in Moscow, one month touring Russia in Leningrad, Kiev and Stalingrad and were in China for twelve days. CG 5824-S* was welcomed as a representative of the CPUSA and met with ~~other~~ members of the Presidium and Central Committee of both the CP of the Soviet Union and the CP of China. He was told by the leaders of both of these parties that the CP of the US is considered the most important CP in the western world because it is working inside the largest enemy, namely US Imperialism. The Central Committee of the CPSU agreed to send a total of $200,000 to the CPUSA by the end of 1958. In the past, money for the CPUSA has been transmitted through ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG

b7D

REC-16 [illegible] — 40

EX-117

3 - Bureau (RM)
2 - Chicago (RM)
1 - New York (100-134637)

memo Wh.H., V.P. Nixon, Sec. of State, A.G. 7-24-58 WCT

24 JUL 23 1958

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Approved: ______________ Sent ______________ M Per ______________
Special Agent in Charge

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 7/22/58

Transmit the following in ______________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL URGENT
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

NY 100-134637

The sum of $200,000. will be sent in installments through TIM BUCK and the Labor Progressive Party of Canada and also through TRACHTENBERG, unless the CPUSA can arrange a better means of transmittal. B. PONOMAREV, who is the head of the International Department of the Central Committee of the CPSU, stated that $10,000. has already been sent to TRACHTENBERG as a result of this decision and $10,000. has been sent to Canada. The CP of China offers any financial assistance desired by the CPUSA. The informant told the Chinese Party officers that he was not instructed to obtain any financial assistance from the CP of China, but would transmit this offer to CPUSA leadership. The CPSU leadership stated that the American CP is considered a part of the International Communist movement. The CPSU is happy that the CPUSA has taken a stand against revisionism and removed such members as JOHN GATES and HOWARD FAST. While WILLIAM Z. FOSTER is considered an honored leader of the CPUSA, from a practical standpoint, EUGENE DENNIS is accepted as the leader of the CPUSA. The informant arranged for any messages of not too confidential nature to be mailed to him in Chicago, from both the CP of China and the CPSU. Messages and documents consisting of a confidential nature will ~~are~~ pass~~ed~~ through TIM BUCK, who will be the connecting link for these messages between the CP of China, the CPSU* and the CPUSA. The CPSU want~~ed~~s additional representatives from the CPUSA to come to Russia and also wants youth from the CPUSA to come to Russia for training. NICOLAI DIMITROVITCH (ph) has recently become the head of the North and South American Sections of the International Department of the Central

*CP Soviet Union

USSR

indices negative 7-24-58 LWT

Committee

C P [illegible]

Union

-2-

Approved: ______________________ Sent ____________ M Per ______________
Special Agent in Charge

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

F B I

Date: 7/22/58

Transmit the following in ____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL URGENT (Priority or Method of Mailing)

NY 100-134637

Committee of the CPSU. The informant advised that he was told that there is unity throughout the CPSU and unity between the CP of China and the CPSU.

more

Approved: ____ Special Agent in Charge Sent ____ M Per ____

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date:

Transmit the following in ______________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via ______________________
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

NY 100-134637

In a two hour discussion with MAO TSE TUNG, he told the informant that the main enemy~~ies~~ of Communism is the US. He stated that the workers need a strong Communist Party in the US. He said that government oppression against the CP, USA will make it a stronger party. He stated that US seems afraid of a big war, yet it will not even fight little wars. He stated that after the sputnicks, US imperialism realizes that it is lagging behind Russia and he doubts that the US can successfully carry on even small wars. He said the US imperialism is not sure of itself, it faces many difficulties. The peace movement is growing around the world and in the US. He said China is not worried about getting into the UN and that the other countries will come begging China to join the UN. He said that Japan is in a vise and if it doesn't knuckle down to Russia and ~~Communism~~ China, it will lose what it has left. MAO also stated " We stopped the American military in Korea". MAO also stated that ~~Communism~~ China is prepared to break diplomatic relations with Great Britain if ~~Communism~~ China is not given full diplomatic recognition by Britain. The informant advised that discussions with Russian party leaders, shows that the CPSU is trying to neutralize the US with its program for peaceful co-existence; however, if the US will not deal in a peaceful way, the Russians are willing to use force. The CPSU feels that the US is backtracking on a Summit Meeting so it may be necessary to combine pressure for a Summit Meeting with the show of a united front among the Socialist countries and the willingness to ~~enforce~~ use force ~~this~~ is the reason for the ideological battle against TITO; for the execution in Hungary, and for the launching

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Special Agent in Charge

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

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Date:

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Via ______________________
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

of Sputnick III. The fight against revisionism is a fight to keep the Socialist camp united. Acceptance of the Soviet party as the leadership pabty is a part of this. The CPSU feels that TITO has sold out to US imperialism and that practical ~~particular~~ measures are needed to isolate or to defeat him. The CPSU is placing stress on Latin America. It feels that Communism can make strides in Latin America. In August there will be an important meeting of the CP of Uruguay. Sometime in December, 1958, there will be a meeting of all Communist parties in the Western Hemisphere. This meeting may be held in Argentina and the CPSU wants a representative of the CP, USA, to attend this meeting. The CPSU wants to stabilize a leadership in the CP, USA which is loyal to them. The informant was told that when KHRUSCHEV made his speech at the 20th Congress of the CPSU and mentioned the possibility of different roads to Socialism, including peaceful transition, He had in mind various Communist parties in capatilist countries. However KHRUSCHEV was talking from a tactical point of view. When, in the same speech, he stated, in essence, that in some capitalist or imperialist countries where there is a strong regime with military and police power at its disposal, the working class may have to fight and respond to force and violence. This applies specifically and concretely to the US. The CP can talk about different roads but programatically there can be no illusion that the

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Special Agent in Charge

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date:

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Via ______________ ______________________
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

NY 100-134637

establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat will require force and violence to oppress the bourgeoisie who will resist. No Communist Party in any capitalist country, particularly theUS, can hope to go through the transition to Socialism without the dictatorship of the prolitariat.

Additional details will follow. CG 5824-* will report to EUGENE DENNIS on Wednesday, 7/23/58 and additional details concerning this trip will be obtained from him as soon as possible.

FOSTER

Approved: ______________________ Sent ______________M Per ______________
Special Agent in Charge

Sp. Mail Room
Rm. 7511

7/23/58 -

This is the first flash report of Informant 5824-S, who has just returned from his trip to Moscow and Communist China as a representative of the CP USA.

This goes down the line with the position the Bureau has taken on the Communist threat; therefore, I think we have to disseminate it, although it is exceedingly sensitive because of its source.

If you agree, we will disseminate it to the White House, the AG, the Vice President, and the Secretary of State, under Top Secret classification, with wording clearly reflecting the sensitivity of the source.

AHB

OK but I flatly refuse to let [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] "[illegible]" Dulles or anyone else knows. H

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3-21-00 BY SP4 BJA-MLB
#906318

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

REC-89

FBI

Date: 8/1/58

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Nease
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C.Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

Transmit the following in ____________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via A I R T E L   AIR MAIL -- REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46)(SUB B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3-21-00 BY SP4 BJA-MLB
#906318

Re Chicago airtel dated 7/31/58, and previous correspondence in this case.

On 8/1/58, CG 5824-S* was interviewed for approximately four hours and furnished details concerning his trip to China. The informant furnished a lengthy report on a meeting with LI HSIEN-NIEN, who is a member of the Political Bureau and the Finance Minister of the Communist Party of China. The informant obtained considerable details concerning production figures for grain, coal, steel, and other items. LI stated that China has equalled England in the production of some items, and thinks that it is not impossible that it can become an industrial country which will eventually equal or surpass Soviet Russia and the United States. The informant commented, however, that while all of the people in China are well organized, that there is an obvious lack of machinery and that most of the work in China is still performed by hand. While the Chinese produce a few automobiles, most of the automobiles and heavy machinery is imported from Russia, Czechoslovakia and other European countries.

CG 5824-S* also furnished several pages of typewritten notes. These consist of extracts from a highly confidential document by LIU SHAO-CHI regarding underground operations. The

3 - Bureau
1 - New York (100-134637)(#7-5)
1 - Chicago

JEK/kw
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SENT DIRECTOR
8-4-58

100-428091-42

REC-89

EX-135

4 AUG 4 1958

cc: Baumgardner

ved: RDA/pjo
Special Agent in Charge

Sent ____________ M Per ____________

18 1958

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FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date:

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(Type in plain text or code)

Via ______________ ______________________
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

CG 134-46 (Sub B)

informant stated that the material furnished to him contained an analysis of the underground experiences of the Communist Party of China, in which the emphasis was placed on the ability to infiltrate anything. He said that the Chinese were most anxious that he read this material and convey the information to the Communist Party - USA. He said that several members of the Communist Party of China stated that they were surprised to learn that the Communist Party - USA at the present time does not have a parallel organization and leadership in an underground capacity. In addition to being furnished with this material on the underground, the informant also was briefed on this material and the underground experiences of the Chinese by LIU NING-YI-TU, also a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. CHINA

CHINA

The informant also has furnished a portion of the details of a discussion which lasted for several hours with KANG SHENG (ph), described by the informant as a member of the Political Bureau and a member of the Secretariat, and the person in charge of ideological work for the Communist Party of China. This discussion dealt with the rectification program of the Communist Party of China and the fact that once a Communist Party comes into power through force and violence, it must still spend many years in carrying on an ideological campaign in order to make it impossible for the Capitalists to regain power.

The informant also furnished the following address which he is to use for the purpose of sending documents of the Communist Party - USA to the Communist Party of China: TANG MING-CHAO, 9 Tai Chi Chang, Peking, China.

CG 5824-S* also furnished the following address which he is to use for the purpose of sending documents from the Communist Party - USA to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union: Main Post Office Box 341, Moscow, Russia.

DRESS

Interviews with CG 5824-S* in regard to the SOLO operation are almost completed; however, it is noted that he plans to leave Chicago for Toronto, Canada, on 8/3/58, for the purpose of meeting with TIM BUCK, head of the Labor Progressive Party, in

pproved: ______________________ Sent ______________ M Per ______________
Special Agent in Charge

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date:

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Via ______________ ______________________
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

CG 134-46 (Sub B)

regard to technical details concerning the transfer~~mation~~ of funds from the Communist Party of the Soviet Union to the Communist Party - USA via Canada. In the meantime, voluminous notes furnished by CG 5824-S* are being transcribed.

AUERBACH

pproved: ______________________ Sent ____________M Per ______________
Special Agent in Charge

~~TOP SECRET~~

1 -Mr. Belmont
1 -Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Thornton

The Attorney General

July 31, 1958

Director, FBI

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

DECLASSIFIED BY 54BJA-MLB
ON 2-21-00
#906318

With regard to my communications of July 24 and 25, 1958, I thought you would be interested in the following additional information relative to recent discussions between leaders of the Soviet Union and Red China and an official representative of the Communist Party, USA. This information was received from sources which have furnished reliable data in the past.

In discussing the new international communist magazine, "For Peace and Democracy" which is to be published in the near future in Prague, Czechoslovakia, one of the Soviet officials stated that this publication is nothing more than an international communist organization and is actually a communist information bureau in disguise. According to this official, most of the communist parties throughout the world will send representatives to Prague from time to time for international conferences and these representatives will have authority to act in behalf of their respective communist parties.

During the course of these discussions, the Soviet officials in general pointed out that some form of the dictatorship of the proletariat will be necessary to establish communism in all countries and that it is impossible to depart from this cardinal Marxist-Leninist principle. They stated that the Communist Party, USA, is a revolutionary party and it is necessary to get rid of anyone who says anything to the contrary. They continued that the Communist Party, USA, has to have as its final aim the overthrow of the bourgeois and the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat. They also stated that it is important that the Communist Party, USA, accept this principle even though it may be disguised when it is incorporated in the Party program.

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-3-81 —

100-428091-1

NOT RECORDED
126 AUG 12 1958

AUG 18 1958

100-3-81

1 - 100-428091 (Solo)

SEE NOTE ON YELLOW PAGE 2

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MAIL ROOM ☐

~~TOP SECRET~~

The Attorney General

The leaders of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union indicated that they were not too concerned about the size of the Communist Party, USA, as long as it accepts Marxism-Leninism and is 100 per cent loyal to the Soviet Union. The Soviets indicated that if these conditions exist, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union will do everything possible to give the Communist Party, USA, all necessary support.

Mao Tse-tung, who is the chairman of the Communist Party of China as well as the chairman of the Chinese Government, stated that he has requested to be relieved of his position as chairman of the government while retaining his position as chairman of the Chinese Communist Party. He stated that he hopes that he can be relieved as chairman of the government no later than 1960 in order to spend his time in writing about communist theory and philosophy. Mao continued that this information should be conveyed to one or two leading members of the Communist Party, USA, so that when any announcement is made, the Communist Party, USA, will recognize as lies any distortions by the capitalist press as to the actual reason for Mao's relinquishing of the chairmanship of the Chinese Government. Mao did not mention any individual as a possible successor to the position of chairman of the Chinese Government.

In view of the extremely sensitive nature of the sources of our information, it is requested that the contents of this communication be afforded the most careful security and its use restricted to a need-to-know basis.

The foregoing is also being furnished to the Honorable Richard M. Nixon, The Vice President; the Honorable Gordon Gray, Special Assistant to the President; and the Honorable John Foster Dulles, Secretary of State.

NOTE ON YELLOW:

This memorandum classified "~~Top Secret~~" since it contains information from a most valuable informant, unauthorized disclosure of this information could easily jeopardize our informant, thereby considerably weakening our coverage of the Communist Party, USA, which could possibly result in grave damage to the national defense.

4-41 (Rev. 11-6-57)

Tolson
~~Boardman~~
Belmont
Mohr
Nease
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
Clayton
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3-21-00 BY SP4BJA-MLB
#906318

☐ **Radio** ☒ **Teletype**

URGENT 7-29-58 2:32 PM BAH

TO DIRECTOR, AND SAC, NEW YORK

FROM SAC, CHICAGO 291115

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SOLO. IS-C. CG 5824-S* WAS INTERVIEWED FOR APPROXIMATELY 11 HOURS ON JULY 28, INSTANT AND FURNISHED DETAILS IN REGARD TO THIS OPERATION. THE FOLLOWING ARE HIGHLIGHTS OF INFORMATION FURNISHED ON THIS DATE. THE CP OF URUGUAY IS SCHEDULED TO HOLD A CONVENTION SOMETIME IN AUGUST, 1958. DELEGATES FROM SEVERAL LATIN AND SOUTH AMERICAN COUNTRIES ARE SCHEDULED TO ATTEND THIS CONVENTION. THIS WILL PROVIDE AN EXCUSE FOR THESE DELEGATES TO DISCUSS AND AGREE UPON THE TIME AND PLACE FOR A MEETING OF ALL CPS IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE. THIS MEETING OF ALL CPS IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE IS TENTATIVELY SCHEDULED TO BE HELD IN ARGENTINA IN DECEMBER, 1958. THE CPSU WOULD LIKE TO HAVE A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE CP, USA, ATTEND BOTH THE CONVENTION OF THE CP OF URUGUAY AND THE SUBSEQUENT MEETING OF ALL CPS IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE. INFORMANT DOES NOT KNOW THE EXACT DATE OF THE CONVENTION OF THE CP OF URUGUAY AND HAS ONLY GIVEN EUGENE DENNIS SOME GENERAL INFORMATION IN THIS REGARD. INFORMANT ALSO ADVISED THAT HE WAS SCHEDULED TO MEET WITH CP LEADERS FROM VENEZUELA, ARGENTINA AND COLUMBIA WHILE IN MOSCOW, BUT THESE LEADERS DID NOT ARRIVE IN MOSCOW PRIOR TO INFORMANT'S DEPARTURE FOR THE U. S. NICOLAI DIMITROVITCH (PH), HEAD OF THE NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN SECTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL DEPARTMENT OF THE CCCPSU, STATED THAT EDWARDO MACHADO AND HIS WIFE WERE SCHEDULED TO COME TO

Ltr. Nixon, Gray, Dulles + AG
7-31-58
wt/mes

EX-124

REC-86

100-428091-41

AUG 11 1958

Mr. Belmont

SEP 12 1958 59

he intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably phrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

4-41 (Rev. 11-6-57)

Tolson
Boardman
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Mohr
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Parsons
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Trotter
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☐ **Radio** ☒ **Teletype**

PAGE TWO FROM CHICAGO NUMBER 291115

MOSCOW FROM VENEZUELA. INFORMANT DID MEET WITH AN UNDERGROUND LEADER OF THE CP OF CUBA WHILE IN MOSCOW. THE IDENTITY OF THIS LEADER WAS NOT DISCLOSED TO INFORMANT, NOR WAS THE IDENTITY OF CG 5824-S* DISCLOSED TO HIM. IT WAS AGREED THAT A LEADER OF THE CP OF CUBA WILL GO TO NYC AND WILL TELEPHONE THE OFFICE OF NY 694-S* AND SAY THAT HE IS MR. GARCIA. NY 694-S* WILL THEN PUT HIM IN CONTACT WITH THE LEADERSHIP OF THE CP, USA, FOR THE PURPOSE OF REESTABLISHING CONTACT BETWEEN THE CP, USA, AND THE CP OF CUBA AND TO DISCUSS MUTUAL PROBLEMS. INFORMANT FURTHER ADVISED THAT ONE KORIANOFF (PH) WAS IN CHARGE OF THE NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN SECTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL DEPARTMENT OF THE CCCPSU UNTIL RECENTLY. HE IS NOW IN CHARGE OF THE RUSSIAN DELEGATION WHICH IS IN PRAGUE, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, IN CONNECTION WITH THE NEW COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL MAGAZINE ~~QUOTE~~ "FOR PEACE AND DEMOCRACY" UN~~QUOTE~~. INFORMANT ADVISED THAT HE LEARNED FROM NICOLAI AND FROM HIS ASSISTANT, ALEXAI ANDREOVICH GRENCHENCO (PH) THAT THIS INTERNATIONAL COMMUNIST MAGAZINE IS REALLY AN INTERNATIONAL COMMUNIST ORGANIZATION AND IS REALLY A COMINFORM IN DISGUISE. MOST OF THE CPS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD WILL SEND LEADING PEOPLE TO PRAGUE FROM TIME TO TIME FOR INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES. THE REPRESENTATIVES FROM THE VARIOUS CPS TO THIS MAGAZINE WILL HAVE PLENIPOTENTIARY POWERS IN ACTING IN BEHALF OF THEIR RESPECTIVE CPS. INFORMANT ALSO ADVISED THAT HIS FIRST MEETING WITH THE LEADERSHIP OF THE CPSU OCCURRED ON EITHER MAY 21 OR MAY 23, LAST, PRESENT WERE OTTO KUUSINEN, MEMBER OF THE PRESIDIUM; PETER POSPELOV, ONE OF THE SECRETARIES OF THE CCCPSU AND A MEMBER OF THE PRESIDIUM; M. B. MITIN, HEAD OF THE MARX-ENGELS INSTITUTE AND MEMBER OF THE CCCPSU; V. P. TERESHKIN, CHIEF DEPUTY OF PONOMAREV; NICOLAI DIMITROVITCH AND YURI SERGEOVITCH IVANOV, WHO ACTED AS A TRANSLATOR. INFORMANT FURNISHED COMPLETE DETAILS OF THIS FIRST MEETING, BUT POINTED OUT THAT THERE

e intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably hrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

4-41 (Rev. 11-6-57)

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Tolson
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Clayton
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

☐ **Radio** ☒ **Teletype**

WAS MUCH REPETITION IN THE REMARKS OF THE LEADERS OF THE CPSU PRESENT. THEY POINTED OUT THAT SOME FORM OF THE DICTATORSHIP OF THE PROLETARIAT WILL BE NECESSARY TO ESTABLISH COMMUNISM IN ALL COUNTRIES. IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO DEPART FROM THIS CARDINAL MARXIST LENINIST PRINCIPLE. THEY STATED THAT THE PROGRAM FOR THE CP, USA, MUST CONTAIN ~~QUOTE~~ "MARXIST LENINIST PRINCIPLENESS WITH TACTICAL FLEXIBILITY" ~~UNQUOTE~~. THEY QUOTED GENEROUSLY FROM LENIN'S ~~QUOTE~~ "STATE AND REVOLUTION" ~~UNQUOTE~~ CONCERNING THE DICTATORSHIP OF THE PROLETARIAT AND THE NEED FOR THE USE OF FORCE AND VIOLENCE. THEY STATED THAT THE CP, USA, IS A REVOLUTIONARY PARTY AND IT IS NECESSARY TO GET RID OF ANYBODY WHO SAYS ANYTHING TO THE CONTRARY. THE CP, USA, HAS TO BE A PARTY OF MARXISM LENINISM. THE CP, USA, HAS TO WIN A MAJORITY OF THE WORKING CLASS TO ITS SIDE AND FORM ALLIANCES. THE CP, USA, HAS TO HAVE AS ITS FINAL AIM THE OVERTHROW OF THE BOURGEOISE AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE DICTATORSHIP OF THE PROLETARIAT. THE ESSENCE OF THE DICTATORSHIP OF THE PROLETARIAT MUST BE PRESENT, NO MATTER WHAT FORM IT TAKES. NO OTHER PARTY CAN DO THIS. NO OTHER PARTY CAN BE A VANGUARD PARTY. BY WINNING INFLUENCE OVER THE WORKING CLASS AND BY MAKING ALLIANCES, THE CP, USA, CAN ESTABLISH THE ESSENCE OF THE DICTATORSHIP OF THE PROLETARIAT, WHICH WILL DEFEND THE REVOLUTION AND THE GAINS MADE BY THE WORKING CLASS. IF ANYBODY FIGHTS AGAINST THE NEW SOCIAL SYSTEM, IT WILL BE NECESSARY TO FIGHT THEM BACK IN THE NAME OF THE MAJORITY. THE INFORMANT WAS TOLD THAT IT WILL BE NECESSARY FOR THE CP, USA, TO FIND A WAY OF FORMULATING IN ITS PROGRAM THE NECESSITY FOR ESTABLISHING THE DICTATORSHIP OF THE PROLETARIAT. IT IS IMPORTANT THAT THE CP, USA, ACCEPT THE PRINCIPLE OF THE DICTATORSHIP OF THE PROLETARIAT EVEN THOUGH THIS PRINCIPLE MAY BE DISGUISED WHEN IT IS INCORPORATED IN THE PARTY PROGRAM. FROM THESE DISCUSSIONS, THE INFORMANT LEARNED THAT THE LEADERSHIP OF THE CPSU IS NOT

intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably phrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

4-41 (Rev. 11-6-57)

Tolson
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Belmont
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Nease
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
Clayton
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy
W. C. Sullivan

DECODED COPY

IS-IIOF-EDIS
SEARCH
UPDATE
CREATE 3/1018
DELETE

☐ **Radio** ☒ **Teletype**

URGENT 8-3-58 3-39 PM DFS

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3-21-00 BY SPUBJA-MLB
#906318

TO DIRECTOR

FROM SAC CHICAGO 032039

SOLO, IS-C. BUFILE 100-428091. CG 5824-S AND [redacted] b7D
ARE PROCEEDING VIA RENTED AUTO, FOR SECURITY REASONS, TO
TORONTO, CANADA AUGUST 3 INSTANT. CG INFORMANT IS SCHEDULED
TO CONFER WITH TIM BUCK TRANSMITTAL OF FUNDS FROM CPSU TO
CPUSA VIA CANADA ON AUGUST 4 NEXT AND WILL STOP IN DETROIT
TO MEET WITH CARL AND HELEN WINTER ON RETURN TRIP TO CG. RE
SECRET THREE DAY MEETING BETWEEN NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV AND MAO TSE
TUNG, INFORMANT COMMENTED THAT IT IS MOST SIGNIFICANT THAT
KHRUSHCHEV MADE THIS TRIP TO CHINA SINCE IT INDICATES THAT
RUSSIA WILL NOT MAKE A MAJOR MOVE WITHOUT CONSULTING CHINA
AND THAT THERE ARE NO BASIC DISAGREEMENTS BETWEEN THEM.
INFORMANT RECALLED THAT INTERNATIONAL DEPARTMENT OF CCCPSU
WAS MOST ANXIOUS TO LEARN DETAILS OF HIS MEETING WITH MAO
ON HIS RETURN TO RUSSIA FROM CHINA. INFORMANT FURTHER COMMENTED
THAT CHINA IS EVEN MORE BELLIGERENT THAN RUSSIA. THIS IS
INDICATED IN NY AIRTEL JULY 23 LAST IN CAPTIONED CASE.

RECEIVED: 4:47 PM TELETYPE

4:49 PM CODING UNIT YH

REC-34 100-428091-44

Mr. Belmont

EX-117

7 AUG 15 1958

CC: MR. BELMONT
AND SUPERVISOR
DOM. INTEL. DIVISION

SENT DIRECTOR
8-4-58

* Communist Party of the Soviet Union
** Communist Party, USA
*** Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union

67 AUG 6 1958

If the intelligen in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased i the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

Mr. Thornton

August 14, 19

CODE

TELETYPE URGENT

IIS/IIOF-EDIS
SEARCH
UPDATE
CREATE 3/16/81
DELETE

TO: SAC, CHICAGO

FROM: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

SOLO, IS DASH C. RE TEL CALL ASSISTANT DIRECTOR A. H. BELMO TO ASAC J. L. SCHMIT, AUGUST SIX INSTANT, RE SUBMISSION OF NECESSARY DATA FOR PREPARATION OF CERTAIN CHARTS. WHILE SOME OF DATA REQUESTED IN RE TEL CALL HAS BEEN RECEIVED, COMPLETE INFORMATION NOT AS YET AVAILABLE TO BUREAU. SUBMIT IMMEDIATELY.

NR. 142110
ENC. 2110-2117 BY
CK. 2118-2125 BY
APPROVED BY
TYPED BY

WCT:med
(3)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3-21-00 BY SP4BJA-MLG
#906318

NOTE ON YELLOW:

In connection with preparation of brief for Direct
use in briefing Cabinet, we are considering the preparation
charts showing complete itinerary of informant while engaged
Solo operation as well as a chart portraying exact manner in
Soviet funds are to be transmitted to CPUSA. While a certai
amount of this information is available, Chicago has not as
furnished necessary detailed information which will be needed
preparation of these charts. In view of the nature of this
involved, it is believed that a teletype communication is wa

EX-135 REC- 10 100-428091

TELETYPE

Tolson
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Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
Clayton
Tele. Room

52 AUG 19 1958

AUG 14 1958
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

18 AUG 15 1958

Sent Via

TELETYPE UNIT

REQUESTER	ROOM	SUBJECT	DATE
[redacted]	6362	—	NOV 9 1982
	6362	Solo	MAY 18 1983

b6
b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3-21-00 BY 514BJA-MLB
#80638

SOLO

Operation SOLO was a long-running FBI program to infiltrate the Communist Party of the United States and gather intelligence about its relationship to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, China, and other communist nations. It officially began in 1958 and ended in 1977, although Morris and Jack Childs, two of the principal agents in the operation, had been involved with the Bureau for several years prior. The files posted here constitute the first two releases made from the FBI's SOLO file. They range from March 1958 to August 1960. Subsequent releases will be added in the future. Read a related story at

http://www.fbi.gov/news/stories/2011/august/byte-out-of-history-communist-agent-tells-all/.

PART 3 OF 22

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3-21-00 BY SPUBJA-MLB
#906314

FBI

Date: 7/31/58

REC- 6

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Nease
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm

Transmit the following in ______________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via A I R T E L   AIR MAIL -- REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46) (SUB B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

HQF-EDIS
SEARCH
UPDATE
CREATE 3/19/81 CC
DELETE

Baumgardner

Re Chicago teletypes dated 7/29/58; and re Chicago airtel dated 7/30/58.

CG 5824-S* furnished additional information concerning [redacted] the above-captioned case on 7/31/58.

RUS. 1A

Informant advised that while he was in Moscow, he and ALEXAI ANDREOVICH GRENCHENCO (ph), of the North and South American Section of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CCCPSU), went to the office of the Kommsomol (Young Communist League) at the request of (FNU) ROMANOVSKY (ph), one of the Secretaries of the Kommsomol. ROMANOVSKY stated that on the whole, the delegation from the United States to the World Youth Festival in Moscow in 1957 was not a good delegation. He stated that it is his opinion that the Communist Party - USA neglected this delegation and did not give it any leadership. He stated that there were some suspicions concerning [redacted], but more or less indicated it was the duty of the Communist Party - USA to determine whether or not she might be an "enemy agent". He stated that the next World Youth Festival will be held in Vienna in August, 1959, and that the governmental officials in Vienna have given official approval for this festival. ROMANOVSKY asked CG 5824-S* to furnish this information to the Communist Party - USA, and to ask the leadership of the Communist Party - USA to meet with youth leaders and

RUSSIA

RUSSIA

b6
b7C

3 - Bureau
1 - New York (100-134637) (#7-5)
1 - Chicago

EX-124

REC- 6

100-428091-45

[redacted]

JEK/kw
(5)

SENT DIRECTOR
8-4-58

AUG 2 1958

7 AUG 25 1958

Approved: RDA gmg
Special Agent in Charge

Sent ________ M Per ________

INT. SEC.

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

F B I

Date:

Transmit the following in ______________________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via ______________ ______________________________
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

CG 134-46 (Sub B)

begin immediate preparations for this festival. The Communist Party - USA should urge as many youth organizations as possible to get in touch with the Committee on preparations in Vienna in order to obtain official invitations or greetings or calls to this festival. ROMANOVSKY also wants the Communist Party - USA to send a list of youth organizations in the United States to the festival Committee so that invitations can be circulated to a large number of youth organizations in the United States.

On 7/31/58, CG 5824-S* continued his discussion of his activities while in China. On 7/2/58, informant met with TENG HSIAO-PING, General Secretary of the Communist Party of China. Approximately one-half dozen persons were in attendance at this meeting, including WANG CHIA-HSIANG and other members of the International Liaison Committee of the Communist Party of China.

The following paragraphs contain a synopsis of pertinent remarks made by TENG HSIAO-PING:

He stated that there is such a thing as United States imperialism and the fight against United States imperialism is the main struggle in the international field. When we can defeat United States imperialism, this will be the proof -- the test -- that Socialism is superior. He stated that the size of a Communist Party is not important. The important thing is to hold high the banner of Marxism-Leninism. We believe in the Communist Party - USA. We believe the Communist Party - USA held up this banner bravely. We know you faced a difficult situation during your 16th Congress. We did not know the details, but we knew GATES was spreading revisionism. We had confidence in the Communist Party - USA and knew that DENNIS and FOSTER would solve these difficulties.

Continuing, TENG stated that there would be no need for a Communist Party in the United States if the revisionist ideas of GATES had prevailed. He stated, in essence, that Gatesism and all revisionism is anti-Communist and anti-Soviet. He stated that it has been proven that once there is a clear banner of Marxism-Leninism, that revisionism can be eliminated and the Party

Approved: ______________________________
Special Agent in Charge

Sent ______________ M Per ______________

FBI

Date:

Transmit the following in ______________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via ______________________
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

can move forward when revisionism is cleared up. He said the situation in the United States proves that what the masses want is Marxism-Leninism and not revisionism, which is the voice of the bourgeoise. He said he is happy with the results of the February plenum (National Committee meeting) of the Communist Party - USA. He pointed out that a few members of the Communist Party - USA have left, but the Party in the United States will become stronger. He stated that perhaps the Communist Party - USA will lose some more members, but who knows maybe it will become stronger if some more people drop out. It is better to have a small, but fighting, Party. A Communist Party is not a debating society. He stated that after the February meeting of the Communist Party - USA and the endorsement of the Declaration of the twelve Communist Parties, joy was brought to the comrades in China. The Communist Party of China never had any doubt but that the Communist Party - USA would reach this result, although it realized that the Communist Party - USA faces many difficulties and the enemy is powerful.

TENG also stated that Comrade MAO has raised a question with us. He asked who is stronger in the United States -- the Communist Party or DULLES. MAO said that DULLES and United States monopoly capital will be done away with. It has no future. Even if the membership in the Communist Party - USA continues to dwindle, the future belongs to the Communist Party in the United States. In the end, the people will realize that the Communist Party represents their interests. Of course, among the imperialist states the United States is the strongest. But Comrade MAO thinks that United States imperialism is a paper tiger and the most nervous man in the world is DULLES, who is confronted with troubles which develop here, there, and everywhere.

The number of persons in a Party does not always indicate the strength of the Party. For example, in Yugoslavia there are an average of 2½ Party members for every one hundred persons. Yet, size does not necessarily mean that it is a good Party. Yugoslavia also has state power. But it has no future because it has discarded Marxism-Leninism and is a revisionist Party. It cannot help but to degenerate. Their ideological

Approved: ______________________ Sent ______________ M Per ______________
Special Agent in Charge

FBI

Date:

Transmit the following in ________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via ________________
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

banner is wrong. The Communist Party - USA may be small, but it raises the banner of Marxism-Leninism high. It is ideologically correct and is moving in a correct direction.

Referring to CG 5824-S*, TENG said, We like you. You are full of confidence, as is the American Party. We are happy over the general situation in your Party. We firmly believe that work will develop your Party. We would like you to keep in mind what MAO has said and that is that the golden age of United States imperialism is over and that the East wind prevails over the West wind. In further quoting MAO, TENG said that the United States economic conditions make it more difficult for the workers to accept revolutionary ideas, but now there is an economic crisis developing. And even after a certain period of recovery, the general trend will be downward and the markets for United States imperialism will narrow. A revolutionary situation will eventually develop.

TENG then stated the slogan of the Soviet Union today is to surpass the United States in every field. In some aspects, the United States has already been surpassed. We want to surpass England in a short time.

We even think that it is possible for us to catch up with the United States. We cannot say how long it will take, but we do not think it will take us too long.

The Communist Parties in capitalist countries are carrying on propaganda to show the superiority of Socialism over Capitalism. What you are saying as propaganda will prove correct. Then the United States worker will be able to tell whether the words of EISENHOWER and STEVENSON are better than those of FOSTER and DENNIS. We believe that they will say that FOSTER's and DENNIS' are better.

The United States looks down on us now but we dealt with them in Korea and in Geneva.

Approved: ________________ Sent ________ M Per ________
Special Agent in Charge

FBI

Date:

Transmit the following in ________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via ________ ________________
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Next, TENG stated that United States imperialism pretends and bluffs, but, as MAO said, it is a paper tiger. We have no fear of United States imperialism.

The United States thinks that we want to be admitted to the United Nations and that we are worried about the embargo. But the embargo will not hurt us and if a country of six hundred million people is left out of the United Nations, this is no credit to the United Nations but it is no harm to us. There will be a day when they will have to recognize us. But there will also be a day when the workers of the United States will recognize us. We are willing to wait until the day the Communist Party - USA wins. We are grateful to the United States for the embargo. It is helping to develop our economy and the economy in all Socialist countries. When we are forced to solve our own problems, things develop rapidly.

TENG also stated that the international Communist movement, as a result of the meetings in Moscow during November and December, 1957, is in good shape. We are all united for the same purpose and we are very happy about the entire situation.

TENG also stated that perhaps DE GAULLE coming into power is a good thing. The French Communist Party is confident too. We can conclude that the world belongs to the Socialist countries and the Communist Parties. It seems to us that the downward trend of United States economy is creating more difficulties for the Capitalist world. The first Sputnik destroyed the myth of the superiority of imperialist technology.

TENG further stated that in regard to world problems, there is either war or peace. The Declaration of the 64 Communist Parties stated that all Communist Parties want peace. We want peace because this will give us an opportunity to finish off Capitalism peacefully. We can surpass Capitalism in every line, and then the people can decide who to go with. Since we are not the Chief of Staff of the United States, we cannot decide whether or not the United States should go to war. But if the United

Approved: ________________ Sent ________ M Per ________
Special Agent in Charge

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date:

Transmit the following in ______________________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via ____________ ______________________________
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

States wants war, they will be burned. There will be loss of lives, destruction, but many countries will have their revolution faster. Wanting peace is not the same as being afraid of war. We do not want war because we can build more rapidly under peace. But EISENHOWER and DULLES will have to decide if they want war. If so, let's have it. One thing is certain. In war, they will be the losers. They will lose in peace or war, but will be bigger losers in the event of war.

CG 5824-S* also furnished information he had received from WANG CHIA-HSIANG, Head of the International Liaison Department of the Communist Party of China, concerning the Communist Party of Yugoslavia. While the informant furnished considerable details in this regard, the essence of the information from WANG is that the Communist Party of China is bitterly denouncing Yugoslavia and the League of Yugoslav Communists as revisionists and allies of the imperialist nations.

CG 5824-S* estimates that it will take a little more than one day to furnish the rest of the information in regard to the SOLO operation. Unless unforeseen difficulties are encountered, this information will be obtained on 8/1/58, and thereafter complete transcription will begin.

AUERBACH

Approved: ______________________ Sent ____________ M Per ____________
Special Agent in Charge

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

4

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: August 13, 1958

FROM : Mr. R. R. Roach

SUBJECT: SOLO

IIS 110F-EDIS
SEARCH
UPDATE
CREATE 3/19/81
DELETE

Tolson
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Clayton
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

On August 12, 1958, [redacted] Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs, State, asked if the Bureau would have any objection to State making copies of our ~~"Top Secret"~~ letters of July 24, 25, 31, and August 1, 1958, for distribution to certain top level State officials, namely, Robert Murphy, Deputy Under Secretary of State; Walter Spencer Robertson, Assistant Secretary for Far Eastern Affairs; C. Burke Elbrick, Assistant Secretary for European Affairs and Mr. Hugh S. Cumming, Jr., Director of the Bureau of Intelligence and Research. He said that State desired to make these copies because the highly important and interesting information concerning top level meetings among Russian, Chinese and U. S. communist leaders should be made available to the above-mentioned individuals as quickly as possible.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3-21-00 BY SP4BJA-MLB
#906318

b6
b7C

OBSERVATIONS:

We have disseminated the information from this source (CG 5824-S) under a ~~"Top Secret"~~ classification and have pointed out to State the extremely sensitive nature of the sources (plural used to further protect our source) and have requested that the information be given the most careful security and restricted to a need-to-know basis. State is keenly interested in the material we have been furnishing and has expressed its appreciation. They have also requested to be given further information about the source which we have declined to do. It is felt that to accede to State's present request for approval to make copies of our letters, while undoubtedly helpful to State, would increase the possibility of compromising our source.

A

ACTION:

Inasmuch as [redacted] requested that he be orally advised at the earliest possible moment of our decision, he was advised on the afternoon of August 12, 1958, that we have put restrictions in our letters in order to protect our most delicate sources and, therefore, we would prefer that copies not be made but that the letters, as sent, be brought to the attention of the appropriate officials in State.

JMF:bjt
(6)
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Thornton
1 - Liaison Section
1 - Mr. Fitzgerald

REC- 74

100-[illegible]-46

23 AUG 18 1958

EX-135

5 - Thornton

55 AUG 22 1958

1 - Mr. Cromer

SAC, Chicago

August 21, 1958

Director, FBI (100-3-76)

REC- 16

100-428091-49

EX 105

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
YOUTH MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reurlet 8-8-58 captioned "Solo, IS - C."

Photographs of the youth delegation from the Soviet Union which visited the United States during July, 1958, should be exhibited promptly to CG 5824-S to see if he can identify any member of that delegation as the individual named Romanovsky, who is one of the secretaries of the Komsomol in the Soviet Union. If such photographs are not available in Chicago, the Bureau should be advised.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3-22-00 BY SP4BJA-MLB
#906319

IIS-IIOF-EDIS
SEARCH
UPDATE
CREATE 5/23/01
DELETE

MAILED 11
AUG 21 1958
COMM-FBI

Tolson
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HC:bam
(4)

59 AUG 27 1958

MAIL ROOM ☑

4-41 (Rev. 11-6-57)

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REC-63

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Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy
W.C. Sullivan

IS-IIOF-EDIS
SEARCH
UPDATE
CREATE 3/23/81
DELETE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3-21-00 BY SPUBJA-MLB

☐ Radio ☒ Teletype # 706318

URGENT 7-30-58 6:52 AM RDA

TO DIRECTOR AND SAC, NEW YORK

FROM SAC, CHICAGO 290549

TRIP OF INFORMANT Internal Security - Communist

SOLO. IS-C. BUFILE 100-428091. DURING A FOUR HOUR INTERVIEW ON JULY 29, INSTANT, CG 5824-S* FURNISHED ADDITIONAL DETAILS PERTAINING TO THE SOLO OPERATION. INFORMANT ADVISED THAT HE LEARNED FROM NICOLAI DIMITROVITCH (PH), HEAD OF THE NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN SECTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL DEPARTMENT OF THE CCCPSU, AND HIS ASSISTANT, ALEXAI ANDREOVICH GRENCHENCO (PH) -Phonetic THAT ARGENTINA IS BECOMING A CENTER FOR COMMUNISTS IN LATIN AMERICA AND THAT ARGENTINA IS A GOOD PLACE TO MAKE TRAVEL ARRANGEMENTS TO RUSSIA. THEY INDICATED THAT ARGENTINA IS BECOMING MORE IMPORTANT THAN MEXICO AS A CENTER FOR COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES IN CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, BECAUSE BOTH THE CP, USA, AND THE CP OF CUBA HAVE INDICATED THAT THEY FEEL THE LEADERSHIP OF THE CP OF MEXICO CANNOT BE TRUSTED. WHILE MEXICO IS BEING USED BY CP IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE, THAT ARE SEMI-LEGAL AND ILLEGAL, ARGENTINA IS BEING USED TO A GREATER EXTENT IN THIS REGARD. IN PRESENTING OBSERVATIONS OF HIS TOUR THROUGH LENINGRAD, STALINGRAD, KIEV, AND OTHER RUSSIAN CITIES AND HIS TRAVEL FROM RUSSIA AND CHINA, INFORMANT ADVISED THAT HE SAW MANY SOVIET COMMERCIAL JET AIRPLANES, NOT ONLY AT THE AIRPORTS, BUT IN ACTUAL FLIGHT BETWEEN CITIES. HE ALSO STATED HE OBSERVED THAT MOST AIRPORTS AND FACTORIES IN THE OUTLYING DISTRICTS IN RUSSIA ARE RINGED WITH MIG AIRPLANES AND THAT HARD CLAY RUNWAYS ARE USED

b6
b7C
[redacted]
[redacted]

FCI

53 AUG 22 1958

SENT DIRECTOR
7-30-58

Mr. Belmont

Sr.W.H. House, V.P. Nixon, Sec'y State + A.G. 8-1-58 WCS

REC- 63

18 AUG 19 1958

5-WCS

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

4-41 (Rev. 11-6-57)

Tolson ______
Boardman ______
Belmont ______
Mohr ______
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Parsons ______
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Gandy ______
W. C. Sullivan

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☐ **Radio** ☒ **Teletype**

PAGE TWO FROM SAC, CHICAGO 290549

FOR MANY OF THE FIGHTER TYPE PLANES. INFORMANT ALSO ADVISED THAT WHEN HE WAS IN LENINGRAD DURING FIRST PART OF JUNE, 1958, ON EITHER JUNE 8 OR 9, LAST, DURING THE NIGHT, TANKS AND MILITARY VEHICLES WITH ANTIAIRCRAFT EQUIPMENT, MISSILES AND ROCKETS PASSED BY THE PALACE HE WAS RESIDING AT FOR AT LEAST 3 OR 4 HOURS. INFORMANT STATED HE DID NOT KNOW REASON FOR THIS MILITARY MANEUVERING. INFORMANT ADVISED THAT SINCE HE WAS ALWAYS ACCOMPANIED BY SOMEONE FROM THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE CPSU AND WAS IN RUSSIA WITH AN ASSUMED IDENTITY, IT WAS IMPOSSIBLE FOR HIM TO ACTUALLY GET THE REAL FEELINGS OF THE PEOPLE WITH WHOM HE TALKED ON THE FARMS AND IN THE FACTORIES. HOWEVER, THOSE PERSONS WITH WHOM HE DID HAVE CONVERSATIONS STATED THAT THE DECENTRALIZATION OF BOTH INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE HAS DECREASED RED TAPE AND INCREASED PRODUCTION. INFORMANT WAS IMPRESSED WITH THE ADVANCES MADE IN THE STANDARD OF LIVING OF THE AVERAGE RUSSIAN DURING THE YEARS SINCE 1947, WHEN HE LAST VISITED RUSSIA. INFORMANT STATED THAT IT IS OBVIOUS THAT MOST OF THE RUSSIAN PEOPLE ARE DESIROUS OF PEACE. THIS MAY BE ATTRIBUTED TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE DESTRUCTIVENESS OF MODERN WEAPONS, BUT ALSO TO THE FACT THAT MOST RUSSIANS HAD CASUALTIES AMONG CLOSE RELATIVES DURING WORLD WAR TWO AND SAW THE DEVASTATION OF MANY OF THEIR CITIES. ON MORE THAN ONE OCCASION THE INFORMANT WAS ASKED BY PERSONS IN FACTORIES IF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE ARE CONSCIOUS OF THE NEED FOR PEACE. PARTY LEADERS IN CITIES OUTSIDE OF MOSCOW STATED THAT THEY WANTED TO EMPHASIZE THAT CP IN OTHER COUNTRIES HAVE TO TALK ABOUT THE STRENGTH OF THE SOCIALIST CAMP AND THE FACT THAT ALL PARTICIPANTS WOULD SUFFER IN THE CASE OF A UNIVERSAL WAR. INFORMANT WAS TAKEN TO A SHIP BUILDING YARD IN LENINGRAD AND WAS SHOWN THE FIRST ATOMIC ICE BREAKER CALLED ~~QUOTE~~ "THE LENIN" UN~~QUO~~TE, WHICH IS DUE TO BE LAUNCHED IN THE NEAR FUTURE. HE COMMENTED THAT THEY ARE EXPANDING THE SUBWAY IN LENINGRAD AND THAT IT IS EVEN DEEPER THAN THE ONE IN MOSCOW, WHICH WAS DEEP ENOUGH TO ACT AS A SHELTER DURING WORLD WAR TWO.

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

4-41 (Rev. 11-6-57)

Tolson
Boardman
Belmont
Mohr
Nease
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
Clayton
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy
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PAGE THREE FROM CHICAGO 290549

INFORMANT ALSO NOTICED IN BOTH RUSSIA AND CHINA THAT MILITARY FORCES ARE USED TO BUILD ROADS, RAILROADS, WORK ON RESERVOIRS, REBUILD TELEPHONE LINES, AND WORK ON SIMILAR PROJECTS. IN COMMENTING UPON THE SOLO OPERATION, INFORMANT FEELS THAT IT WAS A SUCCESS SINCE HE WAS ABLE TO TALK OFFICIALLY WITH LEADERS OF BOTH THE CPSU AND THE CP OF CHINA AND HAS OPENED UP LINES OF COMMUNICATION, OVER WHICH HE WILL HAVE SOME KNOWLEDGE AND CONTROL. INFORMANT FEELS THAT ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT PIECES OF INFORMATION WITH REGARD TO THE RELATIONSHIP AND COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN THE CP, USA, AND THE CPSU WAS THE FACT THAT HE LEARNED THAT ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG HAS BEEN THE SOLE OFFICIAL CONTACT BETWEEN THE CPSU AND THE CP, USA. U.S. INFORMANT LEARNED THIS NOT ONLY FROM HIS CONVERSATIONS WITH THE LEADERSHIP OF THE CPSU, BUT ALSO FROM TRACHTENBERG HIMSELF. TRACHTENBERG DID NOT IDENTIFY THE PERSON WITH WHOM HE IS IN CONTACT, BUT THE INFORMANT IS OF THE OPINION THAT IT IS A LEADING MEMBER OF THE RUSSIAN DELEGATION TO THE U.N. INFORMANT ALSO PAVED THE WAY, FROM A PERSONAL POINT OF VIEW, FOR FUTURE TRIPS OF THIS NATURE TO THE SOVIET UNION AND HE HOPES TO BE ABLE IN THE NEAR FUTURE TO CONVINCE THE LEADERSHIP OF THE CP, USA, PARTICULARLY EUGENE DENNIS, THAT HE SHOULD BE ADDED TO THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE SO THAT HE WOULD HAVE MORE OFFICIAL POSITION ON ANY SUBSEQUENT TRIP TO THE SOVIET UNION. ON JULY 29, INSTANT, INFORMANT ALSO FURNISHED INFORMATION RECEIVED IN DISCUSSIONS WITH JOHN WILLIAMSON IN LONDON, England ON JULY 17 AND 18, LAST. INFORMANT ADVISED THAT AS A RESULT OF HIS DISCUSSIONS WITH JOHN WILLIAMSON, ~~HE IS CONVINCED THAT WILLIAMSON IS IN A STRATEGIC POSITION, SINCE~~ HE MAINTAINS CONTACT WITH MANY MEMBERS OF THE CP, USA, BY MEANS OF LETTERS, INCLUDING EUGENE DENNIS, AND IS ALSO IN COMMUNICATION WITH FORMER AMERICANS NOW LIVING IN EUROPE, AND IS IN CONTACT WITH THE CP THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. HE IS REGARDED AS AN EXPERT ON THE CP, USA, AND MANY CP WRITE TO HIM FOR INFORMATION AND OPINIONS REGARDING THE UNITED STATES AND THE CP, USA, WHEN THEY

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

4-41 (Rev. 11-6-57)

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☐ **Radio** ☒ XXX **Teletype**

PAGE FOUR FROM CHICAGO 290549

Communist Party - Great Britain

FEEL THEY CANNOT COMMUNICATE DIRECTLY WITH THE CP, USA. INFORMANT CONVEYED TO WILLIAMSON THE SUGGESTION OF DENNIS THAT WILLIAMSON REPRESENT THE CP, USA, ON THE NEW COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL MAGAZINE ~~QUOTE~~ "FOR PEACE AND DEMOCRACY" ~~UNQUOTE~~, WHICH WILL BE PUBLISHED IN PRAGUE. WILLIAMSON STATED HE WAS NOT DESIROUS OF ACCEPTION THIS POST BECAUSE IT WOULD MEAN HE WOULD HAVE TO MOVE HIS FAMILY ONCE AGAIN. FURTHER, HE IS NOT A MEMBER OF THE NC OF THE CP, USA. ALSO, HE IS FINDING DIFFICULTY IN ESTABLISHING ROOTS IN THE CPGB AND FEELS THAT AN ABSENCE FROM GREAT BRITAIN FOR THIS PURPOSE WOULD DISSIPATE WHATEVER BASES HE HAS ESTABLISHED. HE STATED THAT IF HE WERE MADE A MEMBER OF THE NC OF THE CP, USA, AND RECEIVED AN OFFICIAL MANDATE FROM DENNIS AND APPROVAL OF THE CPGB, HE WOULD BE WILLING TO GO TO PRAGUE FOR A FEW WEEKS. WILLIAMSON EXHIBITED TO INFORMANT LETTERS HE HAD RECEIVED FROM DENNIS AND IN ONE OF THESE LETTERS DENNIS HAD GIVEN WILLIAMSON A SUMMARY AND INTERPRETATION OF THE LAST MEETING OF THE NC OF CP, USA. WILLIAMSON IS AN ASSISTANT NATIONAL ORGANIZATION SECRETARY OF THE CPGB AND IS PAID BY THE PARTY. HE WAS ALSO GIVEN MONEY BY THE CPSU AND CPGB FOR HIS CURRENT RESIDENCE. HE IS NOT A MEMBER OF THE NEC* OF THE CPGB, WHICH IS SIMILAR TO THE NC OF THE CP, USA. WILLIAMSON WANTS THE CP, USA, TO CARRY ON A CAMPAIGN TO PERMIT HIM TO RETURN TO THE U.S. HE TOLD INFORMANT HE BELIEVES THAT CLAUDIA JONES IS MENTALLY ILL AND SHOULD BE IN A MENTAL INSTITUTION. WILLIAMSON WAS INVOLVED IN THE PLANS FOR THE CONCERT TOUR OF PAUL ROBESON IN GREAT BRITAIN AND ADVISED THE INFORMANT THAT ROBESON PLANNED TO TRAVEL TO RUSSIA, GHANA, AND INDIA, AND THEN WOULD RETURN TO ENGLAND. WILLIAMSON ALSO STATED THAT W.E.B. DU BOIS WAS DUE TO ARRIVE IN ENGLAND AND THAT HE, TOO, PLANNED TO GO TO RUSSIA. WILLIAMSON ASKED THE INFORMANT IF THERE WAS STILL FRICTION BETWEEN GUS HALL AND EUGENE DENNIS; INFORMANT ADVISED HE DID NOT KNOW THERE HAD BEEN ANY FRICTION BETWEEN HALL AND DENNIS. WILLIAMSON STATED THAT [redacted] IS STILL IN WARSAW

National Committee

b6
b7C

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

* National Executive Committee

4-41 (Rev. 11-6-57)

Tolson
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Clayton
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☐ **Radio** ☒ **Teletype**

PAGE FIVE FROM CHICAGO 290549

AND IS ONLY EMPLOYED PART TIME. SHE IS ALMOST POVERTY STRICKEN AND WANTS TO LEAVE WARSAW. WILLIAMSON ALSO FURNISHED INFORMATION CONCERNING SEVERAL FORMER MEMBERS OF THE CP, USA, AND THIS INFORMATION WILL BE SUBMITTED IN A SUBSEQUENT COMMUNICATION. INTERVIEWS WITH INFORMANT CONCERNING SOLO OPERATION WILL CONTINUE ON JULY 30, NEXT.

RECEIVED: 8:40 AM TELETYPE

8:44 AM CODING UNIT HL-HJT

Dissemination being prepared for White House, Vice Pres, A.G. + Secty of State.

CC: Mr. Thornton

Called Mr. Thornton

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Transmit the following in ______________ Date: 8/14/58
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL -- REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46)(SUB B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3-21-00 BY SP4BJA-MLB
#906318

UTMOST CARE MUST BE USED IN HANDLING THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IN ORDER TO PROTECT THE IDENTITY OF THE INFORMANT.

CG 5824-S* orally advised SA JOHN E. KEATING on 8/12/58 that on that date he had sent a note to ROBERT THOMPSON in New York City. In this note, CG 5824-S* stated that he had learned unofficially that the Communist Party of Uruguay would hold a convention starting August 17, 1958. CG 5824-S* suggested to THOMPSON that the Communist Party - USA send greetings to the Communist Party of Uruguay by telegram or cablegram. CG 5824-S* also told THOMPSON that he would give him the details when he sees him in New York City during the week of 8/17/58.

CG 5824-S* commented that he did not suggest to THOMPSON that the Communist Party - USA send a representative to the convention of the Communist Party of Uruguay and that he had delayed sending this information to THOMPSON as long as he thought advisable and yet long enough so that it will be difficult for the Communist Party - USA to actually get a representative to Uruguay in time for its convention.

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[redacted]

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3 - Bureau
1 - New York (100-134637)(SOLO)(#7-5)
1 - Chicago

JEK/kw
(5)

REC-30 100-428091-45

14 AUG 15 1958

Approved: AUG 22 1958
Special Agent in Charge

Sent ______ M Per

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: August 8, 1958

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46-Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS - C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-22-00 BY SP4BJA-MLB
#906318

Encl

Utmost care must be used in handling the following information in order to protect the identities of the informants.

The information on the following pages was furnished by CG 5824-S* during the period between July 22, 1958, and August 1, 1958, to SA JOHN E. KEATING and stenographer [redacted] [redacted] This fifth letter contains information in regard to that part of the Solo operation in which CG 5824-S* met with a secretary of the Komsomol in Moscow, Russia.

b6
b7C

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (RM)
100-134637 (Solo 7-5)
1 - Chicago
JEK:LMA
(4)

IIS/IIOF-FDIS
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CREATE 3/21/81
DEL

W.C. Sullivan

Donahue

[redacted]

Branigan

1 ENCLOSURE

REC- 16

2 ENCLOSURES
FILED WITH COPIES

100-3-76

REC- 16

100-428091-49

EX 105

AUG ~~12~~ 22 1958

EXP. PROC.

~~UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN~~

100-428091

7-2-58

INT. SEC.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 3-22-00 BY SP4BJA-MLB
#906318

August 8, 1958

MEETING WITH ROMANOVSKY (PHONETIC), ONE OF THE SECRETARIES OF THE KOMSOMOL OF THE U.S.S.R.

While I was in Moscow during the latter part of May, 1958, I went with ALEXAI GRENCHENCO of the International Department of the Central Committee of the CPSU to the Komsomol or Young Communist League office. This is a large building located one block east of the headquarters of the Central Committee of the CPSU. There are plain clothes guards at the entrances. They ask for passes and follow security procedures similar to those used at the headquarters of the CCCPSU. There are also guards on the main floor and a guard at the elevators on the upper floors. We went to either the third or fourth floor to the office of ROMANOVSKY, who is one of the secretaries of the Komsomol. The first name of ROMANOVSKY may be SERGEI (phonetic). It is believed that he may have been the spokesman for the youth delegation from the U.S.S.R. which visited in the United States during July, 1958. If photographs of the persons in this delegation are available it would be possible to determine if he was in this delegation.

U.S.S.R

ROMANOVSK

U.S.S.R

When we arrived in the outer office of his secretary and were announced, ROMANOVSKY sent word that we should be patient and that he would cancel his other appointments. Some people left his office before we entered. They did not look like Russians. It is possible that they were from Young Communist League organizations in Europe or the so called People's Democracies.

ROMANOVSKY is about 6' in height, has light complexion, brown hair, light eyes and looks and dresses like a young executive.

ROMANOVSKY gave me a brief review of what happened at the World Youth Festival in Moscow in 1957. His comments about the American and British press were bitter. He said that they were responsible for a lot of the trouble and provocations. He stated that the American and British press tried to take photographs illegally, tried to interview delegates, etc. He said that while there was not much to be expected from the American delegation, it lacked leadership and was a bad delegation on the whole. He said that they are angry with [redacted] and they thought that the CPUSA neglected the United States delegation by not dealing with it in an

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100-428091-49

ENCLOSURE

organized way and by not assigning some Party leader to help co-ordinate and to give leadership to the delegation. He said that the leadership of this American delegation was actually selected and elected in Moscow. It was led by inexperienced youngsters. There was also some dissension. They were convinced that there were spies and provacateurs from the United States intelligence agencies in the delegation.

U.S.S.R.

ROMANOVSKY said that they have some suspicions about [redacted]. He said that perhaps she is working for some intelligence agency, but the fact is she did come to Moscow. It is possible that the youngsters in the American delegation did not know how to correctly involve her in activities in order to prevent the factionalism which developed in the American delegation.

U.S.S.R.

NICOLAI DIMITROVICH MATKOFSKY (all spellings phonetic), head of the North and South American Section of the International Department of the CCCPSU, had previously discussed the American delegation to the World Youth Festival with me. NICOLAI was positive in stating that the American delegation was no good, while ROMANOVSKY said it lacked leadership but was the best delegation which could be expected under the circumstances. NICOLAI was very sharp in his comments about [redacted]. He said that [redacted] has been in touch with the Russians again. However, it is up to the CPUSA to determine who is who in regard to possible enemy agents.

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1959 WORLD YOUTH FESTIVAL IN VIENNA, AUSTRIA

ROMANOVSKY said that the 1959 World Youth Festival will be held in Vienna, Austria. A headquarters has been established for a temporary Preparatory Committee for this World Youth Festival. The address is Vienne I, Seilerstatte, 15, Autriche. This Preparatory Committee is composed of Communist Party members or Komsomols.

According to ROMANOVSKY, the Chancellor and the government officials of Austria have agreed to permit this festival to be held in Vienna. It was even dealt with officially on radio and television in Vienna and they have placed no obstacles in the way of this meeting. They permitted the setting up of the temporary Preparatory Committee.

ROMANOVSKY said that the Socialist Youth Federation and the Social Democrats would not endorse or join in this

[redacted]

MR. A. H. BELMONT

August 7, 1958

MR. F. J. BAUMGARDNER

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Donahoe
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Thornton

SASH
ESPIONAGE - R

Sash is the control file for information regarding the couri operations of NY 694-S* between the Communist Party (CP), USA, and the Labor Progressive Party (CP of Canada). NY 694-S* recently returned f Canada where he had conferred with Tim Buck and Norman Freed, leading functionaries of Canadian CP, during the period 7-30-58 to 8-4-58. Buck dvised informant that William Kashtan and Leslie Morris, both members anadian CP, had recently returned from European trip during which they ad attended CP congresses in Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and East German hey had also spent several days in Hungary and five days in Moscow. equested our informant to convey an important matter to Eugene Dennis, eading functionary of CPUSA, it being noted informant assumes this nformation was received by Buck from Kashtan and Morris who apparentl ad received same from sources in Moscow.

nternational Communist Journal:

Buck told informant to advise Dennis that English edition of he new international communist journal, "World Marxist Review" will be rinted in the near future in Canada. According to Buck, the headquart this journal will be in Prague and the translated text will be shipp om Prague to Canada where the English translation will be printed. cording to Buck, the CPUSA should immediately make arrangements to ford this journal the widest possible distribution in this country. ck indicated to our informant that this information was received by ck from Morris who in turn had carried the message directly to Canada om Moscow.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3-21-66 BY SP4BJA/MLB
#906318

velopments in Hungary:

Buck advised NY 694-S* that Kashtan and Morris had told him at Premier Janos Kadar of Hungary in a meeting with officials of the lgaria and Czechoslovakia CPs had stated that the timing of the execut Imre Nagy in Hungary had to take place when it did due to inner essures within Hungary. Kadar stated that "we were aware and are awar at the timing of this execution was not of the best but it had to take ce when it did. He continued that he could not give full details at present time but might do so later on. Kadar also indicated that th garian secret police are continuing their search for additional olutionary forces in Hungary.

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INITIALS ON ORIGINAL

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100-3-81 (CPUSA, International Relations)
100-428091 (

NOT RECORDED
126 AUG 15 1958

According to Buck, Morris and Kashtan also had a private rsation with an individual identified only as Khiss, reportedly d in command in Hungary. Khiss also indicated that the Hungarian tions were ill timed and that the Hungarians were severely cized by the Russians. Khiss also stated that there would be many many more" executions in Hungary in time to come.

According to Khiss, CP membership in Hungary is presently 00 and it will be maintained at this figure. The greatest em within Hungarian CP is the necessity to strengthen its communist ogy. Another great weakness in Hungary according to Khiss is the problem.

llaneous:

Buck also advised informant that he had determined from Morris ashtan that by 1965, East Germany would surpass West Germany in trial production. Morris and Kashtan also advised Buck that Gomulka, h leader, told them that there will be no further trouble from the h-Jewish "Folkstimme" which first revealed the persecution of Jews e Soviet Union. According to Buck, this indicated that the people is publication had either been purged or brought into line.

MENDATION:

1. It would appear that the above information is of sufficient national significance as to warrant dissemination on a high level a "Top Secret" classification.

2. If you approve, we will immediately disseminate this mation to the Honorable Gordon Gray, Special Assistant to the dent, Vice President Nixon, Secretary of State, Central Intelligence y and the Attorney General under a "Top Secret" classification. information will be carefully paraphrased in order to adequately ct our informant.

FD-192
(7-17-52)

BULKY EXHIBIT - INVENTORY OF PROPERTY ACQUIRED AS EVIDENCE

Bufile: 100-428091 — Chicago Field Division

8/1/58 Date

Title and Character of Case:

SOLO
IS-C

IS-NOF-EDIS
SEARCH
UPDATE
CREATE 3/19/81
DELETE

Date Property Acquired:
5/26/58

Source From Which Property Acquired:
SA [redacted] of New York Office

Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit:
Safety Deposit Box, LaSalle National Bank, Chicago, Illinois

Reason for Retention of Property and Efforts Made to Dispose of Same:
Pending instructions from the Bureau

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3-21-06 BY 5[illegible]
#506318

Description of Property or Exhibit and Identity of Agent Submitting Same:
ASAC J. L. SCHMIT

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b7C

(1.)

	FED. RES. NOTES	SERIES	
4-$100	"	1934	L03800941 A
	"	1950	L00391219 A
	"	1934	L06722861 A
	"	1934 C	L07743046 A
3-$50	"	1934 A	B07292411 A
	"	1934 A	B07783720 A
	"	1934-D	C07788601 A
1-$10	SILVER CERTIFICATE	1934 D	B39080624 A
34-$10	FED. RES. NOTES	1934 A	B47454953 B
	"	1934 C	B67295593 E
	"	1934-C	F42663468 B
	"	1934 D	F52665582 B
	"	1934 D	F62266898 B
	"	1934 D	F66848192 B
	" LBI	1934 D	J77231180 A
	"	1934 A	L00825375 *
	"	1934 A	L58606418 A
	"	1934 C	L75182748 B
	"	1934 C	L75268806 B
	"	1934 D	L12887478 C

RECORDED 100-428091-
6 AUG 21 1958

Field File #: CG 134-46-Sub B-1B1

50 AUG 22 1958

INDEXED

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

DATE: August 11, 1958

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO [redacted]

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS - C

Utmost care must be used in handling the following information in order to protect the identities of the informants.

The information on the following pages was furnished by CG 5824-S* during the period between July 22, 1958, and August 1, 1958, to SA JOHN E. KEATING and Stenographer [redacted] [redacted] This sixth letter contains information in regard to that part of the Solo operation which dealt with Central and South American affairs.

b6
b7C

② - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (RM)
100-134637 (Solo 7-5)
1 - Chicago
JEK:LMA
(4)

[redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3-12-00 BY SP4BJA-MWB
#906318

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REC- 60 100-428091-50

3 AUG 13 1958

EX DOC.

REC- 60

EX-120

ENCLOSURE

INT. SEC.

51 AUG 28 1958

EX-128

August 11, 1958

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3-22-00 BY SP4BJA-MCB

#906318

CONVENTION OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF URUGUAY AND MEETINGS OF ALL COMMUNIST PARTIES IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE

NICOLAI X MATKOFSKY

While I was in Moscow, Russia, I learned from NICOLAI DIMITROVICH MATKOFSKY (phonetic), head of the North and South American Section of the International Department of the CCCPSU, and ALEXAI GRENCHENCO (phonetic), of the International Department of the CCCPSU, that the Communist Party of Uruguay is scheduled to hold a convention in August, 1958. This convention will give Communist Parties in South and Central America, and even other Communist Parties, a good excuse to go to Uruguay. Thus, they will have a gathering of most Latin American Communist leaders and this convention is considered important for that reason. At this convention a decision will be made in regard to a date and place for a meeting of all Communist Parties in the Western Hemisphere. This meeting of all Communist Parties in the Western Hemisphere will most likely take place in Argentina. It is hoped that this meeting can be held in December, but a decision may be made to hold it in January.

The CPSU wants the CPUSA to send a delegate to the convention of the Communist Party of Uruguay for the purpose of getting details in regard to the meeting of all Communist Parties in the Western Hemisphere.

ARGENTINA

While the meeting of all Communist Parties in the Western Hemisphere will most likely be held in Argentina, Venezuela and Columbia were mentioned. Argentina was talked about as a center for Communists in Latin America. It is one of the biggest bases for carrying on illegal international Communist activity, such as conspiracy and espionage, in the general sense, not in a narrow sense. It is also a base for establishing relationships between Communist Parties in the Western Hemisphere and for the co-ordination of the policies of these Communist Parties in the fight against imperialism.

When I discussed with NICOLAI and ALEXAI the difficulty of getting to Russia from the United States because of passport restrictions (this was before the recent Supreme Court decision), they said thatArgentina is a good place to make travel arrangements. Brazil and even Venezuela were

ENCLOSURE

100-428091-50

mentioned in this connection but were not emphasized as Argentina was.

MEETING WITH UNDERGROUND LEADER OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF CUBA

While I was in Moscow, a meeting with an underground leader of the Communist Party of Cuba was arranged by the Russians. This meeting was held in the apartment in which I was staying in Moscow. ALEXAI served as the interpreter. Also present was someone from the Latin American Bureau of the International Department of the CCCPSU who speaks Russian and Spanish. It is noted that some Latin Americans operate almost openly in the CCCPSU. No names were used. The Cuban was merely told that I was a representative of the CPUSA in Russia incognito. This Cuban is described as follows: age, about 50; weight, 175; height, 5' 10"; complexion, very light, almost white; eyes, dark. He is almost bald and has just a fringe of hair. He is pleasant looking and does not speak English.

We agreed that if a leader of the Communist Party of Cuba comes to New York City, calls my brother and says that he is "Mr. Garcia", my brother will put him in contact with the leadership of the CPUSA in order to re-establish a good contact between the two Parties and to discuss mutual problems, the political situation in Cuba, what the CPUSA can do for the CP of Cuba, etc.

COMMUNIST PARTY OF VENEZUELA

EDWARDO MACHADO and his wife from the CP of Venezuela were scheduled to be in Russia while I was there according to information from NICOLAI. However, they and some representatives of the CP of Argentina and the CP of Columbia were delayed. Otherwise, I probably would have met with them.

COMMUNIST PARTY OF MEXICO AND GUS HALL

NICOLAI and ALEXAI discussed the arrest of GUS HALL. They stated that while Mexico City still remains a Communist center, it cannot be depended upon any more. They said that both the CPUSA and the CP of Cuba have handed in reports to the effect that something is wrong in the Mexican Party and that the Mexican Communists cannot be trusted. They asked me if I thought this information throwing suspicion on the CP of Mexico might account for the arrest of GUS HALL. They

No Log

asked if I thought the CP of Mexico betrayed GUS HALL. I replied that I did not know but that there does seem to be some suspicion in regard to the CP of Mexico.

COMMENTS

While Mexico is still being used by Communist Parties which are semi-legal or illegal, Argentina is being used to a greater extent.

I learned from NICOLAI and ALEXAI that a number of Communist leaders from Latin America are planning to go to Moscow for conferences.

During the visit of Vice President RICHARD NIXON to South America my Russian contacts told me that they were glad that the CPUSA is paying attention to events in Latin America.

The attached letter in[illegible]cates Chicago 5824-S is being considered for [illegible]mbership in the National Committee which is governing body of CP and consists of approximately 60 persons.

3-22-00 SP4 BJR-MLB
#906318

youth organizations as possible to make contact with the Preparatory Committee in order to get information, official calls to the festival, etc.

ROMANOVSKY also asked that a list of youth organizations in the United States be sent by the CPUSA to the Preparatory Committee in Vienna so that the Preparatory Committee can circularize invitations to a broader group of organizations and people. He said that in this way they can help to keep out hostile organizations and enemy agents from penetrating and taking the lead at this festival which will be held, after all, in capitalist surroundings. Yet, there is a positive element in holding the festival in a capitalist country. He said that it was hard to get some people to go beyond the borders of the socialist countries to attend the festivals held in Warsaw, Prague and Moscow. It should be easy for people to travel to Vienna, if they are afraid of passport or visa difficulties, because the festival is being held in a capitalist country.

World Youth Festival, although it is being held in Vienna. However, in view of the official action taken by the Austrian Government, ROMANOVSKY doubts that the Social Democrats or the members of the Socialist Youth Federation will actively oppose the World Youth Festival. While they may try to keep their members from participating in it, they dare not oppose the decisions of the government.

ROMANOVSKY said that it should be kept in mind that this festival will take place in hostile surroundings. After all, Austria is a capitalist country and undoubtedly enemy agents will start working now and the festival will be deluged with such agents. Secondly, there will be a serious financial problem in connection with this festival. When it was held in Moscow the delegates were charged a very nominal fee, approximately $2.00 a day, and were supplied with housing, meeting places and food. Even expense money was provided for those who needed it, particularly those in sympathetic delegations. Thus, all the delegations really needed was money for transportation to and from Moscow. In addition, some delegations received help through the international fund of the World Youth Festival Committee. He said that in Vienna they will probably price them to death or will try to do so. Thus, it will be necessary for the youth delegations or organizations to begin raising a little more money than last time. Yet, money will not be the main obstacle which will prevent delegations from going to Vienna since they can make appeals to this Preparatory Committee and will also be able to obtain some international funds of the World Youth Festival Committee.

ROMANOVSKY cited figures to show that there has been a constant increase in attendance at the World Youth Festivals. The largest meeting was the one held in Moscow when about 30,000 delegates from all over the world were in attendance. He said that they do not expect as many delegates to go to Vienna and will be satisfied with an attendance of 18,000 to 20,000.

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CPUSA IN REGARD TO THE 1959 WORLD YOUTH FESTIVAL IN VIENNA

ROMANOVSKY suggested that I inform the CPUSA about the 1959 World Youth Festival in Vienna. He suggested that the CPUSA should meet with youth leaders and begin to make preparations right now. The CPUSA should also urge as many

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

DATE: August 21, 1958

REC 61 pg 2, 3, 4

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46)(SUB B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

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UTMOST CARE MUST BE USED IN HANDLING THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IN ORDER TO PROTECT THE IDENTITIES OF THE INFORMANTS.

The information on the following pages was furnished by CG 5824-S* during the period between July 22, 1958, and August 7, 1958, to SA JOHN E. KEATING and Stenographer [redacted] [redacted] This seventeenth and last letter in this phase of the "SOLO" operation deals with the last few days in Moscow, information pertaining to individuals in Russia, and comments of CG 5824-S* concerning this entire operation.

2 - Bureau (REGISTERED)
1 - New York (100-134637)(SOLO)(#7-5)(REGISTERED)
1 - Chicago

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(5)

IIS-IIOF-EDIS
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W.C. Sullivan

100-428091-57

REC- 61

20 AUG 23 1958

57

EX. PROC.

INT. SEC.

Belmont

2 ENCLOSURE - Retained in 1243 ...

REC- 61

52 SEP 4 1958

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3-22-00 BY SP4BJA-MLB
KA 906318

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3-22-00 BY SP4BJA-MCB

August 21, 1958

#906319

LAST DAYS IN MOSCOW

I returned from China by Russian jet plane on July 9, 1958. While I was supposed to meet with NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV, my stay in China had been extended and NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV and OTTO KUUSINEN left Russia on July 8, 1958, for the Congress of the Eastern German Communist Party, which started on July 10, 1958.

At the time of my return to Moscow from Sochi about June 25, 1958, at the time of my return to Moscow from China on July 9, 1958, and at the time of my departure from Moscow for Prague, Czechoslovakia, on July 12, 1958, there were all kinds of military vehicles and personnel controlling traffic around the Moscow Airport and the roads leading into the city. A similar situation prevailed at the airport in Peking, China, on July 9, 1958. There were encampments of soldiers in the parks and these were not a part of the military personnel at the Ming Tombs Reservoir. I cannot say whether these were merely summer maneuvers or whether they had some connection with the developing crisis in the Middle East.

All the other meetings that were scheduled for me after my return from China were cancelled, except for the meeting with the Cuban underground leader and contacts with NICOLAI MATKOVSKY (ph) and ALEXAI GRENCHENCO (ph), of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. All of a sudden they began to rush me. I can only attribute this to the delay in China and to the international situation. I think that they were anxious to get me past Prague, Czechoslovakia, in the event that trouble broke out in the Middle East. I am sure that the rush had nothing to do with a lack of confidence in me. During the last few days in Moscow, they were very attentive. They took us to a large department store through a secret entrance. We were able to order items without going into the store itself. I was treated with respect about equal to that which a General Secretary of a Communist Party would receive.

The Russians took minutes of the official meetings I had with members of the Central Committee. They were supposed to compare notes with me. Instead, they gave me a reading of their minutes, and NICOLAI said that I had to leave my notes in Russia. He said, You can remember the basic things. I believe that they are worried stiff about notes which concern their leading Party people.

The day before I left Russia, I wrote another letter to

100-428091-51

ENCLOSURE

the Central Committee. In this letter, I said that the Central Committee had helped to clarify a number of problems, particularly in relation to a Party program for the Communist Party - USA. I also stated that answers which had been given to me by the Central Committee on a number of questions had been verified as I travelled throughout the Soviet Union and through my conversations with local Party leaders, workers in the factories, collective farmers, etc. I promised that I would take up with the leadership of the Communist Party - USA the questions which the Communist Party of the Soviet Union had raised, such as more frequent contacts, the sending of more delegations to Moscow in the future, the sending of young people to Moscow for training, etc. I thanked the Central Committee for its proletarian internationalism and for the care and consideration they had given for our material welfare. I thanked the representatives of the International Department, who were in daily contact with us, for their co-operation and for making the journey a success.

The Russians gave me $400 for transportation and similar expenses and for the purchase of souvenirs in Prague, Czechoslovakia. Once we arrived in Prague, we started to act as typical American tourists. They also gave me the following address for the mailing of material published by the Communist Party - USA: Main Post Office Box 341, Moscow, USSR.

INFORMATION PERTAINING TO INDIVIDUALS

[redacted]

The Russians thought very highly of [redacted]. While [redacted] was in Russia, he learned to read and write Russian. Several people with whom I talked asked what had happened to the [redacted]s. YURI IVANOV, of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, is a particularly good friend of [redacted] [redacted] taught IVANOV all the songs in "My Fair Lady" and other American songs. The [redacted]s lived in a dachi in Moscow known as "Seribniabor" (phonetic -- means "silver woods"). YURI IVANOV gave me a silver spoon to give to the [redacted]s.

V.S.

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It is noted that there is no such thing as individual correspondence for the Russians.

EUGENE DENNIS told me on July 23, 1958, that he did not know the [redacted]s.

The Wife and Son of [redacted]

[redacted] told me that [redacted]'s wife is in

Russia. He said that she was in exile in a labor camp for about eighteen years and has just come back from this labor camp.

The [redacted] have a son named [redacted] [redacted] said that he is a very brilliant civil engineer. He was raised in a home and just met his mother recently. He claims that she was framed and that because of [redacted]'s activities, she was punished. The child was too young to be punished, so he was allowed to go to school. [redacted] went to a special school for Americans. Funds for their education came from a committee for international aid. [redacted] lives in [redacted]

By way of background, I had arranged a code with [redacted] [redacted] in order to communicate with him about Party matters when he left Moscow in the early 1930's. We discontinued our association when he was expelled from the Communist Party - USA in 1934 or 1935. He was a part of the FOSTER group during the fight with J. LOVESTONE. He had been sent to Venezuela and was arrested there. When he got out of jail, he went back to the United States and broke with the Communist Party. He was expelled by EARL BROWDER.

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[redacted] who currently works in the National Office of the Communist Party - USA, told me that when they had a cleansing in the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in January, 1930, [redacted] and others all bore witness against her. She said that she thought that she would never see the light of day after this cleansing was completed, but a person named [redacted] from the Comintern, saved her.

(SSR

[redacted]

In conversations with [redacted] both at his and at my apartment in Moscow, he said that he has not been satisfied with his studies lately. He has a number of degrees, including a Ph.D. He said that he does not intend to be a routine personage or even a routine Party leader. He said that he likes to delve deeply into history and Communist theory. He said this is the only way he can work. He commented that MAO Tse-tung's thoughts are similar. He said that he hopes to be able to participate in political work, but not purely as a politician. He wants to participate in the field of history and in a deeper study of politics.

[redacted] said that the book "[redacted] [redacted]" is only a portion of a thesis which he has written on the Negro question. He said he had been a news analyst and commentator on international radio. He has been working with the International Department of the Central working with International Department of the [illegible]

Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union for about one year. They are grooming him. He is considered to be an expert on America, American labor history, and on history in general. He is now being utilized by the Central Committee as one of a delegation of ten from Moscow who will work on the English language section of the international Communist magazine which is being published in Prague, Czechoslovakia. The emphasis will be on the United States in the English language section of this magazine. He has been writing articles in various Soviet magazines and newspapers. He said that he was not too happy about this because he wants to write more learned articles. He has also been participating in many discussions in the Academy of Political Science and Economy. News analyst

USSR [illegible]

[redacted] is making a lot of money. He objected to the fact that we brought gifts to him. He said that he can afford to support his father now. He commands a high base salary and also gets paid for the articles he writes. His wife, who is about 21 years of age, is studying geopolitics and has one year of study left. She gets paid for going to school. They have a very nice apartment. She will join [redacted] in Prague in September.

He is currently using the name [redacted] which means "[redacted]". This is his public name. In regard to this name, he said that at one time he needed a passport to go to England with a delegation. So they hurriedly thought up this name for him. He is very nice looking. He looks like his mother. He would like to believe that he looks like his father (whoever he may be). He is about [redacted] tall, has dark eyes, weighs about [redacted] lbs., and has [redacted], which he is [redacted]

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I would have obtained more information from [redacted] if I had had an opportunity to see him more frequently. He will talk to me in confidence because I am supposed to be a friend of his father. He was very happy to hear about the main resolution presented by EUGENE DENNIS and adopted at the February meeting of the National Committee of the Communist Party - USA. I did not give him details in regard to my discussions with the Russian leadership. I also did not tell him too much about the situation in the Communist Party - USA, except for some generalities.

I was supposed to see [redacted] in Prague in order to obtain his address, but I did not contact him in Prague. I gave him an address in Chicago for the purpose of writing letters to me for delivery to his father and mother.

He gave me photographs of his wife and small son to give to his parents. He said that ALEXAI GRENCHENCO and NICOLAI MATKOVSKY would not permit him to send photographs of himself because there might be too strong a family resemblance.

When I spoke with [redacted] in New York City on July 23, 1958, he did not know that he has a grandson named "[redacted]".

[redacted]

I wanted to see [redacted] the granddaughter of [redacted] NICOLAI and ALEXAI dissuaded me from doing this. I said that I could not return to the United States without seeing her. NICOLAI said, Let me tell you about her. She is mentally ill. We have taken her to every hospital and to specialists. She refused to submit to therapy. The doctors made certain suggestions which might have helped her, but we could not budge her.

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NICOLAI said that they gave her an apartment. Everyone who has gone to see her up to the present time has been thrown down the steps. IRVING POTASH was slapped in the face. TIM BUCK was slapped twice. NICOLAI said she also slapped him in the face. [redacted] said he will not go near her again.

They give her one thousand rubles a month in cash through the International Red Cross. She has become an alcoholic. She spends some money on food, but mostly on liquor. She cannot speak.

She has a three and one-half room apartment in a large apartment building on [redacted] (phonetic -- means "[redacted]"). They finally pursuaded me to just take a look at the apartment. Ordinarily, they would place such a person in a mental institution, but they would not do it to the granddaughter of [redacted]

MEETING WITH EUGENE DENNIS IN NEW YORK CITY ON JULY 23, 1958

On July 23, 1958, I met with EUGENE DENNIS in New York City, and gave him some details of my trip. I did not complete my discussions with DENNIS at this time. DENNIS' comments have been set forth in the various portions of this report. My brother and I met DENNIS, and he asked where we had rented the car, what the procedure was, etc. We showed DENNIS the bill from the Hertz Company. DENNIS commented that a rented car cannot be wired. Then during the trip toward Poughkeepsie, we occasionally stopped suddenly, pulled off the road, and let the cars behind us go by. It was a damn good thing we did not do it any other way, or we would have had problems with DENNIS, who is extremely security conscious. As it was, most of the important part of the discussion was conducted outside of the car in parks and in wooded areas.

COMMENTS CONCERNING THIS TRIP TO RUSSIA AND CHINA

I think that this trip was successful because we were able to be the first ones to penetrate the secret precincts of Russia and China and were able to open up the lines of communication. So, we have some control over the lines of communication as of now. We also have knowledge of the means of communication. We know that ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG is the center for communications directly with the Russians. We knew it in general before, but we could not verify it. Now we have verified it.

Also, the door is open for the future both for contacts in the Soviet Union and in China, with one or two qualifications. One cannot make such a trip as an individual unless there is some kind of a mandate from the National Committee or from individual leaders in the Party. Unless I am elected to the National Committee, a similar trip in the future will be more difficult. The promise has been made to me by JAMES JACKSON that I will be added to the National Committee, but there is no guarantee of this. Also, I did not want to be added to the National Committee publicly. While I would like to be added to the National Committee, I would be in a better position if I were a so-called "quiet" member. Publicity would not help us any, but a title of some sort which is more definite than the titles I now have could help us in future endeavors in this regard.

Another drawback has been the decision of the United States Supreme Court in regard to passports. Until this decision, we had a monopoly. This decision has made it a bit more difficult for us. I do not mean by this that they are going to open up new lines of communications. First of all, DENNIS would not do it right now. He would not dare to start all over again. If he tried to change connections, he would be undermining himself. He may reward some people with a trip to Russia for the purpose of attending some anniversary celebration or something similar to this; however, this would be different from sending someone to Russia as an official delegate from the Communist Party - USA. Further, the Russians would not talk to a person going to Russia for that purpose as freely and in as much detail as they did with me. Also, I doubt that the Russians would want to change the arrangements right away. They know that I was a representative of the Secretariat and the DENNIS leadership of the Communist Party - USA, and they are satisfied with this. If we follow through by sending material published by the Communist Party - USA to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and if this material is not impeded in transit, then we will be in a pretty solid position. No one else is in a position at this moment to supply them with the information they want. We should try to strengthen our hold on this apparatus, which leads to the two most powerful groups in the international Communist movement. I still put the Soviet Union first, and China next.

We dealt with most of the important people, even if we did not deal with all of them. With the exception of an individual here and there, we dealt with the most important people in the international Communist movement. Yet, our connections in the Soviet Union are pretty limited. We will have to decide how to build up the hold we have now. We have not finished the job as yet. While they invited me to return to Russia, it is necessary to have a political mandate from the Communist Party - USA for a really successful trip.

No one knows that I travelled with an American passport. EUGENE DENNIS assumes that I returned to the United States through another country, such as Canada or Mexico. When ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG asked me if the "people up North" (Canadians) gave me a lift, I answered affirmatively. The Russians will not tell anyone from the Communist Party - USA that I travelled on an American passport. Therefore, we should consider whether or not it would be advisable for me to file for a passport in my own name and in another city before any Congressional legislation is passed in regard to passport restrictions.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: August 15, 1958

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46)(SUB B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3-22-00 BY SP4BJA-MLB
#906318

CARE SHOULD BE USED IN HANDLING THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IN ORDER TO PROTECT THE IDENTITY OF THE INFORMANT.

Re Chicago letters (two) dated August 8, 1958, reflecting that BORIS PONOMAREV, Head of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, had participated in the formal meetings which CG 5824-S* had with the leadership of the CCCPSU, and that CG 5824-S* had met with PONOMAREV and NICOLAI DIMITROVITCH MATKOVSKY (ph), Head of the North and South American Section of the International Department of the CCCPSU, in regard to funds for the Communist Party - USA.

On August 14, 1958, CG 5824-S* called attention to the attached photograph, which appeared in the August 18, 1958, edition of "Time" magazine. CG 5824-S* stated that the man in the background in this photograph is PONOMAREV and that in the opinion of the informant, the position of BORIS PONOMAREV in this photograph indicates that he may have been the number two man to NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV on this particular trip.

ENCLOSURE

REC. 60

EX-113

2 - Bureau (Encl. 1)(REGISTERED)
1 - Chicago

JEK/kw
(3)

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SEARCH
UPDATE
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REC. 50 100-428091-52

EX-113

14 AUG 29 1958

1-22-A
8-26-58

INT. SEC.

63 SEP 4 1958

EXP. PROC.

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-3-

9-22-59

FBI **SECRET**

Date: 8/20/58

Transmit the following in ______________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL ______________________
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-69)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-80641)

SUBJECT: CP, USA - ORGANIZATION
IS - C

IIS-IIOF-EDIS
SEARCH
UPDATE
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DELETE

Remytel to Bureau and Chicago captioned NY 694-S*, dated 8/14/58. ~~S~~ (U)

Utmost care must be used in handling and reporting the following information to protect identity of informant.

On 8/19/58, NY 694-S*, who has furnished reliable information in the past (conceal), orally furnished information to SA [redacted] of the NYO regarding informant's trip to Maine in the period 8/15-18/58, wherein he accompanied CG 5824-S* in a contact with EUGENE DENNIS. S (U)

Classified by [illegible]
Declassify on: OADR 8-29-84

b6
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DECLASSIFIED BY SP4BJA-MLB
ON 3-22-00
#906318

④ - Bureau (100-3-69)(RM)
 (①) - 100-428091)(SOLO)
1 - Boston (100-)(CP,USA - ORGANIZATION)(RM)(INFO)
3 - Chicago (134-46-Sub B)(SOLO)(RM)
 (1 - 134-46)(CG 5824-S*)
 (1 - 100-33741)(CP,USA - ORGANIZATION)
1 - NY 134-91 (INV)(7-5)
1 - NY 100-134637 (SOLO)(7-5)
1 - NY 100-8057 (EUGENE DENNIS)(7-5)
1 - NY 100-93796 (PEGGY DENNIS)(12-15)
1 - NY 100-81338 (CP,USA - SECURITY MEASURES)(7-5)
1 - NY 100-27452 (ROBERT THOMPSON)(7-5)
1 - NY 100-74560 (CP,USA - FUNDS)(7-5)
1 - NY 100-128861 (CP,USA - RESERVE FUNDS)(7-5)
1 - NY 100-50873 (GEORGE SISKIND)(7-2)
1 - NY 100-26915 (BEATRICE SISKIND JOHNSON)(7-2)
1 - NY 100-80641 (7-5)

(S)(U)

100-428091-5728 (U)

NOT RECORDED
186 AUG 25 1958

DR:msb (7-0)
(20)

INITIALS ON ORIGINAL

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Approved: ______________________ Sent ________ M Per ________
Special Agent in Charge

51 AUG 27 1958

SECRET

NY 694-S* advised informant left NYC by plane on Friday, 8/15/58, arriving on the same date at 10:30 a.m. in Boston. Informant met CG 5824-S* in Boston, after the latter had arrived by plane from Chicago. NY 694-S* rented a Hertz automobile, and both informants proceeded towards Bangor, Maine, intending to meet EUGENE DENNIS in front of the Post Office at Stonington, Maine, at noon on 8/16/58, as had been pre-arranged. On the evening of 8/15/58, both informants stopped over at a motel on the outskirts of Bangor. ~~S~~(U)

Early in the a.m. of 8/16/58, both informants departed for Stonington, Maine, where they arrived approximately 10:00 a.m. and waited in a restaurant where they could observe traffic in front of the Post Office. At approximately 10:30 a.m., EUGENE DENNIS and his wife, PEGGY DENNIS, arrived in an automobile (NY 694-S* advised this automobile was also a Hertz rented car bearing New York registration and was a 1958 Chevrolet Bel-Air Sedan.) and indicated to the informants that they should follow his automobile. ~~S~~(U)

NY 694-S* drove his car in back of DENNIS for several miles until DENNIS turned into a wooded picnic area beyond Stonington. When informants engaged DENNIS in conversation at this point, the latter indicated he did not desire to talk there, and it was agreed that informants would drive in the direction of Bar Harbor, Maine, where they would spend the night at a motel seven miles south of Bar Harbor on Route 3, and DENNIS would reside in a motel approximately one mile north of Bar Harbor. NY 694-S* commented that EUGENE DENNIS was apparently somewhat familiar with this area and knew the identities of the motels in which he instructed informants to stop. ~~S~~(U)

NY 694-S* commented that while in the picnic grove, a car steered into the area, backed up, and drove out of the area, and this action apparently unnerved DENNIS to the extent that for security reasons he declined to engage in extended conversation in this area. ~~S~~(U)

Allowing approximately six to seven hours to get to Bar Harbor and settle down in the motel, it was agreed by the

~~S~~(U)

SEC~~R~~ET

informants and DENNIS that they would meet at six that evening at DENNIS' motel, approximately one mile north of Bar Harbor. Informants met DENNIS at the motel and they proceeded in the informant's rented car in the direction of Jordan's Pond, which they circled around, and with NY 694-S* driving, stopped at a remote restaurant on Highway #3. At the restaurant, it was agreed that CG 5824-S* and GENE DENNIS would again meet for talks on the a.m. of 8/17/58, at which time CG 5824-S* would be picked up at the informant's motel and they would drive to a suitable place. It was also agreed that NY 694-S* would "disappear" to allow CG 5824-S* and DENNIS to engage in private conversation for the entire day on 8/17/58. ~~S~~(U)

It is noted NY 694-S* commented that at this point, EUGENE DENNIS confided in the informants that his wife, PEGGY, was unaware that CG 5824-S* had travelled in connection with the SOLO operation. It was agreed by DENNIS and the informants that DENNIS would tell his wife briefly, but not in detail, regarding the SOLO operation. ~~S~~(U)

On Sunday, 8/17/58, in the a.m., as previously agreed, DENNIS, in the company of his wife, picked up CG 5824-S* at the latter's motel and they drove to a mountain area where they would talk and picnic (as a cover). NY 694-S* commented that PEGGY DENNIS, although in the company of the informant and EUGENE DENNIS, would not sit in on the conversations. NY 694-S*, himself, went fishing to cover his activities. ~~S~~(U)

At approximately 6:00 p.m. on 8/17/58, DENNIS, his wife and CG 5824-S* picked up NY 694-S* at the latter's motel, and they had dinner at a local restaurant and agreed to meet at the DENNIS motel on Monday, 8/18/58. ~~S~~(U)

On 8/18/58, NY 694-S*, CG 5824-S* and EUGENE DENNIS conferred in the latter's motel kitchen, with PEGGY DENNIS present in the other room. NY 694-S*, in the presence of CG 5824-S*, advised DENNIS of the information regarding the "World Marxist Review" that informant had been asked to convey to DENNIS by TIM BUCK, Canadian LPP leader, on a recent trip to Canada. NY 694-S* pointed out to DENNIS the problems concerning the printing of this world Communist publication in Canada, the price, and

~~S~~(U)

SEC~~R~~ET

~~SECRET~~

distribution, and conveyed to DENNIS, BUCK's suggestion that an individual be appointed by the CP, USA to be responsible for distribution of the publication in the U. S. ~~S~~ (U)

(It is noted information regarding the world Communist publication was forwarded to the Bureau by airtel dated 8/5/58, captioned SASH, ESP - R.) ~~S~~ (U)

NY 694-S* then made available to DENNIS the handwritten note on the back of an envelope informant had been given by TIM BUCK to forward to EUGENE DENNIS. Informant commented that the salutation and signature had been cut off this note by the informant prior to giving it to DENNIS. ~~S~~ (U)

(It is noted full information regarding the above-described note was forwarded to the Bureau by airtel dated 8/6/58, captioned CP, USA - INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, IS - C. The note, which was apparently forwarded to BUCK by LESLIE MORRIS who had recently returned from abroad, set out that BEATRICE SISKIND had asked MORRIS in Berlin that the CP,USA be suggested to utilize the services of GEORGE SISKIND, currently in Poland, in an editorial capacity on the new world Communist journal.) ~~S~~ (U)

It is noted NY 694-S* advised that during this conversation, DENNIS insisted that a portable radio be turned on and that the information be conveyed to him by NY 694-S* in handwritten notes. After furnishing the information to DENNIS, the informant advised DENNIS destroyed both the handwritten notes and the SISKIND note in the fireplace. DENNIS nodded and indicated to NY 694-S* that he would discuss the matters conveyed to him by NY 694-S* with CG 5824-S* ~~S~~ (U)

Later on Monday, 8/18/58, NY 694-S* took PEGGY DENNIS for a drive in the automobile, leaving DENNIS and CG 5824-S* alone to further discuss matters pertaining to the SOLO operation. NY 694-S* and PEGGY DENNIS returned about noon, at which time it was indicated that the conversation between DENNIS and CG 5824-S* was completed for the time being. ~~S~~ (U)

It is noted NY 694-S* advised that while driving PEGGY DENNIS on the a.m. of 8/18/58, she commented that EUGENE DENNIS

~~S~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~

SECRET

NY 100-80641

"never talks to her" regarding the details of CP politics. S(U)

NY 694-S* briefly discussed with EUGENE DENNIS the fact that $2300 had been spent for the expenses of the last National Committee meeting out of the $10,000 that had previously been made available to NY 694-S* by ROBERT THOMPSON to hold as a reserve. S(U)

It was agreed by the informants and EUGENE DENNIS that NY 694-S* would not divulge to anyone that he had seen EUGENE DENNIS during the week end, and that he was not to tell [redacted] office worker at CP National Headquarters, that he had conferred with DENNIS. It was also agreed by DENNIS and NY 694-S* that any future contacts between DENNIS and the informants would be made through [redacted] by mail. DENNIS stated that he intended to return to NYC after Labor Day. S(U)

b6
b7C

Before DENNIS and the informants departed company, DENNIS gave to NY 694-S* some personal photographs of his grandchild and daughter-in-law that had been given to DENNIS by CG 5824-S*, the latter having received them in connection with the SOLO operation. DENNIS asked NY 694-S* to make copies of these photographs in the informant's personal dark room and to return them directly to him. S(U)

NY 694-S* and CG 5824-S* had lunch with EUGENE and PEGGY DENNIS and then departed from the Bar Harbor area for Boston, where they took a plane to NYC, arriving in New York on the evening of 8/18/58. S(U)

The above has been set out as a chronological summary of activity that took place during the period 8/15/58 to 8/18/58 when informants conferred with EUGENE DENNIS in Maine. Additional data and details of the conversations of CG 5824-S* and EUGENE DENNIS will be furnished to the Bureau by the Chicago Division. S(U)

CG 5824-S* intends to remain in NYC on 8/19, 20 and possibly 21, where he will be engaged in activities at CP National Headquarters, after which time he will return to Chicago. S(U)

For information.

FOSTER

SECRET

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) ~~(C)~~ (U)

DATE: August 25, 1958 ~~(C)~~ (U)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO [redacted] ~~(C)~~ (U)

SUBJECT: SOLO ~~(S)~~ (U)
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

SECRET

UTMOST CARE MUST BE USED IN HANDLING THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IN ORDER TO PROTECT THE IDENTITY OF THE INFORMANT. ~~(C)~~ (U)

b6
b7C

Reference is made to previous "SOLO" letters, in which information is set forth that [redacted] was in Moscow for the purpose of establishing a headquarters for the leadership of the Communist Party - USA in exile during the period of the underground operations of the Communist Party - USA. ~~(S)~~ (U)

CG 5824-S*, on August 7, 1958, orally furnished the information appearing on the following page to SA JOHN E. KEATING and Stenographer [redacted] This information was reduced to writing on August 22, 1958. ~~(S)~~ (U)

EX. PROC.

2 - Bureau (REGISTERED)
1 - New York (100-134637) (SOLO) (#7-5) (REGISTERED) ~~(C)~~ (U)
1 - Chicago

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(4)

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REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2, 4.2 2
DATE OF REVIEW 5/21/89

(U)

REC- 14

ENCLOSURE
REC- 14

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

[100-428091-53] ~~(C)~~ (U)

EX-139

21 ~~AUG 26~~ 8-29 1958

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
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INT. SEC.

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5 SEP 10 1958

DECLASSIFIED BY SP4BJA-MLB
ON 3-22-00
#906318

Slip
(Rev. 12-4-57)

Date 8/18/58

To

☒ Director

Att. A.H. BELMONT

FILE # 100-428091

Title SOLO

IS - C

☐ SAC
☐ ASAC
☐ Supv.
☐ Agent
☐ SE
☐ CC
☐ Steno
☐ Clerk

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3-11-00 BY SP4BJA-MLB
#906318

ACTION DESIRED

☐ Acknowledge
☐ Assign .... Reassign ....
☐ Bring file
☐ Call me
☐ Correct
☐ Deadline ....
☐ Deadline passed
☐ Delinquent
☐ Discontinue
☐ Expedite
☐ File
☐ Initial & return
☐ Leads need attention
☐ Open Case
☐ Return with explanation or notation as to action taken.

☐ Prepare lead cards
☐ Prepare tickler
☐ Recharge serials
☐ Return assignment card
☐ Return file
☐ Return serials
☐ Search and return
☐ See me
☐ Send Serials ....
to ....
☐ Submit new charge-out
☐ Submit report by ....
☐ Type

INT. SEC.

IMPORTANT - URGENT

☐ See reverse side

SAC R. D. AUERBACH RDA

Office Chicago

~~SECRET~~

[August 7, 1958]

Since my return from Russia, I learned from either EUGENE DENNIS or JAMES JACKSON in New York City during the week of July 20, 1958, that JOE STAROBIN was also in Moscow for the purpose of preparing a headquarters for the Communist Party - U leadership in exile. While STAROBIN was ostensibly in Europe f the purpose of writing a book, this was only a part of his assi ment and his other task was to make preparations for this headquarters in exile. ~~(S)~~ (U)

U.S.R.

I also learned at the same time that MAX WEISS made the decision not to go through with these plans for a headquart in Moscow. It is possible, however, that GIL GREEN may have ha something to do with this decision. ~~(S)~~ (U)

USA

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ON 3-22-00
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~~DATE OF REVIEW~~ 5/21/89

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ENCLOSURE

characteristic Hammarskjold touch.) He also hinted at establishment of U.N. observation machinery to check on obs[illegible]ance of these pledges and U.N. guara[illegible] of present frontiers in the Middle East.

¶ To facilitate withdrawal of U.S. and British troops, the U.N. Observation Group in Lebanon and the U.N. Truce Supervision Organization in Jordan should become permanent commissions not necessarily armed, which would "show the U.N. flag" in both countries and report any threats to their independence.

¶ To strike at one of the underlying causes of the political upheavals in the Arab world, there should be joint action by the Arab states and the U.N. in a far-ranging economic development program.

The Trip Wire. In drawing up his plan, Dag Hammarskjold had characteristically proceeded from the existing power realities in the Middle East. To begin with, he had to take into account Arab nationalism; he sought to encourage its legitimate development. He sought to create conditions of stability so that Britain and the U.S. might withdraw their troops while retaining their commercial access to the area. He recognized that while the West had no intention of securing its economic interests indefinitely by the overt use of force, neither did it intend to be deprived of those interests by force.

In the long run, the chief hope that the Middle East's welter of conflicting national purposes could peaceably be reconciled lay in the establishment of a set of ground rules that would restrict political change in the Middle East to orderly, nonviolent channels. In essence, what Dag Hammarskjold was proposing was acceptance of such a set of rules and the establishment of a kind of U.N. trip wire to sound the alarm whenever anyone showed a disposition to violate them.

Father & Son

In their tireless effort to determine how Soviet policy is made, Western diplomats are often in the position of anthropologists trying to reconstruct a dinosaur from the evidence of one jawbone. But when Nikita Khrushchev performed his clumsy about-face on the summit meeting last week, the reason was plain to see. He had been driven to it by Red China's Mao Tse-tung.

As has happened before, Khrushchev's cocky impetuosity had got him into trouble. In the days after the Iraqi coup, Nikita conducted his Mideast summit negotiations with the offhand decisiveness of a man who feels no need to consult anyone before he answers his mail. When Eisenhower's note proposing a U.N. summit conference arrived in Moscow, Khrushchev and some of his top aides were in conference with a group of visiting Austrians. "Will you excuse us?" said Nikita. "We have to draft a reply to Eisenhower's letter." In just 20 minutes, his acceptance note outlined, Khrushchev reappeared.

In his self-confidence, Khrushchev ignored the deep-seated hostility inside the Kremlin bureaucracy toward a summit meeting inside U.N.—a hostility clearly indicated by the fact that the first reactions of the kept Soviet press to the proposal were uniformly unfavorable. Worse yet, he obviously failed to keep in touch with Mao, whose journalistic mouthpieces, right up to the moment that Khrushchev accepted the proposal, were denouncing it as "deceptive," "ridiculous," "full of pitfalls."

Then came the flight to Peking—a journey that to gleeful Asians seemed to be Khrushchev's dutiful response to a hurry-up call from Mao. For four days, behind the ancient red walls of Peking's Imperial City, the two arbiters of the Communist world negotiated. When they emerged to [illegible]ke hands for the photographers, the [illegible]ing line had become the Moscow line as well.

The Crackdown. This was not the first time Mao Tse-tung had made himself felt in Moscow. For two years Communist specialists in the West have been speculating that Mao had something close to a veto over some aspects of Soviet policy. Such speculation began when the Poles and Yugoslavs—soon after the October revolt that brought Wladyslaw Gomulka to power in Warsaw—reported that Mao was pressuring the Soviets to follow a more liberal policy toward the satellites. Warsaw and Belgrade saw Mao as their best champion in the Kremlin.

At that point, Mao was talking big about "letting one hundred flowers bloom" —until the blooming flowers of self-criticism set off such disorder in his own garden that he had to call the whole thing off. From then on, Peking worked against Gomulka and Tito by attacking Yugoslav "revisionism" even more savagely than did the Russians themselves. But the Mao-is-tops theorists stuck to their theory, while reversing their field: now it was not Mao the liberal they cheered, but Mao the hard they feared.

The available pieces of jawbone are not enough to flesh out the skeleton on which that theory hangs. But there could be little doubt that Mao had vetoed the summit. Nor is there much question of a sharpening distinction between current Russian and Chinese approaches. Khrushchev's claim to "liberalism" is belied by Hungary and his earlier days in the Ukraine; but he has pragmatically responded to some of the pressures to "liberalize" Russian life.

Mao is cracking down ever harder, and systematically sealing up every tiny gap in the Bamboo Curtain. The foreign press colony is now almost nonexistent in Peking. In the past six months, nearly two score Chinese servants employed in foreign embassies in Peking (including even that of "comradely" Czechoslovakia) have been whisked off to jail. Last week Mao's government ruled that the embassies and foreign business concerns could no longer hire their own employees, must accept people sent to them by the State Labor Bureau.

Saber & Specter. Obviously, any breath of outside air is, in China's present stage, like too much oxygen. Adult Russians have known nothing but a Communist society for the past 40 years; among educated Chinese, the memory of the atmosphere and another kind of thought is only nine years old. On such people, Mao has to cinch the Marxist straitjacket tighter. He is less free to adopt the Russians' confident approach that "peaceful competition" will lead to ultimate Communist triumph. In the classic fashion of young dictatorships, Red China must rely on "the threat from abroad" as a prop to internal discipline.

All of this was no sign that Mao was now calling the tune in the Communist

Keystone

KHRUSHCHEV & MAO IN PEKING

LL INFORMATION CONTAINED
EREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
ATE 3-22-00 BY S/4 [illegible]
#906318

Let's keep in touch!

100-428091-52

ENCLOSURE

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

DATE: August 15, 1958

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46) (SUB B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Re Bureau teletype dated August 14, 1958, requesting submission of necessary data for preparation of certain charts.

The following is the itinerary for the "SOLO" operation showing the modes of travel, important persons contacted, and other activity:

4/24/58	:	Enroute via TWA Airlines from New York City to Paris, France.
4/25/58	:	Arrive Paris, France.
4/25-28/58	:	Enroute from Paris, France, to Brussels, Belgium.
4/28/58	:	Obtaining floating visa for Prague at the Czechoslovakian Embassy in Brussels.
4/29/58	:	Enroute via Sabina Airlines from Brussels, Belgium, to Prague, Czechoslovakia.
		Obtaining floating visa for Russia at Prague Czechoslovakia.
		Enroute via a Russian jet plane from Prague, Czechoslovakia, to Moscow, Russia.
		NICOLAI MATKOVSKY Met at Moscow Airport by NICOLAI DIMITROVITCH MATKOVSKY, Head of the North and South American Section of the International Department, Central Committee, Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

Russ. Lt

EX. PROC.

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REC- 59 100-428091-54

13 9 3
~~AUG 18~~ 1958

2 - Bureau (REGISTERED)
1 - Chicago

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DATE 3-22-00 BY SP4 BJA - MLB
#906314

EX-135

INT. SEC.

55 SEP 8 1958
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4/30/58 : Informal welcome to the USSR by V. P. TERESHKIN, Chief Deputy of BORIS PONOMAREV, Head of the International Department of the CCCPSU; NICOLAI MATKOVSKY and ALEXAI ANDREOVICH GRENCHENCO, of the International Department of the CCCPSU.

5/1/58 : Watched May Day Parade in Moscow on television (for security reasons).

5/1-20/58 : Informal discussions with MATKOVSKY, GRENCHENCO, SEMA KUZNETZOV, and YURI SERGEOVITCH IVANOV, all of the International Department of the CCCPSU. Prepared material on the Communist Party - USA and the economic situation in the United States for the CCCPSU. Also, side trips around Moscow, attending the ballet, movies, Lenin Museum, Gorki Museum, the Kremlin, and the agricultural exhibit in Moscow.

5/21-25/58 : Three formal meetings with leading members of the CCCPSU. In attendance were OTTO KUUSINEN, BORIS N. PONOMAREV, PETER N. POSPELOV, M. B. MITIN, and TERESHKIN, MATKOVSKY and IVANOV.

5/25/58 - 6/4/58: Meeting with BORIS PONOMAREV and NICOLAI MATKOVSKY, at which PONOMAREV stated that the CCCPSU agreed to send $200,000 to the Communist Party - USA from that time through December, 1958.

Meeting with (FNU) ROMANOVSKY (ph), one of the Secretaries of the Komsomol of the USSR.

6/4/58 : Enroute via "Red Arrow" train from Moscow to Leningrad.

6/4-8/58 : Visited the shipyard at Leningrad, where "The Lenin", an atomic icebreaker, is being constructed.

Visited a turbine factory, Petarhov (ph) Palace, the Winter Palace, the Hermitage Art Museum, and the Leningrad subway. Met with PETROV, First Secretary of the Leningrad organization of the Communist Party of the

Soviet Union in Smolny, the headquarters of the CPSU in Leningrad.

6/8-10/58 : Enroute by train from Leningrad to Kiev.

6/10-14/58 : Visited collective farms, an electronic instrument factory, and Ukrainian Art Gallery in Kiev.

6/14-15/58 : Enroute by plane from Kiev to Moscow.

6/15-16/58 : Enroute by plane from Moscow to Stalingrad.

6/16-20/58 : Visited battle fields, the tractor factory, an industrial exhibit, and the planitarium containing exhibits concerning the Sputniks. Visited a lock on the Don-Volga Canal. Observed the hydro-electric power station between Stalingrad and the Socialist city of Volzks (ph). Visited Volzks.

6/20/58 : Enroute to Sochi on the Black Sea.

6/20-24/58 : Vacation at Sochi.

6/24/58 : Enroute from Sochi to Moscow by plane.

6/25/58 : Made arrangements with ALEXAI GRENCHENCO at the Chinese Embassy in Moscow to go to China.
Russia

6/26-27/58 : Enroute from Moscow to Omsk, to Irkutsk via Russian jet plane, and from Irkutsk to Ulan Bator and Peking via a Chinese plane.

CHINA

6/27/58 : Greeted in Peking, China, by WANG Chia-hsiang, member of the Secretariat and Head of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China; LI Chi-hsin, Secretary of the International Liaison Department; TANG Ming-chao, LIN Tang, YU Chi-ying, of the International Liaison Department; and LIU Ning-yi and LI Chu-li, of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China; and HSIUNG Fu.

6/27/58 - 7/9/58: In Peking, China. Meetings with WANG Chia-hsiang.

Meeting with TENG Hsiao-ping, General Secretary of the Communist Party of China.

Meeting with LI Hsien-nien, Vice Chairman, Finance Minister, and Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

Meeting with KANG Sheng, member of the Political Bureau and Secretariat, and the person in charge of ideological work for the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

CHINA

Meeting with LIU Ning-yi, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, and an official in the International Federation of Trade Unions.

7/6/58 : Meeting with MAO Tse-tung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, and Chairman of the Government of China. (In Chicago letter dated 8/13/58, the date for the meeting with MAO Tse-tung is given as Sunday evening, 7/8/58. The correct date is Sunday evening, 7/6/58.)

7/9/58 : Enroute via Russian jet plane from Peking to Moscow.

7/9-12/58 : In Moscow, Russia. Meeting with an underground leader of the Communist Party of Cuba, whose identity was not disclosed.

Visited industrial exhibit in Moscow.

7/12/58 : Enroute from Moscow to Prague via a Russian jet plane.

7/12-17/58 : Enroute from Prague, Czechoslovakia, to Zurich, Switzerland, and from Zurich, Switzerland, to London, England.

7/17-20/58 : In London, England. Had discussions with JOHN and MAE WILLIAMSON.

7/20-21/58 : Enroute via TWA Airlines from London, England, to New York City.

~~TOP SECRET~~

2 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Thornton

September 2, 1958

BY COURIER SERVICE

The Honorable
The Secretary of State
Washington 25, D. C.

DECLASSIFIED BY 5PVBJA.MLB
ON 3-22-00
#906318

My dear Mr. Secretary:

With regard to my previous communications, the last of which was dated August 1, 1958, I thought that you would be interested in the following additional information relative to discussions between leading officials of Red China and an official representative of the Communist Party, USA. This information was received from sources which have furnished reliable data in the past.

While discussing the international situation, Mao Tse-tung, chairman of the Red Chinese Government, stated that Red China has the Formosan Army in its pocket

Other leading officials of Red China indicated that they are not worried about Formosa. They boasted that the imperialists are crazy if they trust the Chinese in Formosa. They said that not only the son of Chiang Kai-shek but all the Chinese people on Formosa are antagonistic toward the Americans. They also bragged tha they generally know in advance when agents or spies are coming into Red China but they only publicize the capture of one of these agents or spies when it serves them politically.

The Chinese officials continued that American military personnel mistreat the people on Formosa and go crazy in regard to security regulations. They stated tha

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100-3-81
(1) - 100-428091 (Solo)

SEE NOTE ON YELLOW PAGE 2

WCT:med 59

YELLOW DUPLICATE
SEP 2 - 1958
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100-4280

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46 SEP 4 19

The Honorable
The Secretary of State

people from Formosa have come to them and told them about incidents which took place on Formosa. As an example of the mistreatment of people on Formosa by the Americans, they stated that there are separate swimming places for the Americans and for the Chinese. They continued that the Americans killed some Chinese for swimming in a restricted area. They stated that all of these things are creating a feeling in Formosa which will rise like a storm at an opportune moment.

In view of the extremely sensitive nature of the sources of our information, it is requested that the contents of this communication be afforded the most careful security and its use restricted to a need-to-know basis.

The foregoing is also being furnished to the Honorable Richard M. Nixon, The Vice President; the Honorable Gordon Gray, Special Assistant to the President; and the Attorney General.

Sincerely yours,

NOTE ON YELLOW:

See memo Baumgardner to Belmont dated 9-2-58, captioned "Solo, IS-C," WCT:med.

This memorandum classified "~~Top Secret~~" since it contains information from a most valuable informant. Unauthorized disclosure of this information could easily jeopardize our informant, thereby considerably weakening our coverage of the Communist Party, USA, which could possibly result in grave damage to the national defense.

~~TOP SECRET~~

1 - Mr. Thornto
- Liaison

100-3-81

Date: September 2, 1958

To: Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence
Department of the Army
The Pentagon
Washington 25, D. C.

Attention: Chief, Security Division

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

DECLASSIFIED BY SP4BJA.ll
ON 3-22-06
#906318

The following information relative to recent discussions between leading officials of Red China and an official representative of the Communist Party, USA, has been received from sources which have furnished reliable data in the past.

While discussing the international situation, Mao Tse-tung, chairman of the Red Chinese Government, stated that Red China has the Formosan Army in its pocket.

Other leading officials of Red China indicated that they are not worried about Formosa. They boasted that the imperialists are crazy if they trust the Chinese in Formosa. They said that not only the son of Chiang Kai-shek but all the Chinese people on Formosa are antagonistic toward the Americans. They also bragged that they generally know in advance when agents or spies are coming into Red China but they only publicize the capture of one of these agents or spies when it serves them politically.

100-428091

SEE NOTE ON YELLOW PAGE 2

① - 100-428091 (Solo)

WCT:med
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~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence

The Chinese officials continued that American military personnel mistreat the people on Formosa and go crazy in regard to security regulations. They stated that people from Formosa have come to them and told them about incidents which took place on Formosa. As an example of th mistreatment of people on Formosa by the Americans, they stated that there are separate swimming places for the Americans and for the Chinese. They continued that the Americans killed some Chinese for swimming in a restricted area. They stated that all of these things are creating a feeling in Formosa which will rise like a storm at an opportune moment.

In view of the extremely sensitive nature of the sources of our information, it is requested that the contents of this communication be afforded the most careful security and its use restricted to a need-to-know basis.

The foregoing is also being furnished to the Honorable Richard M. Nixon, The Vice President; the Honorable Gordon Gray, Special Assistant to the President; the Honorable John Foster Dulles, Secretary of State; and the Attorney General.

1 - Director of Naval Intelligence

1 - Office of Special Investigations
Air Force

NOTE ON YELLOW:

It is noted that to date, we have not disseminate information obtained from our Solo operation to the intellig agencies of the Armed Forces. However, in view of the dire interest which those agencies have in the above information, felt that it should be disseminated to them at this time.

This memorandum classified ~~"Top Secret"~~ since it contains information from a most valuable informant. Unauthorized disclosure of this information could easily jeopardize our informant, thereby considerably weakening ou coverage of the Communist Party, USA, which could possibly in grave damage to the national defense.

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Thornton

September 2, 1958

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable Gordon Gray
Special Assistant to the President
Executive Office Building
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Gray:

DECLASSIFIED BY SP4BJA-MLB
ON 3-22-00 #906318

With regard to my previous communications, the last of which was dated August 1, 1958, I thought that the President and you would be interested in the following additional information relative to discussions between leading officials of Red China and an official representative of the Communist Party, USA. This information was received from sources which have furnished reliable data in the past.

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100-3-81
① - 100-428091 (Solo)

100-428091

SEE NOTE ON YELLOW PAGE 2

59
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YELLOW DUPLICATE
SEP 2 - 1958
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MAIL ROOM ☐

Honorable Gordon Gray

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Sincerely yours,

NOTE ON YELLOW:

See memo Baumgardner to Belmont dated 9-2-58, captioned "Solo, IS-C," WCT:med.

This memorandum classified "~~Top Secret~~" since it contains information from a most valuable informant. Unauthorized disclosure of this information could easily jeopardize our informant, thereby considerably weakening our coverage of the Communist Party, USA, which could possibly result in grave damage to the national defense.

~~TOP SECRET~~

1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Thornton

September 2, 1958

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable Richard M. Nixon
The Vice President
Washington 25, D. C.

DECLASSIFIED BY SP4B5A-MLB
ON 3-22-00
#906318

Dear Dick:

With regard to my previous communications, the last of which was dated August 1, 1958, I thought that you would be interested in the following additional information relative to discussions between leading officials of Red China and an official representative of the Communist Party, USA. This information was received from sources which have furnished reliable data in the past.

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100-3-81
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SEE NOTE ON YELLOW PAGE 2
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MAIL ROOM ☐

Honorable Richard M. Nixon

people from Formosa have come to them and told them about incidents which took place on Formosa. As an example of the mistreatment of people on Formosa by the Americans, they stated that there are separate swimming places for the Americans and for the Chinese. They continued that the Americans killed some Chinese for swimming in a restricted area. They stated that all of these things are creating a feeling in Formosa which will rise like a storm at an opportune moment.

In view of the extremely sensitive nature of the sources of our information, it is requested that the contents of this communication be afforded the most careful security and its use restricted to a need-to-know basis.

The foregoing is also being furnished to the Honorable Gordon Gray, Special Assistant to the President; the Honorable John Foster Dulles, Secretary of State; and the Attorney General.

Sincerely,

NOTE ON YELLOW:

See memo Baumgardner to Belmont dated 9-2-58, captioned "Solo, IS-C," WCT:med.

This memorandum classified "~~Top Secret~~" since it contains information from a most valuable informant. Unauthorized disclosure of this information could easily jeopardize our informant, thereby considerably weakening our coverage of the Communist Party, USA, which could possibly result in grave damage to the national defense.

~~TOP SECRET~~

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Thornton

The Attorney General September 2, 1958

Director, FBI

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

DECLASSIFIED BY SP4BJA MLB
ON 3-22-00
#906318

With regard to my previous communications, the last of which was dated August 1, 1958, I thought that you would be interested in the following additional information relative to discussions between leading officials of Red China and an official representative of the Communist Party, USA. This information was received from sources which have furnished reliable data in the past.

While discussing the international situation, Mao Tse-tung, chairman of the Red Chinese Government, stated that Red China has the Formosan Army in its pocket.

Other leading officials of Red China indicated that they are not worried about Formosa. They boasted that the imperialists are crazy if they trust the Chinese in Formosa. They said that not only the son of Chiang Kai-shek but all the Chinese people on Formosa are antagonistic toward the Americans. They also bragged that they generally know in advance when agents or spies are coming into Red China but they only publicize the capture of one of these agents or spies when it serves them politically.

The Chinese officials continued that American military personnel mistreat the people on Formosa and go crazy in regard to security regulations. They stated that people from Formosa have come to them and told them about incidents which took place on Formosa. As an example of the mistreatment of people on Formosa by the Americans, they stated that there are separate swimming places for the Americans and for the Chinese. They continued that the Americans killed some Chinese for swimming in a restricted area. They stated that all of these things are creating a feeling in Formosa which will rise like a storm at an opportune moment.

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-3-81-8336

100-428091

NOT RECORDED
126 SEP 3 1958

YELLOW DUPLICATE
SEP 2 - 1958
MAILED

100-3-81

SEE NOTE ON YELLOW PAGE 2

① - 100-428091 (Solo)

~~TOP SECRET~~

WCD:med (7)

Tolson
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Belmont
Mohr
Nease
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
Clayton
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐

51 SEP 4 1958

The Attorney General

In view of the extremely sensitive nature of the sources of our information, it is requested that the contents of this communication be afforded the most careful security and its use restricted to a need-to-know basis.

The foregoing is also being furnished to the Honorable Richard M. Nixon, The Vice President; the Honorable Gordon Gray, Special Assistant to the President; and the Honorable John Foster Dulles, Secretary of State.

NOTE ON YELLOW:

See memo Baumgardner to Belmont dated 9-2-58, captioned "Solo, IS-C," WCT:med.

This memorandum classified "~~Top Secret~~" since it contains information from a most valuable informant. Unauthorized disclosure of this information could easily jeopardize our informant, thereby considerably weakening our coverage of the Communist Party, USA, which could possibly result in grave damage to the national defense.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: September 2, 1958

FROM : MR. F. J. BAUMGARDNER

SUBJECT: SOLO IS-C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3-22-00 BY SP4BJA-MLB
#906318

Tolson
Boardman
Belmont
Mohr
Nease
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

Solo is code name for operation involving CG 5824-S as official liaison representative between Communist Party (CP), USA, and Soviet Union and Red China.

Certain highlights of information as obtained from our informant have been previously disseminated to Vice President Nixon, Honorable Gordon Gray, Special Assistant to the President, Secretary of State and the Attorney General by memoranda July 24, 25, 31 and August 1, 1958. Additional dissemination has been withheld pending forthcoming briefing of Cabinet by Director unless information appears to be of such urgency that its dissemination should not be held up.

It is noted that a portion of the information as obtained by our informant pertains to the attitude of Red China toward Formosa and indicated that Red China is not worried about Formosa. In view of the current international situation, it is felt that this information should be promptly disseminated.

ACTION:

There are attached for your approval appropriate communications to Vice President Nixon, Honorable Gordon Gray, Special Assistant to the President, Secretary of State and the Attorney General under a "Top Secret" classification which contains the information reflecting the attitude of Red China toward Formosa.

WCT

we should pass this on to the military also

dwl 9/2

Enclosures sent 9-2-58
100-428091
1 - 100-3-81 (CPUSA, International Relations)
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Thornton
WCT:med
(5) med

REC- 13 100-428091-55

12 SEP 4 1958

5-WCT

EX-

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-3-81

55 SEP 9 1958

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

DATE: 9/3/58

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO [redacted]

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

b6
b7C

UTMOST CARE MUST BE USED IN HANDLING THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IN ORDER TO PROTECT THE IDENTITY OF THE INFORMANT.

CG 5824-S*, on August 25, 1958, made available to SA JOHN E. KEATING several Dictaphone memo belts, which were transcribed by Stenographer [redacted] This transcription is located in Chicago file [redacted]. The information on the following pages, which pertains to a meeting with ROBERT THOMPSON, is contained in this transcription.

2 - Bureau (REGISTERED)
1 - New York (100-134637) (SOLO) (#7-5) (REGISTERED)
1 - Chicago

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DATE 3-22-00 BY SP4BJA-MLB
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REC- 15 100-428091-56

EX-138 21 SEP 4 1958

Belmont
Thornton

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59
55 SEP 10 1958

August 25, 1958

MEMBER OF NY

After the meeting of the Resident National Executive Committee of the Communist Party - USA on Tuesday, August 19, 1958, ROBERT THOMPSON asked whether I would have dinner with him and then spend a few hours with him after dinner and before he goes to meet some people. He said that he had a number of things that he wanted to discuss with me. I agreed and we left the National Office and went to some kind of a joint, a saloon, called, I believe, Donlan's or Donovan's, on 28th Street between Broadway and Fifth Avenue in New York City.

USA

First of all, THOMPSON said that he knows that I was abroad, although EUGENE DENNIS did not say that it was I. He asked me if I would want to talk to him a little about some of the problems. I told him what GENE DENNIS had told me, that in the very near future there would be an official meeting and I would give a report at that meeting. USA LEADER OF C.P.

I gave him a brief resume, emphasizing, of course, his role in the Communist Party - USA. That is, that the chief Parties in the Communist International consider the present leadership of the Communist Party - USA a stable leadership and the leadership of the Party. Also, that the Russians will not support any ultra-Left group or any other faction. Further, that he, as well as WILLIAM Z. FOSTER and EUGENE DENNIS, are considered a basic part of this new American anti-revisionist leadership.

LEADER IN C.P. USA

We did not go into any detailed discussion. I just gave him a sketch of some of the important political thinking and deferred further discussion. He asked me some questions about the Yugoslav situation. He asked how the Russians reconciled their attitude in 1954, 1955, 1956, etc., with the present attitude toward Yugoslavia. He asked, Isn't it sort of an abrupt turnabout? How do they explain it away? I told him that I could not speak for the Russians. The Russians said that they had nothing to lose. They thought that they could test TITO and reach some agreement with him over the years. While it was a good try, it failed.

After this brief discussion about international affairs, I told THOMPSON that I have a few practical matters to take up with him. I asked him what he did with my communication regarding the convention of the Communist Party of Uruguay. He informed me that a telegram was sent to the Communist Party of Uruguay.

I gave him the address of the Preparatory Committee for the World Youth Congress in Vienna. He was told a little about

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DATE 9-22-00 BY SP4BJA-MLB
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this World Youth Congress. I also told him that they want a list of youth organizations and asked if he would undertake to send this list. He replied that if I would give him the address, he would do this. I was glad to get rid of this task and gave the address to him. I did not give him any report on my discussion with ROMANOVSKY.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

REC-15

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

DATE: August 19, 1958

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46)(SUB B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

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UTMOST CARE MUST BE USED IN HANDLING THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IN ORDER TO PROTECT THE IDENTITIES OF THE INFORMANTS.

The information on the following pages was furnished by CG 5824-S* during the period between July 22, 1958, and August 7, 1958, to SA JOHN E. KEATING and Stenographer [redacted] [redacted] This fifteenth letter contains information concerning that part of the "SOLO" operation dealing with visits to places and institutions in and around Peking, China. It also contains comments of CG 5824-S* on the Communist Party of China, information pertaining to individuals in China, and the conclusion of the trip to China.

[redacted] NY FORMER CP MEMBER

MRS

It is possible that the people in China whose last name is [redacted] are [redacted] The Bufile for [redacted] [redacted] is 100-46895. Chicago files reflect that the home address of [redacted] was [redacted] Avenue, New York City, while she was attending [redacted] from 19[redacted] to 19[redacted] Her father, [redacted] was a banker, and she came from a wealthy family. [redacted] [redacted] has a Ph.D from [redacted] and in 1940 he was working as a [redacted] at [redacted] in [redacted] had an uncle, [redacted], who was a [redacted] at [redacted].

FORMER C.P. MEMBER

EX-101 REC-15

100-428091-57

W.C

2 - Bureau (REGISTERED)
1 - New York (100-134637)(SOLO)(#7-5)(REGISTERED)
1 - Chicago

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[redacted]

Brannigan

O.B. (re Israel Epstein)

file retained in 1243 W&T

21 1958

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August 19, 1958

I. PLACES VISITED IN AND AROUND PEKING

A. Ming Tombs Reservoir

I went to the opening of a reservoir called Ming Tombs Reservoir. It is outside Peking, and is near the burial place of the Ming dynasty. There were thousands of troops quartered there in tents. Thousands of people, including the Army, helped to build this reservoir. They had been working on it day and night since November, 1957, in order to complete it before the rainy season in July and August. The troops participated in the ceremonies as a part of the builders of the reservoir. One of the Generals in command marched with the civilian dignitaries. I was told that the Army helps to build railroads and factories, since they might as well utilize them, even though they are in uniform. They have such centralized control that they can utilize everything in a military or semi-military fashion, including the labor force. They admit that they still have forced labor camps, although I do not have any information concerning them.

CHINA

CHOU En-lai spent nearly two weeks working and pushing a wheelbarrow at this reservoir. I saw photographs in the paper depicting this. The Chinese comrades told me that when CHOU En-lai arrived at the reservoir, the Chief Engineer and others thanked the leadership for visiting the reservoir. CHOU En-lai replied that they were not there as leaders, but merely as Chinese citizens in order to participate in the construction. He said, We are all equals. They described how he broke in on the job in the same manner as the others, ate the same foods, sang songs they sang, and received no special favors.

9 TAI TING CHANG, PEKING, CHINA

Practically every leader in the Communist Party of China is going through this type of thing. The wife of TANG Ming-Chao, of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, has been on a farm for six months. She was sent there by the Party. He is taking care of their two children. There are similar examples. The leadership of the Communist Party of China wants everyone in the leadership to live with the people and to act like them. I believe that they are going through this stage, at the inspiration of MAO Tse-tung, in order to maintain the idea that they are a part of the people and are not a bureaucracy. The Russians used to do this. They did manual labor on off-days. "Sabotniks" (ph) means that you give free labor. Everybody had to do it in Russia. I did it. After the revolution, LENIN went through this also. Now, they are doing it in China.

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B. Visit to a Co-Operative Farm

I visited a co-operative farm, which was about a two-hour ride from Peking. This visit was made to allow me to talk with the Party Chairman, the Farm Committee, the village authorities, etc. Those who work on co-operative farms live in fenced-in villages. The farm we visited has 1,500 working members. They have opened fifty new wells and all these wells are equipped with electric motors to pump water for irrigation purposes. They have not done this before. They have made rice paddies and raised other grain. They have experimental rice and other grain in special plots. They were building a new pig sty. They want to buy machines and build more schools. They are opening a few schools in China, and there was a high school in this co-operative. So far, the standards of living have not increased. They are very low.

The Party leadership on the farm is very young. The Party sent these young leaders into the farm. The Chairman of the farm was raised in this particular area. The Chairman of the Party on the farm was sent into the farm. The Central Committee is sending people to the rural areas. They are also sending Rightists to the rural areas, with a proviso that they cannot have any leading position. They are bringing peasants in in order to teach them farming.

They are removing private burial grounds, particularly in the rural areas. They give notice to the relatives to remove the bodies. However, if the relatives do not do this, the Government does. Thus, they play up to the sentiments of the people and do it differently than the Russians, who would merely destroy the cemeteries without saying anything to anyone.

In the Peking area, we saw very few tractors on the farms. There is very little motorized transportation in the rural areas or in the city, for that matter. The bulk of the transportation is still with animal power -- a mule and a donkey hitched to the same cart. They carry everything in these carts. They carry what the Russians would put in a two-ton truck, and what Americans would put in a one-ton truck. They also transport articles in trailers and hitch these trailers to bicycles.

Practically everything is done with 99% human labor power. But they have the people organized. They are industrious. While the people are organized and are enthusiastic in Russia, they are not organized as the Chinese are. The Party leadership has the Chinese organized to the nth degree. No one is permitted to be idle in China. Unlike the Russians, the Chinese took us to the bad places, as well as the good places. They were not afraid.

to take us to places where people live in poverty.

C. Visits to the Industrial Center in East Peking

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China plans to turn Peking into an industrial city so that they can have a larger proletarian base than they have had up to now.

In East Peking, there are scores of new factories. Around these factories, they establish communities with new apartment buildings with central heating, schools, palaces of culture, etc. Not far from this area, they have laid out new roads, tree-lined streets, and a modern concrete highway leading from the center of the city to the Eastern section. The plan is to establish an industrial area and to have hundreds of thousands of new industrial workers who will make up the backbone of the Party.

We visited a huge factory in the Eastern part of Peking. Radio tubes and electric equipment are manufactured here. The technical expert had just returned from Moscow and thought that I was a Russian. This factory was completely equipped with Russian equipment.

The factory was divided into three gray brick buildings, each of which had a large smoke stack. There were three tanks in front of the factory. To work in the electronic factory, a high school education is required. The average age of people in the electronic factory is 24. There were no other factories immediately adjacent to this one, but there were other electronic factories in the area.

We also visited a textile factory. It is a reddish-brown brick building and equipped with Chinese machinery. Most of the machinery was made in Shanghai, although some of it was made in and around Peking. Most of the machinery was automatic or semi-automatic. The average age of the workers in this factory is 22, and they are chiefly women.

D. Observations on the City of Peking

They are building new Embassies in the diplomatic area, which is not too far from the industrial area of East Peking.

We travelled along the Street of Perpetual Peace, which has recently been widened. No building less than five or six stories can be built on this street. They are erecting a new building for the Trade Ministry. They are also building apartments and offices. They have also built a new canal, which runs through a part of the city and is used partly for irrigation purposes. It is not too far from the International Liaison Department compound in the Western part of the city. They have also built new hospitals along the street of Perpetual Peace.

They have opened up some of the old palaces. They are not trying to restore these palaces as the Russians have done. However, they are saving some of them in order to tie up present history with the ancient history of China. Many Governmental agencies are housed in compounds or old palaces. The Government agencies build apartment buildings for their personnel, just as the industries do.

They have built gymnasiums and auditoriums in order to involve the youth in sports. Only in rare cases do they use machinery. While the Russians probably use more cranes than Americans, it is almost totally hand labor in China and they do a pretty efficient job. We have a tendency to under-estimate them because of the lack of machinery. While they have very little machinery, they are obtaining and building more. They boasted about building a 20,000-ton ship, and 90% of the labor is by hand. They organize and mobilize labor.

While Peking is still not the most productive area, they have increased electrical power and irrigation. While I saw great damage to building material in Russia, I saw none in China. They organized the people to kill flies, rats and sparrows because they were eating the grain. They use every foot of soil. They have really organized the people for production.

II. COMMENTS ON THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF CHINA AND CHINA

China is a very serious enemy. I would not have believed it if I had not seen it with my own eyes. They claim that they have twelve million Party members, and twice as many members in the Young Communist League.

The Chinese are receiving all the aid they request from Russia. All they have to do is ask. They said that not only do the Russians send them machinery for the factories, but they even put in lawns around the factories. One of the largest hospitals in Peking is a Soviet hospital. I was also told that the Russians are now building a new Embassy for the Chinese in Moscow. It is in the newer section of the city near the University of Moscow. It is said to cost over a million dollars, and is a gift from Russia to China.

The Russians have paid a big price to get the support of the Chinese and they are getting this support. The Chinese take the lead in all ideological battles. For example, MAO Tse-tung actually introduced the Twelve-Party Declaration at the Conference in Moscow. The Chinese have given leadership in the struggle against revisionism. This is connected with the internal situation in China as it existed about a year ago. While the Chinese have now consolidated their position, they had to use sharp methods and a lot of terror, both ideological and practical terror, in order to once again take hold of the leadership. I do not mean to minimize the hold the Chinese Communists have upon the Chinese people or to minimize the importance and strength of the Communist Party of China.

I got the impression, however, that the Chinese want to work things out on their own instead of always being dependent upon the Russians. I believe this to be true, even though the Chinese kept repeating that the Russians gave them everything. While they endorse the policy of co-ordinating or meshing the economies of the various Socialist countries, they put China in a category of being, by nature, an industrial power. They say that some day they will be as big an industrial power as the Soviet Union and the United States. As long as they can gain something from it, they will take it on the chin, even from the Russians, while they are building and learning. They are united and at the present consider the Soviet Union as the leader.

Whatever has been said by commentators in the past about the Chinese and their influence in Asia, or that the Chinese look upon certain areas as their preserve, is true. They can reach Asiatic people easier than Russia, and they do this. The Russians are white and are looked upon with suspicion in some Far East countries. The Chinese play their role in these countries.

The Chinese talked about Burma and said that an American expert went to Burma, and told them that the native cotton could not be used with American machinery. The Chinese were then asked to go into Burma. The Chinese sent experts to Burma and told them that China could supply the machinery and they could use their own cotton. The Chinese told the Burmese that they were satisfied just to sell the machinery and that they were interested in the independence of the Burmese. The Chinese told the Burmese that they are not like the Americans, who wanted to sell cotton as well as machinery. The Chinese use the argument that the United States wants other countries to become completely dependent on them. China exports some machinery. The automobiles and machinery which are produced and exported by China create a good impression on the backward Asiatic people.

The Chinese knew a lot about Indonesia. They must have a lot of contacts in Indonesia. WANG Chia-hsiang, Head of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, and others told me that they were not surprised over developments in Indonesia. They said that when President SUKARNO was in China, he had talked with them. SUKARNO pointed to political differences and groupings, and stated why he can go so far and no further. The Chinese have promised a lot of aid to SUKARNO. Some of this aid will come from the Russians. The Chinese said that the Indonesian Communist Party is playing a most important role. The Indonesian Communist Party now has over two million members. In recent elections, they have captured some of the largest towns and cities in Indonesia. The Chinese are in contact with the Indonesian Communist Party. While the Communist Party of the Soviet Union probably has contact with the Indonesian Communist Party, I believe that the Chinese have closer contacts with the Communist Parties in the Far Eastern countries than the Russians do.

Note

The Chinese are not worried about Formosa. They were boasting that the imperialists are crazy if they trust the Chinese in Formosa. They said that not only the son of CHIANG Kai-shek, but all the Chinese people on Formosa are antagonistic toward the Americans. They stated that people from Formosa have come to them and told them about incidents which took place on Formosa. They stated that American military personnel mistreat the people on Formosa. They said that the Americans go crazy in regard to security regulations.

The Chinese cited an example of the mistreatment of people on Formosa. They said there are separate swimming places for the Americans and for the Chinese. The Americans killed some Chinese for swimming in a restricted area. They stated that all of these things are creating a feeling in Formosa which, at an opportune moment, will rise like a storm. They also bragged that they generally know in advance when agents or spies are coming into the country. They said that they only publicize the capture of one of these agents or spies when it serves them politically.

In Peking, they showed us schools which have been set up for overseas Chinese. They allow children of overseas Chinese to come to Peking to study. Theyprovide scholarships for them. They are interested in the youth and know that ancestrial ties are strong. They try to urge the overseas Chinese to send their youth to China for education. They have special hotels for overseas Chinese who want to visit China. They are getting hundreds of thousands of youth from many parts of the world to come back to China. As an inducement for overseas Chinese Capitalists to make investments in China, they will pay them interest as high as 7%.

There is a special place in the International Liaison Department compound which, in my opinion, is made up of overseas Chinese who are Communist Party members and who may work in the underground or as espionage agents, etc., in places where many Chinese are living. They also had a few Latin Americans in another guest house in the International Liaison Department compound. They arranged things so that we did not meet with these people.

The Chinese are not as formal as the Russians in many respects. This may be due to the fact that they have not been in power long enough. It may also be that events in countries such as Hungary have scared them. The leaders want to act as if they are a part of the people. They send Party functionaries and the highest leadership to work on farms and in factories. The highest leadership participates in hard manual labor, even if only for a show, from time to time. The Chinese discourage high living, but do have shindigs on special occasions. Often, they come dressed for meetings in shorts and sport shirts. One just never does this in Russia. The Chinese dress formally only when there is a very important function or a meeting with a top leader.

The Chinese consider it their duty to aid the Communist Party - USA. They said, We are a Party in power, and a Party which is in power must help Parties which work under Capitalism and are surrounded by imperialism. While the Russians say the same thing and recognize the duty to give international support, the Chinese are more enthusiastic about this than are the Russians. To some extent, they almost seem to be competing with the Communist Party of the Soviet Union to see which will receive allegiance. But for every practical reason, the Chinese will be loyal to the Russians and for every practical reason the Russians will not break with the Chinese.

The Chinese need everything they can get from the Russians. I think the Chinese could have broken from the Russians some years ago, but not now. China is obligated to Russia now. The Chinese have Russian planes and cars. Their buses are Russian-made. Their trucks are either Czech or Russian. Since Russia has supplied these things, the Chinese will stick with the Russians. The Russians are ready to supply them, since there are no ideological differences. There may be nationalistic differences and some antagonisms, but the Chinese have no other place to turn to.

There is a different interpretation now than there was in 1956, at the time MAO Tse-tung made his famous speech about contradictions and the famous statement "Let a Hundred Flowers Bloom -- Let a Hundred Thoughts Contend". The Russians were in trouble at that time and the Chinese thought that they were a little bit too crude in dominating the satellite states. It is also true that at that time the Communist Party of China was shaky. The rectification campaign explained by KANG Sheng proves this.

The Socialist camp, particularly the Chinese and the Russians, is seemingly united. They are more united now than they were two years ago. There is no question but that the Communist Party is in complete control in China. We have to be on the alert. We have to study their differences. We must find opportunities to widen a chasm. A crack should be turned into a big break.

When Poland revolted and wanted to break away from Russia, the sympathies of the Poles were with TITO. The Poles sent a delegation to the United States to engage in negotiations for trade. The United States haggled. The Chinese say the United States missed the boat in regard to Poland.

WLADYSLAW POLAND

RUSSIA

Incidentally, the Russians do not trust GOMULKA, according to NICOLAI MATKOVSKY (ph) and ALEXAI GRENCHENCO (ph), of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. They were glad that I did not go to Poland. The Soviet Union still talks with contempt for the Poles. In the meeting I had with the leading members of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in Moscow, one could see that the Russians hold the Poles responsible for creating this international criticism of the treatment of Jews in Russia. They charged that the Poles were in touch with the revisionists in the Communist Party - USA at the time of the revelations of the 20th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. Now they are convinced that JOHN GATES is meeting with persons from the Yugoslav Embassy. They think that the Yugoslavs may give GATES money to start a newspaper.

USA

The Chinese are still worried about Poland. They were glad when GOMULKA made the speech endorsing the action Hungary took against NAGY. Until the last moment, it was not known what Poland would do in regard to the execution of NAGY. I lived in the International Liaison Department compound and engaged in daily confidential discussions with people, so I know what their thinking is and how they think. They do not have too much faith in GOMULKA.

III. MANJA REISS

100-369444

The only former member of the Communist Party - USA I saw in China, outside of TANG Ming-chao and LIN Tang, was MANJA

REISS. The Chinese brought her to me. She is now about sixty years of age. She is working in the Chinese News Agency. She said she was in a lot of trouble in Russia and she was very ill. She said people questioned how she survived the period of the purge, especially the period before STALIN died. She said that she had been ready to commit suicide.

REISS B. APPROX 1898 CP MEMBER NK LOC.

CHINA MANJA [illegible]

MANJA stated that she made the remark to IRVING POTASH about suggesting to the Chinese that they invite her to China. She said that she thought at the time that he had not paid any attention to this remark, but he arranged for the Chinese to request her. She said she was sick when she arrived in China. The Chinese placed her in a hospital and later gave her the use of a house. They order medicine from England for her and only allow her to work a half day. She knows English and Russian, and is studying Chinese. The Chinese value her work and think highly of her. She said that she is comparatively happy in China, since she was unhappy in Russia. She stated, however, that she would do anything to return to the United States. I do not know what caused her to flee from the United States.

She gave me the following name and address for mailing purposes: [redacted] Peking, China.

100-331617 (not SI)

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IV. OTHER FORMER MEMBERS OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY - USA IN CHINA

MANJA REISS talked to me about ABE CHAPMAN. He is working on the "Peking Review", a weekly which has replaced "People's China". Arrangements were made for this publication to be sent to me c/o [redacted] at the Modern Book Store in Chicago. ILL.

ABE EMPLOYED BY PEKING REVIEW FORMERLY WROTE

ABE CHAPMAN has taken out Czechoslovakian citizenship and has changed his name to CHAPAK (ph). He used to write a column for the "Daily Worker" and the "Morning Freiheit" under the name of ARNOLD. He has his family with him in China. I do not know what caused him to leave the United States. The Communist Party - USA got him out of the United States during the underground period. He was originally from New York. He lived in Czechoslovakia for several years and did a lot of writing and studying there. They made him a member of the Academy of Science in Czechoslovakia. He took a two-year leave of absence from Czechoslovakia so that he could work in China.

There is a couple in China who were former members of the Communist Party - USA and are supposed to have lived in Chicago and in Czechoslovakia at one time. He was a physiologist

[redacted]
100-46895

[redacted]
100-412680
(SI)

and she was supposed to be a very wealthy woman. She is related to the owners of some wealthy Wall Street banking house. Their last name is [redacted]. The Chinese were having trouble with them. According to MANJA REISS and TANG Ming-chao, these people came to China full of enthusiasm, but have lost it. They became confused ideologically, but the Chinese have been very patient with them. The Chinese sent them to peace congresses and conferences of various societies dealing with problems regarding his profession, but they are very confused. The Chinese are not holding them. The wife still has money and a sister of the wife, who lives in New York, also is supposed to have made donations to the Communist Party - USA from money left to the wife out of an estate or something similar to an estate. The last word was that the sister is not giving the money to the Communist Party - USA because of the confusion in the Party.

40-16541
De Bellencourt
EMPLOYED BY C.P. OF CHINA

A person by the name of ISRAEL EPSTEIN is also in Peking. He is either a former resident of Great Britain or of the United States. He is an expert in English-Chinese translations. There are a number of Englishmen in Peking. They are used as translation specialists. The Chinese do a far better job of translating Party material from other countries than do the Russians. They have a number of Englishmen and Australians working for them.

CHINA
ENG
(SI)

b6
b7C

V. MEMBERS OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY - USA IN CHINA AND FUNDS FOR THE COMMUNIST PARTY - USA

100-334600
(SI)

100-408071
(SI)

[redacted] wife of MRS [redacted] and [redacted] supporters of the ultra-Left viewpoint in the Communist Party - USA, went to the Conference of the Women for Peace in Vienna, Austria, and obtained permission to go to China via Russia. They were in China during the latter part of June or the first part of July, 1958. The leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Communist Party of China would not meet with them.

USA

[redacted]
USA

As a result of statements made by [redacted] in regard to the financial situation of the Communist Party - USA, a collection was taken up among the former members of the Communist Party - USA who are now in China. A total of $120 was collected as a donation for "The Worker" or for the Communist Party - USA. These former members of the Communist Party - USA still consider themselves to be members of the Communist Party - USA and this money would be similar to membership dues. However, when I explained to the Chinese that [redacted] were supporters of an ultra-Left faction, the Chinese gave the former members of the Communist Party - USA a hint not to collect any more money. They were told that it was difficult to exchange the Chinese money into American dollars. They were also told that TANG Ming-chao would take the money with him to Stockholm, Sweden, and would send it to the Communist Party - USA from there. During the week of July 20, 1958, both EUGENE DENNIS and JAMES JACKSON told me that they did not know that [redacted] [redacted] had left the United States until after they had departed.

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b7C

Actually, TANG Ming-chao gave the $120 to me for either the Communist Party - USA or "The Worker". He also gave me $300 for the purpose of mailing back issues of "Political Affairs" and other publications of the Communist Party - USA to China. He also requested that from time to time I send books published in the United States which deal with China or Russia, such as JOHN GUNTHER's "Inside Russia". He also requested that I send from time to time important resolutions adopted by the Communist Party - USA. This material is to be sent to TANG Ming-chao, 9 Tai Chi Chang, Peking, China.

The denominations and serial numbers on this money given to me by TANG Ming-chao are as follows:

DENOMINATION	YEAR	BANK	SERIAL NUMBER
$100	1934C	Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis	H 03737581 A
$100	1934C	Federal Reserve Bank of California	L 07716594 A
$50	1950B	Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago	G 06608147 A
$10	1950A	Federal Reserve Bank of New York	B 70498162 C B 21846125 E B 06464293 E B 04248101 E B 15261672 B 43812307 E B 83004858 C B 28900214 E B 64806385 D B 96060509 C B 98625562 D B 21665313 E B 91589358 E
		Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond	E 99515925 A

DENOMINATION	YEAR	BANK	SERIAL NUMBER
$10	1950A	Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond	E 89984539 A E 12244227 B
		Federal Reserve Bank of Boston	A 28682044 B

The International Liaison Department of the Communist Party of China offered aid in any amount of money to the Communist Party - USA. I was told to name the amount and it would be received. I replied that I had no instructions from the Communist Party - USA in this regard. I was told that any time the Communist Party - USA needs financial help, it should let the Communist Party of China know and this help would be given.

VI. CONCLUSION OF THE TRIP TO CHINA

I had no time to arrange for a tour of China. A trip from Peking to Shanghai would have taken approximately seven to eight hours. Shanghai is supposed to be a city which was occupied by imperialists. The Chinese rebuilt Shanghai after the "liberation". They carried on a campaign to get the people to move out of Shanghai and the population was reduced by one-third. In the last few years, they have turned Shanghai into an industrial city, with the most modern plants. The population has been increased. They claim they have built a new shipyard there. The Chinese also wanted me to go to Manchuria and to Northwest China, but I could not do it.

The day before I left China, I wrote another letter addressed to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. I thanked them for their great comradely welcome and for the discussions they had with me. I named each leader with whom I talked. I said that our thinking has been confirmed by what we saw and I cited some so-called examples. As a sort of postscript to the letter, I thanked the comrades who are not on the Central Committee but who worked with me, including TANG Ming-chao, LIN Tang, and YU Chi-ying. I thanked them for making us feel comfortable and stated that I hoped that this would only be a beginning of our contacts.

MEMBER OF C.C. CHINA

Incidentally, YU Chi-ying was once a devout Christian. She learned the English language in a YWCA. She is one of the most active members of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

I was due back in Moscow on July 5, 1958, but the Chinese insisted that I stay for a few more days. The Chinese

Ambassador to Russia was in Peking, so they could not work through him. They finally sent a message to Moscow that unless it was absolutely imperative, I would stay in China until July 7 or 8, 1958. When a reply was not received for a day or two, the Chinese went ahead and prepared transportation for us so that we would be back in Moscow on July 5, 1958. A few days later, the Chinese contacted Moscow again and it was learned that the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union said that there were no objections to my staying in China a little longer. I was then supposed to leave China on July 8, 1958, but weather conditions delayed the jet flight until July 9, 1958.

Upon my return to Moscow from China, both ALEXAI GRENCHENCO and NICOLAI MATKOVSKY were anxious to learn the details of my meeting with MAO Tse-tung. They also said that whenever MAO is in Russia, he brings his own translator with him. They said that this translator is very poor and that he does not always give MAO the full significance and meaning of a conversation he is translating from Russian into Chinese.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: September 2, 1958

RDa/Oz

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46)(SUB B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Re Bulet dated June 6, 1958, enclosing a copy of the "Handbook on People's China". This item is enclosed herewith to the Bureau in compliance with the request set forth in referenced Bulet.

2 - Bureau (Encl. 1)(REGISTERED)
1 - Chicago

JEK/kw
(3)

Encl. retained in library of Chinese reference material
Room 2712 9-9-58 VER/DF

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3-22-00 BY SP4BJA MLB
#906314

EXP. PROC.

REC-21 100-428091-58

EX-138 5 SEP 4 1958
19

ENCLOSURE

59

77 SEP 10 1958

FBI
10:30 AM

INT. SEC.

IS-IIOF-EDIS
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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMEN'

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: 9/4/58

RD9/Cy

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46)(SUB B)

IIS-IIOF-EDIS
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CREATE 3/19/81
DELETE

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

UTMOST CARE MUST BE USED IN HANDLING THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IN ORDER TO PROTECT THE IDENTITY OF THE INFORMANT.

CG 5824-S*, on August 25, 1958, made available to SA JOHN E. KEATING several Dictaphone memo belts, which were transcribed by Stenographer [redacted] This transcription is located in Chicago file A/134-46-4589. The information on the following page is contained in this transcription. It pertains to a meeting with MARTIN YOUNG in New York City on Tuesday, August 19, 1958. on Security Index - 100-34616. Ag.

b6
b7C

CG 5824-S* orally advised SA KEATING on August 28, 1958, that he does not know the name of MARTIN YOUNG's [redacted] who is in Russia. CG 5824-S* also advised that NICOLAI MATKOVSKY (ph) and ALEXAI GRENCHENCO (ph), of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, had asked about the political thinking of MARTIN YOUNG. CG 5824-S* commented that the fact that MARTIN YOUNG's [redacted] was having difficulty in obtaining a pension probably means that she is not a member of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. The Communist Party of the Soviet Union would utilize the fact that she has a relative who is a current member of a Communist Party in another country to establish her reliability.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3-22-00 BY SP4BJB-MLB

2 - Bureau (REGISTERED) #906318
1 - New York (100-134637)(SOLO)(#7-5)(REGISTERED)
1 - Chicago

JEK/kw
(4)

REC- 93 1[illegible]-42[illegible]1-59

16 SEP 9 1958

105

INT. SEC.

59

in the national leadership, there will be sufficient votes to guarantee election. He said that he is sure that it can be done and that he does intend to take this up with other comrades in order to guarantee my election to the National Committee.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. Belmont ✓
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Nease
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C.Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

b6
b7C

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: 9/5/58

RDA/cnf

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46)(SUB B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

UTMOST CARE MUST BE USED IN HANDLING THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IN ORDER TO PROTECT THE IDENTITY OF THE INFORMANT.

CG 5824-S*, on August 25, 1958, made available to SA JOHN E. KEATING several Dictaphone memo belts, which were transcribed by Stenographer [redacted]. This transcription is located in Chicago file A/134-46-4589. The information appearing on the following page is contained in this transcription. It pertains to a meeting with JAMES JACKSON in New York City on Wednesday, August 20, 1958.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3-22-00 BY SP4BJA-MLB
#906319

2 - Bureau (REGISTERED)
1 - New York (100-134637)(SOLO)(#7-5)(REGISTERED)
1 - Chicago

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(4)

FBI
INTERNAL SECURITY SECT
REC 85

EX-105

100-428091-60

REC-85

1 cc encl. retained in Room 1843 unit

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13 SEP 8 1958

59

60 SEP 19 1958

August 25, 1958

JAMES JACKSON was on his vacation during the week of August 17, 1958. He came into New York City on August 20, 1958 in order to return the car which he had borrowed from my brothe We went into Madison Park and sat around for more than an hour. We talked about various things. I asked him if EUGENE DENNIS h talked to him about my trip. He replied that GENE DENNIS had n talked to him as yet. I answered, I thought he did. JACKSON said, Oh, he may have mentioned something about your travels, but he did not talk to me in any detail. So we talked a little about the world situation, the attitudes of certain Parties to the Communist Party - USA, etc. I could not at this moment wit draw from the discussion, since I had assumed that EUGENE DENNI had talked with JACKSON, because DENNIS told me that he had.

Then JIM JACKSON said that he believes that I ought t be a part of the National Committee of the Communist Party - USA He said that he had made this suggestion before the last mee of the National Committee, but that the comrades told him t wait until the October meeting of the National Committee. He said he is prepared to go in with this suggestion without my urging. I did not urge it, since he is the one who raised the question and he is the one who has suggested that I become a me ber of the National Committee. He said that since the Right wingers have left the National Committee, and since some of the ultra-Leftists will also undoubtedly leave the National Committ there is room on the National Committee for additional members. He said even with only the Right wing dropping away, he felt tha there is room for additions to the National Committee and that I would be a stabilizing force not only on the National Committee, but in Chicago, where there is a mixed up leadership.

JACKSON told me that he had fought against [redacted] as a member of the National Executive Committee.

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Previously, JACKSON had told my brother that he felt that I was one of the few comrades who was well acquainted with the international situation and he felt that I could make a con- tribution to the national leadership. I told JACKSON that I am sometimes in an embarrassing position because while I do represen the Communist Party - USA in its relations with other Parties, I have no real base. Therefore, I am not sure that we want to go into a battle right now for a position on the National Committee. That it might be necessary to wait until such time as the Part breaks up the war lord conception of each one controlling a province. I said that perhaps it might be better to mobilize first in order to guarantee that if I am suggested as a replace

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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[illegible] - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Thornton
1 - Administrative Division

SAC, Chicago (134-46 Sub B) September 3, 1958

Director, FBI (100-428091) PERSONAL ATTENTION

SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3-22-00 BY SP4 BJA-MLB
#906318

In connection with the captioned operation the Bureau feels that the outstanding contributions afforded to the success of this matter by CG 5824-S* and NY 694-S* are deserving of special recognition.

In this regard there is attached for the Chicago Office an appropriate letter addressed to CG 5824-S* and his wife under their true identities. You are to personally deliver this letter to the informant and afford him the opportunity to read it. This letter should then be brought back by you to the Chicago Office where it is to be retained in the safe.

Under no circumstances are you to relinquish control of this letter at any time.

A similar letter directed to NY 694-S* under his true identity is attached for the New York Office. This letter is to be handled personally by the SAC in accordance with the above instructions. After perusal by NY 694-S* the letter should be brought back by you to your office and retained in the New York Office safe.

In addition to the above the Bureau feels that the manner in which both of the above informants discharged their duties in connection with the Solo operation is deserving of recognition in the form of a cash award over and above their authorized reimbursement. At the time the above letters are delivered to these informants authority is granted herewith to furnish cash awards to these two informants in the amount of $1,000 each.

Any pertinent observations which you may have relative to the reaction of our informants to these letters and cash awards should be made available to the Bureau.

Enclosure
2 - New York (Enclosure) (100-134637)

REC-96 100-428091-61
Personal Attention
11 SEP 11 1958

EX-135

YELLOW: See memo Belmont from Baumgardner, 8/28/58, same caption.
WCT:med.

WCT:dlh
(9)

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MAILED 20
SEP 8 - 1958
COMM-FBI

RECD-READING ROOM
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Boardman
Belmont
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Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
Clayton
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy
W. C. Sullivan

MAIL ROOM ☐

SEP 12 1958

August 5, 1958

I. SEVEN QUESTIONS PRESENTED TO THE CCCPSU IN AN OFFICIAL LETTER FROM THE CPUSA

On or about May 7, 1958, I presented a letter to the CCCPSU in behalf of the CPUSA. It consisted of about 3½ single spaced, typed pages. The letter contained flowery greetings to the CCCPSU. It stated that this is the first time in a long time that the American Communist Party, through a representative, has made contact and is present in the Soviet Union. I said that this visit had aroused deep emotions and I was sure that if Comrade DENNIS and Comrade FOSTER and other comrades of the Secretariat of the CPUSA were present, they would extend their heartfelt greetings and would probably feel similar emotions as they watched the enthusiasm of the Soviet people following the leadership of the glorious Soviet Party and marching on the road of Communism, etc.

I repeated that I was bringing the greetings of FOSTER and DENNIS, the members of the Secretariat and also the comrades in prison who "extend the hand of proletarian internationalism through the bars and send you greetings." I also said that I was bringing special greetings from Comrade PAUL ROBESON. U.S

The letter explained that the lack of contact was not due to a lack of desire on the part of the leadership of the CPUSA. I stated in the letter that the American bourgeois has been doing everything possible to frustrate the establishment of our relationship and that the revisionists were their helpers. Under the false slogan of independence, the revisionists try to prevent the CPUSA from working with the CPSU.

The letter went on to state that the CPUSA had delivered some blows to the revisionists so that the political atmosphere has been cleared up. This made possible the contact with the CPSU. The letter also stated that the CPUSA would have liked very much to have greeted NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV on his elevation to the post of premier but in view of the various reactionary laws in the United States, the CPUSA cannot always express its feelings. Therefore, I am taking this occasion to congratulate NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV on becoming premier of the U.S.S.R. It should be noted that I added this last statement because one of the questions presented in the letter dealt with the cult of the individual.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3-22-00 BY SP4BJA-MLD
#906318

100-428091-62

ENCLOSURE

In the letter I emphasized the meaning of proletarian internationalism, stated that Marxism-Leninism is a universal thing and that the most experienced party, CPSU, is a symbol of Marxism-Leninism and can be of great help to the American Communist Party. I said that proletarian internationalism is anathema to the bourgeois and their agents, the revisionists such as GATES and others. I told them that the CPUSA was ready to discuss a number of problems and to exchange information.

A. Questions Presented to the CCCPSU on Behalf of the CPUSA

In the letter I stated that the following questions are not in final form but will serve to indicate what the CPUSA would like to discuss with the CCCPSU. (These questions may not be in the order in which they were originally presented to the CCCPSU.)

1.) What is the relationship between the parties?

2.) In regard to the Declaration of the 12 Communist Parties and the Manifesto signed by the 64 Communist Parties, why were there two separate manifestos?

3.) The question of a Party program and roads to Socialism.

4.) An explanation of the present economic and agricultural policies of the Soviet Union. For example, are the programs to decentralize industry and to abolish the machine tractor stations in agriculture being carried through successfully.

5.) An explanation of the expulsion of MOLOTOV, MALENKOV, KAGANOVICH and others. Since the revisionists questioned the correctness of the expulsion, what were some of their policies? What was their platform? The bourgeois as well as the revisionists say that whenever the CPSU fights an opposition or expels someone it never prints any documents or refers to any speeches of the opposition. Could you please explain what this group stood for.

The revisionists also charged that the cult of the individual is coming back. While I, of course, stated that I had observed the very opposite of this, I said that the revisionists use the demagogic argument that the elevation of Comrade NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV to the premiership, combined with the position of First Secretary of the CPSU, is a return of the cult of the individual.

6.) With regard to the current recession in the United States and the world economic situation, how will this effect the drive for peace and peaceful co-existence? What is the possibility of an agreement with the United States? What is the possibility of the spread of this economic crisis from the United States throughout the Capitalist world and what would be the subsequent influence, either peaceful or aggressive, upon American imperialism.

7.) In regard to the Jewish question, there is a charge that the Soviet Union is violating the Marxist-Leninist concept of the national question, particularly in its relationship to the Jews. While the leadership of the CPUSA does not believe this, nevertheless this is a very pertinent tactical question for us and we would like to discuss this question with you.

B. Conclusions of the Letter to the CCCPSU

In the closing part of the letter, I again repeated the greetings. I told them how nice it was to be in Moscow. I said that I had seen with my own eyes the fact that the cult of the individual is no more, that the people are following the Party, etc.

I told them that the CPUSA is having difficulties. I said that we are facing suppression and oppression and that we would like to get some material aid from the CPSU. I said that the CPUSA is in a dire financial condition. I did not raise any amounts with them. I know that this had to be discussed in general terms. I said that the Party is once again beginning to become a factor in the class struggle in the United States, particularly in regard to the fight for peace, in the fight to shift the burden of the economic recession upon the shoulders of the bourgeois, rather than upon the workers, farmers, etc. However, we are limited in our activity, in agitational work, because we do not have the financial means. I said the revisionists have sabotaged our income. This is why we have had to cut down on our activity although the possibilities are greater than ever before.

This was the essence of the letter. Each phrase and each word was weighed. It took several days to compose it. I waved the flag of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. It was necessary to use slogans in referring to Russia. One must not think, one must only repeat what has been said before, then you are safe.

II. PREPARATION FOR THE FORMAL MEETINGS WITH THE LEADERSHIP OF THE CPSU

While I was waiting for the meetings with the leadership of the CPSU, I was asked by NICOLAI DIMITROVITCH, head of the North and South American Section of the International Department of the CCCPSU, to give them a picture of the current situation both in the CPUSA and in the United States. With regard to the Party, I started with the 16th National Convention of the CPUSA and prepared about 80 pages of material. I had to explain why there was a delay in kicking the revisionists out of the CPUSA.

U.S.S.R

U.S.S.R.

NICOLAI or ALEXAI GRENCHENCO (phonetic) stated that the entire CPSU, beginning with the leadership, was hungry for information from the United States but chiefly about the CPUSA and its activities. They stated that they are always in demand for lectures about the inner situation in the CPUSA as well as the general situation in the United States in regard to economics, politics, etc. They said that they are constantly being asked to lecture in various schools, academies and at Party meetings. They said that they are hard put to lecture because of a lack of complete knowledge of the activities in the CPUSA and in the United States. NICOLAI stated that he had lectured at Gorki on the situation in the CPUSA. They admitted ignorance and a lack of knowledge of the details of the activities in the CPUSA. They said that TIM BUCK was in big demand as a lecturer while he was in Russia because he was somewhat acquainted with the activities in the CPUSA. CANADA

I was told that before I met with the Party leadership I had to prepare them--acquaint them with facts. Even those who would participate in the discussions should be given some documents and the rest of the Central Committee of the CPSU should be acquainted with the situation in the CPUSA and in the United States.

In this document of some 80 pages, I said, in a formal style, that I was bringing greetings from the CPUSA and pointed out why the CPUSA had not been in personal contact with the CPSU. I said that the CPUSA had delivered the first blows against revisionism and explained why certain things happened as they did and why the leadership of the CPUSA could not get rid of revisionism before. I pointed out the effect of the Jewish question in the Soviet Union and the effect of the revelations of the 20th Congress of the CPSU on the CPUSA. I told them that it was not enough for the CPUSA to merely pass resolutions since the Party could have been split and 90% of the membership lost. I pointed out that the revisionists presented a danger in that they almost took over the CPUSA and the "Daily Worker" and explained how the "Daily Worker" became defunct.

I had saved a few notes from my last conversation with EUGENE DENNIS and used them in the preparation of this report to the CCCPSU. I told them what had happened at the February meeting of the National Committee of the CPUSA and what has happened since. I gave them a description of the so-called peace movement of the CPUSA. They had received a letter on the peace movement in the CPUSA, which had been sent to all districts of the CPUSA and had been signed by ARNOLD JOHNSON. I referred to this document. I had to borrow from them the proceedings of the 16th National Convention and the resolutions of this convention of the CPUSA since most of the material I had mailed in advance did not arrive. Just before I left Russia to return to the United States two copies of PAUL ROBESON's book, "Here I Stand," which he had autographed for me, arrived in Russia and I was told that one copy would be given to NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV.

They wanted me to give them the identities, insofar as I could, of all the members of the National Committee of the CPUSA and the attitude of these people in regard to the struggle in the Party. They wanted to know who are pro-Party people, who are the revisionists, who are the so-called ultra-Leftists and how these people vote at meetings. They asked me to explain the Constitution of the CPUSA. They asked what is meant by the right of dissent. They asked if this is a violation of democratic centralism and said that we are the only Communist Party in the world with this modified concept of democratic centralism. I said that future conventions would change this.

They asked me other organizational questions and questions about the Negro and labor movement, for example the merger of the AFL-CIO, etc. They have a pretty good idea of the labor movement in the USA. They asked about the relationship of the CPUSA to the Latin American Communist Parties. I told them that I had gone to Mexico to meet with the leadership of the CP of Mexico and they thought that this was a very good idea. I gave them a report on Latin America. I told them about ABE MAGIL's trip to Mexico. I told them about the meeting I had attended in New York City in which we dealt with the Cuban situation. I told them that the CPUSA wanted to raise some funds for the CP of Guatemala. They knew very little about the CP of Puerto Rico since they are out of touch with it.

They asked me about the economic situation in the United States. I prepared a 14 page typewritten document describing the economic situation in the United States on the basis of information from American magazines and AFL-CIO employment statistics which I had brought with me. They asked me for more information. They wanted to know about the role of the CPUSA in the economic situation in the United States and sent me an outline which NICOLAI and B. N. PONOMAREV, head of the International Department of the CCCPSU, had prepared. YURI IVANOV translated the outline for me. Later I prepared still another document about the struggles of the CPUSA in regard to the American working class during the current recession.

B. APPROX. 1906
U.S.S.R.

This is why they were interested in the economic situation. They told me that they are having a very big debate in their own leading circles, including their scientific institution, as to the depth and the character of the economic recession in the United States. Some were of the opinion that this current recession is only a repetition of the 1953-54 recession in the United States. But most of the outstanding economists in Russia, including VARGA, were of the opinion that this is a real cyclical crisis in the United States. They said that they were not yet ready to measure the depth of this recession or its possible effects or its influences upon the rest of the world, but they felt that it is quite different from the recessions of 1948-49 and 1953-54 and that it is a vital question.

Incidentally, a meeting with the economists in the Academy of Economy and Political Science was arranged for me so that we could engage in a debate and an exchange of opinions. However, this meeting never took place because I was rushed out of Russia upon my return from China probably because the Russians were aware of the pending developments in the Middle East.

They were very impressed with the information I furnished them. While ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG gives the Russians information in regard to meetings of the National Committee, CPUSA, he does not know all the details concerning the meetings of the National Executive Committee and the Foreign Affairs Committee of the CPUSA. While TRACHTENBERG gives them limited information, they are interested in details. I must have given them over 100 pages of such details. All of it was in conformity with known facts in the event that they check or double-check. Some of the ideas were those of DENNIS. I was glad to learn later that all of these ideas were confirmed, for example, the latest Party information on the electoral situation in California, etc.

They told me that they had translated everything I gave to them, not only in the written reports but also in the oral discussions which we had daily in my apartment. They said this material was put in the hands of the members of the CCCPSU. They said that this was invaluable information for the leadership and the members of the Central Committee of the CPSU and that they are now better acquainted with the American situation than they had been up to now.

III. FIRST MEETING WITH LEADING MEMBERS OF THE CCCPSU

APPROX [illegible]

My first meeting with leading members of the CCCPSU took place on either May 21 or 23, 1958, and present were OTTO KUUSINEN, B. N. PONOMAREV, P. N. POSPELOV, M. B. MITIN, along with TERESHKIN, NICOLAI DIMITROVITCH and YURI SERGEOVITCH IVANOV.

On the day previous to the meeting, NICOLAI told me when the meeting would be held and what the comrades would be interested in. When he told me who was to be present, I asked, is that all? He replied you have two secretaries of the Party, KUUSINEN and POSPELOV.

NICOLAI also stated that they had received all the information I prepared and had read and studied it, therefore, I might save some energy by not repeating a lot of these things unless I felt that something needed explanation. Then NICOLAI stated that there was one problem that I might put stress on because he was sure that the discussion would center around that problem. The Russians talked to me with deference, as an example, NICOLAI said, what do you think about going into detail concerning the preparation of the program of the CPUSA? I replied that I might deal with it in my introductory remarks. His question meant that I should prepare a document on the program of the CPUSA.

I worked most of the night of the day before the meeting and prepared an 8½ page document dealing with the program of the CPUSA. I then planned to limit my introductory remarks to this document. In this document I mentioned the fight with the revisionists in regard to the program and polemized against the revisionist concept of a peaceful revolution and against the theory of the welfare state as propounded by ALEXANDER BITTELMAN. I added some detailed information concerning the possible date when this program of the CP, USA would be completed.

A. Location of the Meeting

YURI and NICOLAI came by the apartment and we had lunch about 12:30 p.m. instead of the usual time of 2:00 p.m. Everyone was dressed formally. We drank a toast to the success of the meeting. NICOLAI said to my wife, we will see you later. We left early so as not to be late for the appointment at 2:00 p.m. The meeting was to be held in the headquarters of the CCCPSU on Staraya Plostshad. We traveled in a closed sedan with the curtains drawn.

The headquarters of the CCCPSU consists of three large buildings, numbered 1, 2 and 3. Building number 3 houses various departments and hundreds of people worked there. Our meeting was to be held in Building #2. It is a very fancy building with heavy carpeting on the floor. There were two armed security guards at each side of the door. They were in soldier's uniform with a royal blue band on the cap. They were carrying revolvers. No one can enter this building without a pass or without the credentials of the Central Committee. I was saluted as a dignitary. There were also two security men stationed at the automatic elevator. We went to the 4th floor and there was a security man at the door of the elevator on that floor. We proceeded down a large corridor, made two left turns and went into the outer office of OTTO KUUSINEN. There were two plainclothesmen in the outer office. My real name was used at this time. A door opened and we were called into a spacious office probably about 50 feet long and 30 feet wide. The room was furnished with a large table and soft chairs.

B. Introductory Remarks

When I entered the office KUUSINEN stepped out and formally greeted me and told me in the name of the CCCPSU that he is glad, glad that I had come over to meet with them, to talk with them and thanked me for the greetings of the American CP. I was introduced to POSPELOV. I told him that I had last seen him in 1947. KUUSINEN asked me how I kept so young. 26 years had passed since I had last seen him. I doubt that KUUSINEN really remembered me.

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I was introduced to all present by name and titles. First they asked me about WILLIAM Z. FOSTER. They wanted to know about his health. They wanted a detailed description of his physical condition. I replied that FOSTER is in poor physical condition but that mentally he is as sharp as ever.

Then they asked me about DENNIS. I said that he had been ill but that he has gotten over this illness. I said that the revisionists were really responsible for his illness because he had to be rushed to the hospital the day following the February, 1958 meeting of the National Committee of the CPUSA. I said that he is all right now and is participating in daily Party work. They asked other questions about the health of individuals and made a few remarks about the old Comintern, etc.

Next, KUUSINEN said that they had read the material I had prepared and again said that they wanted to thank me. He asked me how I would propose that we go about this discussion. How can we fix an agenda? I replied that I thought that I had raised some of the problems of the CPUSA in the letter I sent to them. He replied that he had read it and had the Russian translation in front of him. He reminded me that all members of the Central Committee had this material.

C. Remarks of the Representative of the CPUSA

I proposed that instead of deciding on the agenda that we should follow the letter I prepared unless they had some problems to raise. When I told KUUSINEN that I would start the discussion if he wanted me to, he indicated that I should proceed.

I started with formal greetings. I had to tell them that the CPUSA is not dead. I said that while the bourgeois and the revisionists have reported the death of our Party, and while it is being harrassed from within and without, it is very much alive despite all the pressures against us on the part of the bourgeois in the United States. I was asked if the CPUSA is a legal party. I said that defacto we are supposed to be legal--from the point of view of the law--but there are many laws which compel us to operate in a semi-legal and illegal fashion.

Then I went to the question of the Party program and said that despite all these harrassments, we are functioning. While we have not yet eradicated all the remnants of revisionism and while we also have some ultra-Left groups which are playing the game of the enemy by using the method of factionalism and are making it more difficult to struggle against revisionism, nevertheless we are finding our bearings under the present leadership, which is united against revisionism.

At this point it might be well to point out that while in Moscow I had restudied the resolutions of the 16th National Convention of the CPUSA. It is noted that from the point of view of international Communism and from the point of view of Marxism-Leninism, the practice of the Soviet Party, the Chinese Party and all of the Communist Parties for that matter, the last convention of the CPUSA was not a real Marxist-Leninist convention. I could not use most of the material from the 16th National Convention, including the resolutions, except for an occasional quotation separated from its context. In short, I would say that from the Marxist-Leninist point of view the resolutions of the 16th National Convention of the CPUSA were in a sense revisionist documents. This applied to the analysis of the economic situation, the world situation and, of course, to the aims of the Party.

I was familiar with the Declaration of the 12 Communist Parties and had read a confidential document containing the report of MIKHAIL SUSLOV to the meeting of the 12 Communist Parties. They had given this confidential document to me to read. Having read these documents, having participated in discussions in my apartment in Moscow and having read the Russian press for three weeks, and having had numerous discussions on Titoism and revisionism, I could not base my remarks on the old program and documents of the CPUSA. An outline of the discussion which took place at the December, 1957 meeting of the National Committee of the CPUSA was of no value to me. Therefore, I used an outline of the remarks of EUGENE DENNIS made at the February, 1958 meeting of the National Committee of the CPUSA as a basis. I quoted DENNIS most of the time. Occasionally I quoted FOSTER but always accompanied this with remarks by DENNIS. In other words, I would say that my introductory remarks dealing with the program of the CPUSA were based chiefly on the remarks of DENNIS with additions since it was almost six months since DENNIS had made these remarks.

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In my remarks I emphasized American tradition and at the same time castigated EARL BROWDER and JOHN GATES who had said that American imperialism is exceptional. In this context I also mentioned JAY LOVESTONE who they have not forgotten. KUUSINEN directly participated in the ousting of LOVESTONE.

So I introduced the general problems. There was a running translation by YURI who sat at my side. As I talked he translated after every few sentences.

D. Remarks of OTTO KUUSINEN

Since the Russians participate according to rank, KUUSINEN spoke first. He is about 71 years of age. He is a Finn and speaks Russian with a terrible accent.

KUUSINEN said that he wanted me to deliver a message to Comrades DENNIS and FOSTER and to the Secretariat of the CPUSA and to tell them first of all, that the leadership of the CPSU is happy, very happy and glad that the CPUSA defeated the revisionists. This is the most important thing for them.

Then KUUSINEN said, let us discuss this problem of program and then we will answer the questions which you placed before us. Then we will work out an agenda as we go along. He stated that he hoped that this would not be the last meeting, only the first meeting with me.

Next KUUSINEN went into the program. He talked about LENIN's "State and Revolution" and about the necessity to smash the state machine of the bourgeois. He said that since the Russian revolution we have had other roads to Socialism. The Russian revolution established Soviets. Some of the other countries have found new forms of establishing the dictatorship of the proletariat. Theoretically speaking, it may be possible to achieve a peaceful transition to Socialism. It will depend upon history and the relation of classes in your country. Whether it is peaceful or not, one thing is clear, you will have to have the dictatorship of the proletariat, no matter what you call it. He said, we know that tactically it is not good for you and might not be advisable for you to say the dictatorship of the proletariat.

KUUSINEN pointed out that some form of the essence of the dictatorship of the proletariat will be necessary. He again quoted from LENIN. He also asked me if I had studied other Party programs, especially the Italian party program. He also asked me if I had studied the British party program. I said that I had not but I had seen the Canadian Party program. He said, we are glad that the CPUSA is formulating a program because we were always under the impression that the document issued in 1954 had inadequacies although in the main it is not too bad. He was glad to hear me explain that there is a difference between that program and the basic program the CPUSA is now formulating.

KUUSINEN stated that it is necessary to combine Marxism-Leninism principleness with tactical flexibility.

KUUSINEN also stated that it could be that there is a parliamentary way to Socialism and that the dictatorship of the proletariat might even express itself through some parliamentary method. However, you can decide such things only on the basis of concrete conditions. For example, the Italian Communist Party, which is a powerful party, has over one million members. It has control of the trade union movement. It has a wide influence. One could say that it is the party of the proletariat in Italy. It has a large representation in parliament. There are some other parties in Italy that believe in, at least they say they believe in Socialism. It is quite possible that under their circumstances and if there was no foreign intervention, that this party might transform the parliamentary agencies into the essence of the dictatorship of the proletariat. No matter what the form is, parliamentary or otherwise, they would have to defend the interests of the working class and the majority of the toiling masses first of all. But the Communist Party of Italy is further along than the CPUSA. The CP of Italy has wide influence.

We went into a long theoretical discussion about the people who argue against the dictatorship of the proletariat and who say that it does not represent the majority. KUUSINEN said that this is incorrect. He said that no Marxist-Leninist party can hope to overthrow the bourgeois and take the road to Socialism without having first of all won to its sidethe majority of the working class, and together with the working class, allies such as the poor farmer, some dignitaries, professionals, middle class elements, etc. So who would the working class speak for? It would speak for the majority of the people. Communists are not Putschists, that is they do not favor the Latin American type of revolution. The Communists have to base themselves on the people. So whatever they would do they would do it in the interests of the majority. The Communists would have already won a majority of the population either through popular struggle or elections, etc.

Again referring to Italy where a parliamentary road to Socialism may be possible, KUUSINEN said, I cannot tell you how the CPUSA should formulate the dictatorship of the proletariat for your country. He said, perhaps if you will come back to us when your program is formulated, we might be able to say more. However, we have to see how concretely you have placed the problem. We do not care what you call it. We have to take into consideration your problems and traditions. All we are saying is that there would have to be the essence of the dictatorship of the proletariat. We cannot say at this time what road you should follow or what the form should be.

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E. REMARKS OF PETER POSPELOV

P.N. POSPELOV

PETER POSPELOV, who is about 65 years of age, is one of the secretaries and a member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the CCCPSU. He is now playing the role that MIKHAIL SUSLOV played. I asked for a meeting with MIKHAIL SUSLOV and was told by NICOLAI that SUSLOV was "very sick". It should be noted that right after May Day 1958 SUSLOV's name completely disappeared in the Russian press.

POSPELOV spoke longer than KUUSINEN. He is the one who made the following remarks concerning the report of NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV to the 20th Congress of the CPSU. He said that when KHRUSHCHEV made his speech at the 20th Congress of the CPSU and talked about paths to Socialism and different roads to Socialism, including the peaceful path to Socialism, he had in mind various Communist Parties in capitalist countries. The CPSU felt that a number of Communist Parties were on the griddle because of the issue of force and violence. KHRUSHCHEV was trying to ease the situation for these Parties in capitalist countries from a tactical point of view; however, when KHRUSHCHEV, in the same speech, said that in some capitalist countries where there is a strong regime with military and police power at its disposal, the working class may have to fight and respond to force and violence, this applied specifically and concretely to the United States. The Communist Party can talk about different roads, but programatically there can be no illusion that the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat will not require force and violence to suppress the bourgeoisie who will resist.

No Communist Party in any capitalist country, particularly the United States, can hope to go through a transition to Socialism without a dictatorship of the proletariat or, in essence, the dictatorship of the proletariat must be contained in the program of the CPUSA. The dictatorship of the proletariat will be required in every country. The form it will take will depend on the relationship of the classes. The amount of force and violence required will depend upon the resistance of the bourgeoisie or ruling class. POSPELOV stated that he understands the difficulties the CPUSA faces in formulating such a program.

POSPELOV went into the question of force and violence and gave a considerable amount of historical details concerning the Russian Revolution. He reminded me that there were only nine casualties when they captured the Winter Palace. He also reminded me that before the Bolsheviks raised the slogan "All Power to Soviets" the Bolsheviks had already won the majority of the working class and they had formed the alliance, at least with the poor and middle peasantry, which made up the majority of the population. He said that all through the first stages of the Revolution, this alliance was guarded. What he brought out was that the Communists were not a minority. He said that they did have the backing of the majority of the population. What the bourgeoisie tried to do was to overthrow the regime of the majority with foreign help. Naturally, the regime of the majority is entitled to defend itself. Therefore, when the ruling class resists and refuses to accept the will of the majority, the dictatorship of the proletariat has to suppress them.

POSPELOV went on to deal with the liberalism of the Communist regime, even in regard to certain Generals, during the first months of the Soviet Revolution. He cited as an example that General KRASHNOV (phonetic) led a revolution against the Soviet regime. They captured him twice and then released him. He also mentioned how KERENSKI sneaked out of the Winter Palace in women's clothing. They did not care, they let him go. Since the Winter Palace was defended by the sons of the rich and the land owners, they had to bombard the Winter Palace. The increased resistance of the bourgeoisie and foreign intervention compelled the use of force and violence in the first stages of the Revolution.

POSPELOV said that he does not know whether or not the CPUSA needs force and violence. He said that he does not suggest that the CPUSA use the phraseology "force and violence". All that he is saying is that in formulating a program, in thinking of the future, the CPUSA has to be theoretically clear that the essence of the dictatorship of the proletariat is necessary. The CPUSA may capture a majority of the support on the part of the workers and farmers. He does not know. But the Revolution will have to defend itself. The bourgeoisie will resist and this is very likely. Then, of course, the CPUSA may have to use force and violence. This does not mean the CPUSA has to preach it. For tactical reasons this is inadvisable. Then he quoted LENIN in regard to peaceful revolution. He also quoted from "State and Revolution" by LENIN, in regard to the dictatorship of the proletariat and the use of force and violence. He, too, said that the program for the CPUSA should contain Marxism-Leninism principleness with tactical flexibility.

One thing these leaders of the CPSU demanded and one thing that they all stuck by was not the question of force and violence, but that some form of the dictatorship of the proletariat will be necessary, Therefore, we cannot create any illusions in the CPUSA by departing from this very cardinal Marxist-Leninist principle. What tactical forms we used, what language we use to describe this thing in order to keep us within the law, is up to the American Communist Party. When the CPUSA has its Party program written and prepared, they will be able to talk more concretely about our situation. Now they are just talking general theory.

When I talked to EUGENE DENNIS about this in New York City on July 23, 1958, I asked him how the Party program is getting along. He told me not to worry about the CPUSA using the essence of the dictatorship of the proletariat in the Party program.

F. REMARKS OF B. N. PONOMAREV

PONOMAREV, who is about 50 to 52 years of age, was the next speaker and repeated many things stated by the two previous speakers. He attacked revisionism, TITO, BITTELMAN and the theory of the welfare state. He stated that you cannot transform capitalism into Socialism without resistance of the bourgeoisie. He again launched into an attack against BITTELMAN's theory of the welfare state. It should be noted, however, that the Russians do not take BITTELMAN's remarks seriously.

G. SUMMARY OF THIS FIRST MEETING OF LEADING MEMBERS OF THE CPSU AND ADJOURNMENT

All the leaders of the CPSU present at this meeting quoted from the 12 Party Declaration, from the 20th Congress of the CPSU and from current documents against TITO circulating in the CPSU in order to prove that you have to accept in their entirety what they called the universal principles of Marxism-Leninism. You have to say that you believe in the universal truths of Marxism-Leninism and that includes the essence of the dictatorship of the proletariat, regardless of the form.

They said that the CPUSA is a revolutionary Party. It has to get rid of anybody who believes anything else. The CPUSA has to be a Party of Marxism-Leninism. It must win a majority of the working class to its side and must form alliances.

It must have as its final aim the overthrow of the bourgeoisie and the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat. The essence has to be there, no matter what form it takes. No other party can do this except the Communist Party, which raises the banner of Marxism-Leninism. No other party can be a vanguard party. You have to change property relations. By winning influence over the working class and by forming alliances with others, you establish the essence of the dictatorship of the proletariat, which defends the Revolution and the gains of the working class. The dictatorship of the proletariat defends the new social system. If anyone resists, you hit them back and do it in the name of the majority.

All of the above can be found in LENIN's "State and Revolution". The theory given to me in regard to the dictatorship of the proletariat is the same theory that was in existence 50 years ago.

We went on with this particular subject until about 7:30 PM. This is unusual because the leading people in the Russian Party have regular hours. After everyone had their say and some questions went back and forth, I told them that this is the way we understand this problem in the CPUSA. I stated, however, that it is necessary for them to keep in mind that we still have the Smith Act, the Internal Security ACT and various state laws. They said, "You will find a way of formulating it that will suit the situation in your country. The important thing is the acceptance of principle."

KUUSINEN asked me very politely, "What would you say if we would adjourn and resume in the future?" Would I object? I said that I was here to discuss problems at their convenience.

When we adjourned we all engaged in some personal, sort of off-the-cuff discussions. KUUSINEN asked me, "How come BITTELMAN became a Right-Winger?" He said, "As I recall he was always one of the biggest sectarians." I said, "I do not know." I stated that the revisionists use him as a theoretical shield. KUUSINEN then asked, "Who is WILLIAM WEINSTONE, is he the guy who paraded around like a peacock and was with LOVESTONE when we kicked LOVESTONE out?" I replied in the affirmative.

It should be noted that WEINSTONE expected to be one of the biggest leaders in the Communist Party in the late

1930's. Keep in mind that if a person was with LOVESTONE, even for a short period of time, it was held against him. It should also be noted that WEINSTONE was a Comintern representative for a short period of time.

KUUSINEN was surprised to learn that ALEXANDER BITTELMAN went from Left to Right and WEINSTONE from Right to the ultra-Left. u 3

IV. SECOND MEETING WITH LEADING MEMBERS OF THE CPSU

The second meeting took place the next day starting at about 3:00 PM.

A. RELATIONSHIP OF THE PARTIES

KUUSINEN, who was in charge of these meetings, asked me what should be discussed on this day. I suggested that we take up the questions as they were phrased in my letter to the Central Committee. So I read the various questions from the letter. I said that I would qualify these questions by stating that they do not reflect the thinking of the CPUSA, but are questions which are being raised by a certain body of public opinion in the United States.

It should be noted that since policy is always the basic problem, the matter of program was the first thing discussed at the first meeting.

The first question which came up for discussion was the relationship of parties. Again, they said that they had read the material I had prepared. They asked what I had to say about the relationship of parties. I said that it was necessary, first of all, to establish regular contact. Secondly, it was necessary that each Party be informed on the activities of the other Party. Citing an example, I stated that we very often get the news of your problems and debates etc., out of the capitalist press, particularly "The New York Times".

I stated that we think that a good number of Party leaders and members of the CPUSA believe that if you have some problems that are going to be aired publicly or problems which may not be aired publicly at the moment but will be aired publicly later, then you should give us some indication of this. We should get it before the bourgeoisie press because very often the bourgeoisie press distorts the facts. As a result, we cannot have the right perspective.

I also stated that we in the CPUSA feel that during the 20th Congress of the CPSU we might have gotten the information about this Congress earlier. Another thing is that if we are going to have a Party relationship, the Soviet Party should not create the impression that it is backing this or that individual in the CPUSA. I said that they must take into consideration the collective opinion of the Party.

In regard to the latter, they asked for concrete examples. I said, You printed some articles by WILLIAM Z. FOSTER. You did not ask if this was the opinion of the majority of the leadership, particularly that section which is pro-Party. I said I was not talking about the revisionists. I said that the CPSU should ask if this is a collective opinion or if it is an article of an individual. I said the printing of FOSTER's articles indicates that you are supporting FOSTER. This does not improve the authority of DENNIS or the rest of the leadership.

I raised the problem of the article by PONOMAREV in which he attacked JOHN GATES. I said that the CPUSA got this article from a reading of the "New York Times". Further, the "New York Times" gave this information to GATES immediately. However, you did not send us an immediate translation of this article.

I also told them that they created problems for the CPUSA when D. SHEVLIAGIN wrote the article regarding WILLIAM SCHNEIDERMAN and ABE MAGIL. I said that this was not right. I told them about the arguments of MAGIL and said that as a result of this type of situation we had to pass a motion in the NEC that only the National Committee speaks for the Party, not each individual.

PONOMAREV admitted that SHEVLIAGIN made a mistake. He said that SHEVLIAGIN had no business in writing the article in the manner in which he did. He said that in the future such things will be rushed to the American Communist Party, and if such articles are written names will not be mentioned.

Then they asked me for more specific cases. I told them that DENNIS complained that when they reprinted articles sent in by FOSTER and other individuals it just gets us in dutch with the law because some phraseology in these articles is dangerous. They said that they would look into this, that perhaps this is not the way to do it.

They reminded me that when FOSTER sent in his latest article, he had some criticism of DENNIS. They stated that they had censored the article by cutting out personal attacks and other parts of the article. They stated that they will see to it that things similar to those I mentioned will not happen in the future now that we have established a relationship.

I. ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN FOSTER AND DENNIS

KUUSINEN asked me to speak frankly and objectively concerning the fight between DENNIS and FOSTER. He asked if they have serious differences. He said, "We won't hold it against you, tell us frankly." I did what DENNIS asked me to do. I said that I have the greatest regard and respect for FOSTER, as does the majority of the Party. I said that I was practically raised in FOSTER's house in Chicago so I have no personal reason to be subjective. I said that comrades are of the opinion that since FOSTER is divorced from daily activity he does not always know what is happening in the ranks. While he sometimes does raise general problems correctly, he has no solutions to problems because he is out of touch.

Continuing, I said that even prior to his heart attack, FOSTER attended meetings of the National Committee only occasionally and would leave early. I said that there is an opinion among the majority of the group which is pursuing the present line against revisionists that FOSTER should not have separated himself from the 16th National Convention of the CPUSA. I said that the majority of the CPUSA repudiated the political action association prior to the 16th National Convention. The body of opinion in the Secretariat and in the National Committee of the CPUSA is that FOSTER should have backed DENNIS. They complain that FOSTER is too rigid and too doctrinaire.

I also stated that there is a body of opinion that FOSTER, considering his age and illness, does not bring younger persons into the leadership. Further, it is felt that sometimes he could compromise on a tactical problem as long as u there are not differences of principle. I said that this is the opinion of many. I reminded them that even BEN DAVIS and WILLIAM WEINSTONE, who are followers of FOSTER, criticized FOSTER, even though mildly, for his lack of tact at two meetings of the National Committee.

I stated further that even though FOSTER is now under attack by the ultra-Left, there is a body of opinion that FOSTER gave encouragement to the ultra-Left and, thus, encouraged factionalism. I said that in the main this was the opinion of the people who make up the core of the leadership.

In conclusion I said that at the present moment I can say that there are no principle differences between FOSTER and DENNIS and that the FOSTER followers joined with DENNIS at the February plenum and voted for the DENNIS resolution at that National Committee meeting. I stated that there may be some differences on tactics or emphasis on interpretation, but these cannot be considered differences in principle.

In the discussion, the Russians talked of the need for unity between the DENNIS and FOSTER forces. They said that they thought that FOSTER conducted a heroic struggle against revisionism. They take into consideration that FOSTER is incapacitated. They think highly of WILLIAM Z. FOSTER, who is the best known CPUSA leader in Russia. They realize, however, that for all intents and purposes DENNIS is the practical, day-to-day leader of the CPUSA.

The leaders of the CPSU listened respectfully to my remarks in this regard. They asked me whether FOSTER is still the Chairman Emeritus of the CPUSA. While I really did not know, I took a chance and said that he was.

It should be noted that on July 23, 1958, I asked DENNIS if FOSTER is still the Chairman Emeritus of the CPUSA. DENNIS replied that FOSTER is. I asked him if FOSTER knew this and he said no. DENNIS stated that the motion which was passed at the February meeting of the National Committee only changed the secretaries. No other titles were involved. I told DENNIS that if this were made known it might satisfy some people who still believe in FOSTER, might satisfy FOSTER and might satisfy the Russians. DENNIS said he would remind

FOSTER the next time he sees him that he still has the title of Chairman Emeritus.

I told the Russians that DENNIS' title is just plain secretary. I then named the various secretaries again and said that DENNIS is accepted as the first secretary but does not have the title. I said that it would be very bad to announce titles at the moment since the revisionists might utilize this to start another fight.

KUUSINEN and POSPELOV did most of the talking on this subject. I got the idea that they are backing DENNIS. They asked me if FOSTER could come to Russia. They said that they want to take care of him medically and otherwise. I said that such a trip would be very difficult for FOSTER. I said that he is too sick to move around unless he has improved considerably. Secondly, that there is another test case in regard to a passport for ROCKWELL KENT and DENNIS told me they would wait for this decision. Thirdly, there is the legal problem in regard to the Smith Act. I said that if all of the above obstacles could be taken care of FOSTER would undoubtedly come to Russia.

It is noted that this meeting took place before the United States Supreme Court decision in regard to passports.

2. EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION BY THE CPUSA AND THE CPSU

It was agreed that later we would work out details whereby certain news from some of their inner documents and journals which do not circulate in the United States, such as "Party Organizer" and "Party Life", would be sent to the CPUSA. They were going to introduce me to the head of the Information Bureau and he in turn was going to appoint someone to pay attention to all news which would interest the CPUSA. He was going to be on call for "The Worker". He would be the correspondent of the CPUSA in Moscow. However, the head of the Information Bureau was removed so arrangements could not be made. If I had stayed in Russia longer a meeting probably would have been arranged with the new head of the Information Bureau. They may still go ahead with this arrangement without a meeting in regard to it. In other words, they were going to improve the news relationship, the exchange of information, etc. I think that such an improvement will be made.

In regard to the complaint that the CPUSA receives news of the CPSU too late, they asked me why the CPUSA does not have correspondents in Moscow. I told them legal difficulties prevent this. We agreed that special items would be sent to me for the CPUSA through Canada.

B. THE QUESTION OF DECENTRALIZATION OF INDUSTRY AND THE ABOLISHING OF THE MACHINE TRACTOR STATIONS

I had asked whether there is an improvement in agriculture as a result of the change in regard to the machine tractor stations. They all spoke on this problem and indicated that they are making tremendous progress in agriculture. They said they are developing agriculture rapidly. They cited facts, statistics and so forth to show how this change has developed the initiative of the mass of technicians, as well as the farm workers. They suggested that in order to get more facts I should go into the collective farms, talk to anybody I wanted to and let them tell me what is going on. I did this on my tour of Russia.

They cited some agricultural areas where there has been an increase in income and well-being of the farm population. They stated that some farmers have even given up their private plots of land since it doesn't pay them to spend time on them anymore. Then they mentioned a very important fact. This is that until recently--a year or a year and a half ago, no earlier--there was a trend away from the farm. Young people would graduate from high school and then would go to the larger cities. They claimed that they have reversed this trend in a lot of regions. They cited one area where the majority of the graduates from high school remained on the farm and many chose professions which could be utilized in the area.

Until recently, graduates would go out and obtain jobs in the cities where they studied, such as Moscow, Kiev and Leningrad. Now, they are trying to get commitments before students graduate and encourage high school graduates to go into factories for a couple of years. They make it easier for people who have had industrial training to obtain higher educations by granting them scholarships, privileges and so forth. This is how they have managed to keep some youngsters in local industry and on the farms. Then they give them opportunities and promotions later. They believe that this experience does the youngsters some good. KHRUSHCHEV referred to this at the last convention of the Young Communist League. He reminded those present at this convention that things in Russia were not always so nice. He reminded them that their fathers had to work and to fight for a living and that they have a revolutionary heritage. He also stated that not all graduates of schools and not all people can be white collar workers or professionals. Workers are necessary too. Thus, they are putting pressure on young people to go into industry and to combine their education with practical training. In this regard they were not talking of night schools or trade schools, but were talking of higher educational institutions.

I asked a similar question in regard to the decentralization of industry. They used to have a very complicated apparatus. The ministries of various industries were all stationed in Moscow. If a machine shop in the Urals needed a certain part, a certain die or a certain tool, the director would have to get in touch with the ministry in Moscow, which would locate the item in some factory through another ministry. They cited examples of this and said that they have cut out nine tenths of the red tape. They stated that at the present time, in many cities where a machine shop needs something, the director of the shop may know that a factory in the same city is producing this item. So he goes directly to that factory, puts in the order and obtains the item. The other factory does not have to take this up with the ministry. Thus, they have given more responsibility to the republics, both locally and regionally. All of this is based on a master plan.

They stated that the basic plan of industry which is worked out by the central government in advance has not changed. They went to great lengths to explain new achievements in industry, the elimination of bureaucracy and red tape, etc.

They also went into the question of reducing t
work week and hours of employment, and the development o
automation. They said that they operate differently tha
the capitalist countries in regard to the introduction o
automation since they do not do it at the expense of the
workers. They try to introduce new machinery and techni
instead of a speed-up. The cutting of the work week is b
upon such new methods of production so that the workers w
have more leisure time. They told me to study this when
visited the factories. Then they cited some examples of
creases in the standard of living.

Also with regard to the farm question they cited examples of the cutting down of red tape. One example was the elimination of the tax-in-kind on the small garden plots allowed members of the collective farm.

They stated that since they have abolished the machine tractor stations, the farms buy their own machinery. The tractor stations merely service them. They explained that in the old days when the time came to plow all the collective farms put in requests for tractors at the same time and dates had to be set by the machine tractor stations. But now that the collective farms are buying their own machinery they can set their own time, not only for plowing and sowing, but also for harvesting, so that efficiency increased many folds as a result of the new policies.

When I took the trip through Russia and went to the farms and factories I had to ask these questions again and the answers I received at this meeting were verified. I did this to show that I was really interested in these matters.

C. THE CULT OF THE INDIVIDUAL AND THE OUSTING OF MOLOTOV, MALENKOV, ZHUKOV, ETC.

The question of the cult of the individual came up in the discussions. They did not say anything new. They repeated what was said at the 20th Congress of the CPSU. In discussing NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV, they said that it is just a slander to say that the cult of the individual is returning. They pointed out that they work collectively. They said that never in the history of the CPSU from the days of LENIN have they had so many meetings of the Central Committee where the members of the Central Committee participated in making decisions and discussions are held. Matters are discussed and debated. There is never a one man decision.

They asked, Who led the fight on the cult of the individual? Who started the expose?" NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV did and the CPSU knows it. They further explained how decisions are made collectively. They said that they do not play up an individual. They stated that if you will study the history of STALIN's role, you will find that he had just as much power before the war but by that time he had built up the cult of the personality. There is no such thing at the present time. They told me that when I went into the districts I should ask the district leadership if they participated in making decisions. They again said that decisions are collective decisions. I told them that I knew this but I was just raising this and wanted their viewpoint.

This led to a discussion of the opposition. They charge that MOLOTOV was a cantankerous doctrinaire. They said that from the day STALIN died MOLOTOV refused to budge. They said that MOLOTOV had given encouragement to BERIA, who had ambitions of recreating a cult of the personality. They blamed everything on BERIA, including the trumped up charges, the trials, etc. U.S.S.R.

They stated that the opposition had a faction going all the time and this faction had no program. It was just an organized factional opposition. Every time the collective leadership, led by KHRUSHCHEV, would introduce a new proposal, such as the decentralization of industry and collective farming, the opposition would just argue in a negative way without a program. The opposition said that we should merely increase the area under cultivation when we first suggested reforms in the collective farms.

They said when KHRUSHCHEV introduced the question of raising the standards of living so that it would be as high as that of the United States in giving the people meat, butter, milk, eggs, etc., MOLOTOV charged, as did his helpers, KAGANOVICH and SHEPILOV, that we were pursuing a partisan policy. The opposition said that we were scuttling our heavy industry and were putting emphasis on light industry and consumer goods. This was a falsehood and a lie.

USSR

They said that they had solved their bread, grain and corn problems. The United States can sneer at us and say that we cannot grow corn in certain areas, but we have certain strains of corn and grain which can be grown in the coldest areas. Where we want to grow corn for silage we grow one type of corn. Where we want tall stalks we raise one type of corn. We have developed seed just as good as that in the United States for our different purposes. But there is another problem. We had to guarantee once and for all that our agricultural products could not be affected by some kind of a drought taking place in this or that area. Last year we had a severe drought affecting the entire Volga area. However, the new, virgin soil area was not affected and production from it made up for the loss of production in the drought area. The opposition did not want to understand this.

Then these Russian leaders stated that the opposition was offered opportunities to bring a written program of their own to the Party and to the people. I asked them about the debate in the Central Committee. I said that there is a charge that you have not printed any document showing the stand of the opposition or anything saying that they had a chance to present their views. They replied that MOLOTOV took the floor six times during the debate. The same applied to others. Furthermore, meetings of factory workers were organized and the opposition was told to go to those meetings with their program. Figures were given of how many workers were organized in such meetings in Moscow. They said the opposition used to urge Party people to cast negative votes. U.S.S.R. They asked, what could we do? The workers just rejected the carping, negative criticism of MOLOTOV, MALENKOV and KAGANOVICH and charged them with factionalism. We had no course but to demote them, to oust them, so that we could go ahead with our work. Further, to say that they had no possibilities of talking to the Party, is wrong. We gave them possibilities. They were rejected by an overwhelming majority of the Party. There are fewer negative votes now than at the time of the cult of the individual. Then they told me to ask the people in the outlying districts what their reaction was to MOLOTOV, MALENKOV and KAGANOVICH.

They said, why shouldn't the people support us? Then they reviewed their policies again. They asked, have we increased the standard of living in Russia in the last number of years? Have we increased productivity? Have we made it easier for the farmer? Of course we have.

They asked, haven't we carried through a foreign policy that the people accept? They charge MOLOTOV for increasing tensions at the time of his expulsion. They blame MOLOTOV for preventing a better relationship between Yugoslavia and Russia. They said MOLOTOV carried things too far. He said you cannot deal with their hirelings of fascism in Yugoslavia. Later on when proposals were made for discussions with TITO they asked MOLOTOV and his group, what do we have to lose? Let's test them. Let's start negotiations. If he is a real fascist, he will prove it. Why are you afraid of discussion? They said that we felt that discussions were worth a try in order to bring about some understanding with

TITO. If this had not been done the friction would have continued and the people would have blamed the leadership. These discussions were held with TITO only as an attempt to reach an agreement with TITO. Yugo

In regard to the policy of peaceful co-existence, they said that if they would have followed MOLOTOV they would have had no elbow room. MOLOTOV did not understand the role of these semi-colonial and colonial countries and the role they can play in the present struggle against imperialism. They charged MOLOTOV with all of these crimes. USSR

In regard to ZHUKOV, they said that he did not understand the role of the Party. He was purely a military man. More than that, he would place obstacles in the way of the Party in regard to the carrying on of political leadership so that the army would know who the real enemy is and would understand the value and worth of Party leadership. Now, however, the armed services are once again under the complete leadership of the Party, are ideologically sound and are participating in the political life of the country and are understanding the policies of the Party and the government.

V. THE ECONOMIC CRISIS IN THE UNITED STATES

On the question of the economic crisis in the United States, they said that some of them are of the opinion that there is a cyclical crisis in the United States and that the economic situation in the United States is worse now than it was in 1953-54. They suggested that I talk to economists and go into detail. They are convinced that this recession in the United States will spread. They cited various theories of economists by name. They said that they have had debates among Russian economists in regard to the present economy in the United States.

In regard to the question of what the United States is going to do, they said that they had decided to take me into their confidence. They said that they wished they knew. They are going to try to do everything possible to try to keep the United States moving in a peaceful direction so that it will not solve the economic problems it faces by engaging in military adventures. They said, however, that they cannot control this. Therefore, this is why they fight for peace or peaceful co-existence and at the same time are prepared for any eventualities. They said that they are going to make propositions that the people of the world will understand and the people of the United States will understand. Thus, they will place the onus of war on the heads of the American bourgeoisie.

They said, we are now discussing in our leadership the sending of a letter to the United States proposing trade. We are going to outline what we could use and what we could buy. Of course, we are going to show that we are not just going to buy. That is, we will raise the question of credit--not that we need it but we will raise it. We will put over the idea to the American people that we want to trade and want to live in peace. Also, that the people of the United States could solve their unemployment problems by dealing with Russia. Further, that the people in the United States have an interest in peace. They asked me to keep in mind that this is just a decision that they are discussing in the leading Party committees in the government and that I should not mention this to anyone. They said that this is the way they are going to carry on their struggle to win the minds of the people for peace.

They issued orders to make arrangements for me to meet with various professors, economists and academicians to raise economic questions with them. However, we never got to this meeting.

I thought that they would ask me more questions about the economic situation in the United States. They asked questions about unemployment and whether the workers can make ends meet on unemployment insurance. POSPELOV and PONOMAREV were interested in some of the details. They did not know how the unemployment compensation acts work. They did not know how many weeks it lasted and that it was also connected with state laws and that it varied according to states, etc.

They did not go into any deep discussions concerning the economic situation except to emphasize that the American economy is shaky and that the rate of their growth is phenomenal and that the rate of growth in the United States has slowed down. They are convinced that they have beaten the United States in some fields and that their rate of growth and the inevitable capitalist crisis guarantee the economic victory of Socialism.

The second meeting adjourned at this point.

VI. THE THIRD MEETING WITH THE LEADING MEMBERS OF THE CCCPSU

The third meeting with the leading members of the CCCPSU was held on May 27, 1958. We met until about 6:00 PM. All of the previous participants were present except TERESHKIN.

A. THE JEWISH QUESTION IN THE U.S.S.R.

The third meeting began with the Jewish question. KUUSINEN introduced MITIN and gave his titles, his capabilities, his responsibilities, etc. MITIN is Jewish.

MITIN went all the way back and blamed BERIA for the plots against the Jews and other nationalities. In regard to the "doctors plot" he said that the majority of the doctors were not Jewish. He mentioned by name current poets, playwrights and actors who are Jewish and said that he was friendly with them. He said that MICHOELS (phonetic) had confessed U.S.S.R. to him that he was wasting his time appearing before Jewish audiences in Jewish plays since he was getting no response. He said that MICHOELS told him that when he performs Shakespeare he gets a response even if he performs it in Jewish.

MITIN wanted to prove that there is no need for a separate Jewish culture in Russia. He went into the question of Jewish authors and writers. He stated, however, that even now they have Jewish theatrical groups which tour the country and perform before all audiences in Jewish only. He mentioned Jewish authors and said that they have translated their books into the Russian language and that they are read by millions of people. He said that some Jewish language Russian dramas get large audiences. He stated, however, that if they were to propose the establishment of a Jewish newspaper most of the Jews would object. They would not read it. He said the new generation has no conception of the language. He said that the Jews would be the first ones to protest a Jewish language newspaper. He stated that Russian has become the language of the Jews in Russia. While the Jews are not compelled to accept the Russian language, the newer generation does accept it. He said, we do not ask the nationality of people. Then he listed the Jews who are in leadership and asked me if I wanted to meet these Jewish leaders. He said that he could give me a list of hundreds of Generals, Party leaders, leaders of industry, etc., who are Jewish. POSPELOV also said that MITIN could give me these names. I said I believed them.

I told the Russians that the CPUSA has a sub-committee consisting of V. J. JEROME, JIM JACKSON, JACK STACHEL, HY LUMER and CARL WINTER which is trying to find answers to the Jewish question in Russia. I said I thought that I could get some tactical help from the CPSU. For example, the CPUSA asked me to stop in France and ask about the Jewish committee which met with KHRUSHCHEV. They replied that I could go to France. Nothing new took place. I said I was told to ask about the statement in regard to the Jewish question in the Soviet Union which was attributed to KHRUSHCHEV and which appeared in "Figaro". They said that the statement attributed to KHRUSHCHEV was a fake and that it was just an imaginary story concocted by some French journalist.

With regard to the pro-Arab policy of the Soviet Union, I said that there are stories circulating in New York City, where we have a large Jewish population, to the effect that the Soviet Union is pursuing an oil policy in the mid-East. POSPELOV said, we don't need the oil. He asked, who needs oil? He said we have discovered oil fields. Why should we pursue an oil policy? He said, all we are doing is supporting people in their fight against imperialism. We can drown them in oil. He said that these letters are concocted by Zionists to put us in a bad light. He said, you know Baku means nothing. We have thousands of such oil fields in the Soviet Union. Everyone present participated in this discussion.

Then they discussed Birobidjan. They said that there are possibilities there. They asked if I wanted to go there. I did not want to since it is on the Manchurian border and is a wild country. One of the remotest parts of Siberia. They said that the "Star", a paper which is published twice a week in Birobidjan, will be made available in the United States.

They said that the Jews are absorbed in the population and live as Soviet citizens. They said, we have offered them opportunities and it was the Jewish population that rejected them. They said that the Jewish people in Russia would not want to return to a modified ghetto.

I said that they should raise the problem differently so that we could understand it. I told them that the revisionists are responsible for some of the letters in regard to the Jewish question and that they stir up the Jewish question in the CPUSA. I said, of course it would be the revisionists who would give assistance to the imperialists.

I raised the Jewish question for a propaganda point of view. It is a very sensitive spot with the Russians. It has caused them grave concern and problems. Inspite of all the discussions I received no satisfactory answer on this. Upon my return to the United States I mentioned to DENNIS that the Russians answered the questions in regard to the Jews in part but that they did not give us the tactical answers we were looking for.

I also told the Russians that "Jewish Life" is no longer the voice of the CPUSA and that it is controlled by revisionist forces. DENNIS told me that the CPUSA has no control over "Jewish Life". I said that the editors of "Jewish Life" are raising their own money and that the CPUSA expects these editors to announce that they will have nothing to do with the CPUSA.

The Russians should have admitted persecution of the Jews but they would not. In my opinion we found no Jewish life in Russia. Kiev is the city where you would expect to find most of the Jewish life but we did not find a trace of it.

There is a charged atmosphere concerning the Jewish question in the provincial areas. While it is true that I ran into some Jewish Party leaders in some of the districts, they are very few in number. I could tell that in some of the places where there were some Jewish people that they wanted very much to talk to us but they avoided it. I could tell by looking at these people that they wanted to talk with us.

We visited a place on the Volga. This is a new socialist city called Volsk. It is named after the Volga River. The city is only about six or seven years old. It was built from the ground up. We visited institutions there. The Jews would ask us, where are you from? When I said we were from Canada they felt let down. They wanted to talk about the Jewish question in the United States.

The point is that in regard to the Jewish question the Russians would not even satisfy the most ardent Leftist in the CPUSA. I will tell the leadership of the CPUSA what the Russians told me. I am convinced that this is a point of pressure with the Russians and that they almost get mad in discussing it. They are very sensitive about this issue.

B. GENERAL DISCUSSIONS CONCERNING FUNDS FOR THE CPUSA

I gave the Russians a description of the financial difficulties in the CPUSA. I told them that the day I left New York "The Worker" almost failed to make the press and that I had loaned them some of the money I had been provided for my fare. They told me that the Central Committee would be acquainted with this situation. They instructed me to meet with PONOMAREV and NICOLAI to work out the financial details.

At this time it was stated that any money provided would not be from the government of the U.S.S.R. but would be taken from an international fund which is supplied by Party members in the CPSU and other Communist Parties. They emphasized that this money would not be from government funds. They told me that I should devise ways and means of distributing this money so that the source would not be disclosed.

It is noted that for the record the Russians stated that this money does not come out of the treasury of the U.S.S.R. but that it comes from certain funds to which Party members contribute. This was re-emphasized in meetings with PONOMAREV where the details were worked out in regard to the sum that would be sent to the CPUSA.

During the discussion at this meeting I told them that the decision to liquidate the "Daily Worker" was unanimous but that it was not a question of wanting the paper to fold. I said that the CPUSA could not keep it going with the deficits.

We did not go into any specific amounts at this meeting. They said that they were favorably disposed to give financial help but that they would have to present the proposition to the Central Committee. I thanked them for the help they had given in the past and said that we in the CPUSA are certain that once again they will help our Party. I cited some examples of programs which require funds, such as the struggle for peace.

C. GENERAL DISCUSSIONS

During a general discussion they asked what could have happened to a guy like [redacted] This brought on a discussion on the world situation. I told them that [redacted]'s opinion was that American imperialism is not aggressive. I

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said that [redacted] agrees with JOE STAROBIN. They knew that STAROBIN is supposed to be the ideological mentor of [redacted]

They asked about HOWARD FAST. They said that these revisionists are dirty skunks, the chief enemies. They said there is only one aggressive power and that is United States imperialism. They said that American imperialism wants to conquer the world, therefore, the CPUSA, was correct in the rejection of the point of view of [redacted] They called FAST a Zionist agent. They said that he sent a lawyer to Russia for an accounting of his royalties. They said that they had given FAST thousands of dollars but FAST thought that it was not enough. They asked if FAST has ever contributed to the CPUSA. I said that I was sure that he did not contribute to the Party in recent years and that he claimed that the CPSU owes him thousands of dollars.

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I noticed that premiere performances of a ballet called "Spartacus" were given in the Bolshoi Theater and in the Leningrad Opera. I am convinced that this ballet is based on the book with the same title by FAST, but they denied it. The music was written by AARON KATCHATURION (phonetic).

The meeting ended in small talk about various people and personalities and some questions. One of the questions was as follows: Some of your Generals make insane statements. Do you believe that they would be mad enough to start a war with us? Don't they understand that we would crush them? That this would be their last fight? Dont they know what we will do with them? We think we can lick them peacefully but if they start a fight we have the most destructive weapons. They did not go into what they would do or what weapons they have, but they tried to get me to feel that they have the most destructive weapons and that there is no question but that they would win and destroy Europe and hurt the United States. I said that the American people do not believe in war. I also said that I did not know whether the government of the United States knows the military capabilities of the Soviet Union.

Nothing very startling was said in regard to foreign policy. They talked with a passion about the question of their destructive power and just could not understand why the people in the United States or why the leading circles in the United States do not understand that they would get hurt if they started a war.

They also emphasized that there are many contradictions in the bourgeoisie world. They said that the British are reluctant partners of the United States. They said that American imperialism united with the French and British and the American imperialists have become the inheritors of the colonial loot of the French and British. It is, therefore, their conclusion that this coalition will break up.

They also said that the political life in the United States is not without contradictions. They said that there are even contradictions among the ruling classes. I said that the Republicans and Democrats have differences on domestic programs but there are large degrees of agreement on foreign policies, the cold war, etc. They said that they would not put all the people in the same camp. They cited CYRUS EATON, ADLAI STEVENSON, WAYNE MORSE, MIKE MANSFIELD and others. They said that maybe the opposition is small but it exists. Since it exists it was felt that their opinions may be shared with others. Therefore, the CPUSA should learn how to take advantage of these contradictions and to utilize them. This was sort of tactical advice. They said that some sections of the bourgeoisie are more intelligent than others and see how destructive war would be and that the United States would also be hurt. Thus, capitalism might last longer in peacetime.

I conveyed to DENNIS this idea of tactically utilizing the contradictions in the ruling class without relying upon the ruling class. It should be noted that WILLIAM Z. FOSTER does not believe in this theory.

They repeated that as long as you have principleness you can afford to be tactically flexible. As long as you understand the full meaning of the ruling classes then you can take advantage of their contradictions without submitting to any illusions that this or that section of the ruling class will save you or will peacefully or voluntarily accept and consent to Socialism. They were advancing this idea of taking advantage of contradictions in the ruling classes only in regard to the cold war, peaceful co-existence and the easing of world tensions.

They consider the fight for peace as they call it one of the most important tasks of the American Communist Party. The most important task for the CPUSA is the fight for economic demands of the workers. The next most important task is the fight for peace. I noticed that when you talk to people in the factories the first thing that they mention to you is the question of peace.

By way of comment, it can be stated that despite the size of the CPUSA the Russians are counting heavily on it and they would like to build it up if they could. No matter what happens to the CPUSA the Russians are not going to worry about this or that personality, but they are going to worry about how close the CPUSA policies are to those of the Soviet Union. They do not care if there is only a handful of people in the CPUSA. If this handful of people has a policy which is akin to theirs this is the group which will win their support. At this stage the Russians are not too concerned about the size of the CPUSA. The Chinese are completely unworried about the size of the CPUSA. While the Chinese belittle size, the Russians do not. However, the Russians mainly want a Party in the United States which accepts the doctrines of Marxism-Leninism and is 100% loyal to the CPSU. This is what they want and they will do everything possible to give support to such a Party.

The people in Russia are very interested in the United States and are studying English. Both NICOLAI and PONOMAREV stated that "The Worker" is superior to the "London Daily Worker" in approach. They have ordered 3,000 copies of each edition of "The Worker" and will utilize "The Worker" in the teaching and understanding of English.

August 25, 1958

On Tuesday evening, August 19, 1958, MARTIN YOUNG anc I went to the dairy where he works in Queens, New York. We occupied one of the offices there and talked way into the nigh

During this discussion, I intimated to him that I hac taken a trip and that somebody had asked me questions about his [redacted] I told him that I had given a recommendation that she is deserving of attention and that MARTIN YOUNG is a good Communist, a fighter against revisionism and against all deviatio from the Party line.

MARTIN YOUNG thanked me profusely. He said that the inquiry was about his only [redacted] He stated that she has children and that she lost her husband in the last world war. She was tubercular and had a hard time getting a pension. YOU stated that about one year ago, or even prior to that, he had talked to ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG and to JIM ALLEN and offered to send his own money to his sister. YOUNG said that he knows that ALLEN had contact with the Russians. YOUNG said that he offered $500, if they would transmit it to his [redacted] He sai that he got no answer or encouragement from JIM ALLEN. ALLEN did not so much as acknowledge that he had heard the request.

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So, YOUNG said that he has been worried all this tim about his [redacted] He stated that he was glad that I was able to be of some help, and also to relieve him of this worry. He said that he will never be able to thank me enough, that he will never forget it, etc.

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: August 11, 1958

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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Utmost care must be used in handling the following information in order to protect the identity of the informants.

The information on the following pages was furnished by CG 5824-S* to SA JOHN E. KEATING on August 7, 1958 in the form of dictaphone memo belts. These belts were transcribed by stenographer [redacted] and the transcription is located in Chicago file 134-46-Sub B-100.

38 Cdm
9-15-58

This seventh letter contains information received by CG 5824-S* in conversation with TIM BUCK, head of the Labor Progressive Party, the Communist Party of Canada, in Toronto, Canada on August 4 and 5, 1958. These discussions were in connection with and as a result of the SOLO operation. This material also contains comments by CG 5824-S* as a result of the SOLO operation. This letter is inserted in the series of SOLO letters at this point because it contains information of current interest not previously transmitted in teletype or airtel summaries.

EX-102 REC- 98 100-428091-63

In regard to the comments at the end of this material, CG 5824-S* stated that while they may seem sharp they are based on the fact that he has recently met with MAO Tse-tung and leaders of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union including BORIS PONOMAREV, who participated in the recent meeting between the leaders of China and the leaders of Russia. Because of these recent developments, CG 5824-S* felt that the United States Government might have some interest in his comments.

EXP. PROC.

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W.C. Sullivan

Baumgardner

9-11

AUG 13 1958

2- Bureau (REG-AMSD)
1- New York
100-134637 (7-5)(SOLO)
1- Chicago
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1-ENCLOSURE

EX-102

REC- 98

INT. SEC.

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55 SEP 23 1958 retained in 1243

August 7, 1958

I. CONVERSATIONS WITH TIM BUCK, LEADER OF THE LABOR PROGRESSIVE PARTY IN TORONTO, CANADA ON AUGUST 4 AND 5, 1958

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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A. Information from the Russian Embassy in Ottawa Concerning Funds for the Communist Party, USA from the Communist Party of the Soviet Union

It will be recalled that a message was given to me by EUGENE DENNIS and ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG that some money for the CP, USA from the CPSU was in Canada and that it was necessary to make arrangements to get this money to the United States. In addition, I was supposed to ask TIM BUCK if he would agree to handle most, if not all, of the money coming from the Soviet Union for the CP, USA. Also, I was to coordinate the transmittal of the funds so that all the people concerned, both in Canada and in the United States, would be available for handling, transmitting, and exchanging any money which was available in Canada.

Despite a weekend meeting of the National Executive Committee of the Labor Progressive Party for the purpose of hearing reports by LESLIE MORRIS and BILL KASHTAN, who had attended congresses of the Communist Party of Bulgaria, the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, and the Communist Party of Eastern Germany, TIM BUCK went from Toronto to the Soviet Embassy in Ottawa and returned to Toronto at 3 AM on August 4, 1958. The spokesman for the Soviet Embassy acknowledged that they were to receive $50,000 in one shipment which is to go to the CP, USA. However, BUCK was told that the money probably would not arrive as soon as was expected. All the spokesman did was to acknowledge that $50,000 is on the way but they said they could not give BUCK a precise date as to when it will arrive or when it can be picked up.

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BUCK explained that one should not always take the Russians for granted as regards dates. He said that in the old days they were more exact for the following reasons. In the past, contacts in the Russian Embassies were always contacts with the Party Secretary. Every Russian Embassy had a Party Secretary who was in charge of the group or nucleus which is made up of Communists working in the Embassy. However, the Embassies are so organized now that the real boss of the Embassy is no one other than the Ambassador. If the Ambassador is not present, or if he does not issue the order or if he is not consulted regarding a proposition or an order, then matters are delayed. BUCK said that most of the time he has

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contact with the Party Secretary at the Embassy at Ottawa but sometimes has contact with the Ambassador.

BUCK stated that it is quite possible that this money will be available any day but he is doubtful that the CP, USA will receive it before the end of August or the first part of September unless there is an extraordinary order or decision of the CCCPSU in Moscow. BUCK gave the following explanation for the delay:

The Ambassador is the person who has to be either present or who has to give an order permitting such a transaction to take place. Yet the Russian Ambassador to Canada is away to Moscow for a vacation of one month. BUCK said that the staff at the Embassy may have the money now or may receive it soon, but they will not give it to anyone without the specific order of the Ambassador or the CCCPSU.

BUCK said that there is no cause to worry since he was told the amount that is on its way to Canada. He commented that it is possible that this sum is presently in the Embassy at Ottawa but they will not release it without the specific authority mentioned above. BUCK said that there is always red tape involved in these matters. He said that sometimes he sends documents, books, etc. to the Embassy for people other than the Ambassador. If they reach the hands of the Ambassador the people for whom they were intended do not get them unless the Ambassador so chooses. At other times the procedure is reversed and the Ambassador does not receive documents and books intended for him. BUCK stated that from now on he is going to send multiple copies to be sure that the Party Secretary as well as the Ambassador receives whatever material he sends to the Embassy in Ottawa.

B. Other Matters Taken Up By the Russian Embassy with TIM BUCK

BUCK said that the spokesman for the Russian Embassy took up with him the question of some more work in order to organize the Slavs internationally and also took up the question of some exchange of Ukrainian delegations from Canada which would go to the Soviet Ukraine.

One thing angered BUCK. He said that the Russians have been supporting a magazine dealing with cultural relations. The magazine is published in Canada under the editorship of DYSON (phonetic) CARTER. BUCK did not know until this meeting with the representatives of the Soviet Government that this arrangement was in existence. He mistrusts CARTER and would like to place someone else in charge of this magazine. In fact, someone else has already been chosen but he does not know at this moment that he has been selected. This person is NORMAN FREED. In any case, BUCK was dissatisfied and told them that in the future they must not choose people from the Labor Progressive Party or Communists to do anything without the knowledge of the leadership of the Labor Progressive Party.

C. Arrangements for Contacts Between the CPSU, the LPP, the CP, USA, and the CP of China

1. Transmittal of Funds

We arranged for contacts, first of all, in regard to the transmission of money. BUCK will send a get well card or a birthday card. This card will have on it a question such as, Am I correct that your birthday is on such-and-such a date?, or, Is it correct that you will leave the hospital on such-and-such a date? The date mentioned will be the date that BESS MASCOLO will arrive in the United States. The purpose of the card will be to facilitate arrangements for personal contact. Most of the time the notice will be sent to my brother in New York. Both TIM BUCK and MASCOLO prefer this arrangement. If my brother is not going to be available in New York he will send advance notice to them and she will come to Chicago. It was also agreed that one of us will go to Canada from time to time so that she will not have to travel all the time.

2. Communications from the LPP and CP, USA to the CPSU

TIM BUCK agreed to the proposition made to me in Moscow that all very important communications from the CPSU to the CP, USA should be sent through him..

BUCK stated that he never knows when the Russians or Chinese actually receive material or communications he sends to them since, as a rule, they do not acknowledge receipt of communications or documents. He said that only when someone actually goes to the Soviet Union is there an opportunity to check up on what material has actually been received. Except for the fact that he uses personal couriers and that several people from Canada travel to Russia would he know whether or not the Russians received material he had sent to them.

I told him that on the day I left Moscow I had checked and they had received only a fraction of the material concerning the CP, USA which I had sent through Progressive Books in Canada and that I had only seen about one tenth of this material. He said that every bit of the material that I sent to Progressive Books was sent to Russia. He said that in this case too, he is convinced that there was some red tape involved or some mix-up in the Embassy where most of this material was sent in one form or another. He said that in desperation he sent some of it with [redacted] (phonetic), a Canadian, who was in Moscow in May. Even the delivery of the material she was carrying was delayed for about three weeks since ALEXAI ANDREOVITCH GRENCHENCO (phonetic) was not in Moscow at that time. It was only after she got in touch with some other very important person, who contacted the CCCPSU, that they picked up from her some of the material which he had sent and which she was carrying. BUCK, therefore, suggested that I should communicate with Moscow, ask them to investigate the delay of the delivery of this material, ask them whether they received all of the material, and if not, to check into it.

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It so happened that [redacted] a member of the National Executive Committee of the LPP, was ~~to leave for Moscow on Tuesday, August 5, 1958~~. BUCK suggested that I write a communication to Moscow which would be carried by [redacted] BUCK also suggested that I should not protest too much, if at all, about the failure of the funds for the CP, USA to arrive in Canada. BUCK said that the Russians never, never deal with such matters in any kind of a communication except through the official channels of the Embassies or through leading personnel when this leading personnel is traveling to and from Moscow.

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We arranged that I would return to his residence about 7 PM to continue the discussion as to the advisability of my sending a communication to Moscow with [redacted]

a.) Communication to the CPSU
Being Carried by [redacted]

We returned to BUCK's residence at 7 PM. My wife did not participate in the discussion but did type a communication which TIM BUCK and I formulated and which was sent to Moscow with [redacted]

The communication was addressed to NICOLAI ALEXAI, a combination of the names of NICOLAI DIMITROVITCH MATKOVSKY (phonetic) and ALEXAI ANDREOVITCH GRENCHENCO (phonetic) of

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the International Department of the CCCPSU. This form of address was used to illustrate to the Russians that security precautions were being taken in the event that the communication fell into the hands of the "enemy".

The communication reflected my safe arrival from my trip. I said that the people here were happy and satisfied with my mission to Moscow. Then I told them that I checked here (they would know that "here" referred to Canada since [redacted] was the courier and since TIM BUCK also was sending some oral messages with [redacted] and that all my material was supposed to have arrived in Moscow so they should conduct a search for it. Then I told them I had sent more material, specifically the article by EUGENE DENNIS entitled, "Recent World Events and the Peace Movement in the USA". I suggested that this article be printed. Then I mentioned what they had agreed was a matter of urgent material. The words urgent material signified funds. BUCK agreed that if it was phrased in that way and followed the paragraph indicating that my original material should be in Moscow, it would not violate security and the Russians would know what was meant. It was BUCK's opinion that it was enough to say and that this point should not be pressed. So they may take this up with the Ambassador to Canada or the CCCPSU may issue the order to distribute these funds.

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Incidently, BUCK said that as a rule the people who carry this money for the CPSU are usually connected with their trade organizations and they might speed up the process in the event that the money is not already in Ottawa.

The letter concluded with a number of non-essential personal remarks reflecting that it is hard to get used to this ordinary capitalist life after spending time in their glorious country, etc.

Now, this letter had to be written in a certain way, not only as to language, but spacing, etc., and it had to be written on bond paper. TIM BUCK helped me to dictate it because we had to be careful about the language we used. This was the first time that I had sent a communication by messenger to the CPSU.

The letter was to be sealed and taken by BUCK and he said he was going to see someone who would see [redacted] off early the next morning. BUCK agreed to send some oral messages with [redacted] For example, he was going to tell [redacted] to tell the comrades in Moscow that the letter BILL FOSTER had sent out is not an official letter and that it was sent out for perusal by the members of the National Committee of the CP,USA and that it is not for publication, etc. Further, that more CP, USA material would be sent to the CPSU.

BUCK told me that he has implicit faith in [redacted]. He said that [redacted] was doing a lot of work that a fellow named [redacted] used to do in regard to handling such confidential matters as communications of this type and funds. As BUCK stated, [redacted] is virtually a courier.

3. Additional Information Concerning Contacts Between Communist Parties

Then BUCK told me that he is willing to do a lot of things for me that are personal in a certain sense, although he is doing it for the CP and considers it his duty. But he said that it should be kept in mind that the Russians do not take into consideration the expenditures of money or time. Therefore, it would be well to keep in mind that it takes money to travel to Ottawa and for BESS MASCOLO to travel to New York. I told him that I had taken this up with EUGENE DENNIS and that DENNIS said that a certain amount of money should be set aside to cover the cost of transmitting the money or carrying on communication between the CP, USA and the LPP. So BUCK was very satisfied with this information although I did not give him any money at this time. I told him that as soon as possible he will receive money from the CP, USA. It will be some hundreds of dollars in order to cover the cost of sending messengers and postage.

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BUCK has no better communication system with Moscow and Peking than we have except that he has the advantage of being able to personally see somebody in the Soviet Embassy at Ottawa. In addition, he can always send a communication to JOHN WILLIAMSON in London. Insofar as material for China is concerned, in addition to Post Office Box 509 in Peking, which we have, he sends communications to WILLIAMSON. WILLIAMSON turns them over to someone connected with the Chinese diplomatic corps whom WILLIAMSON sees from time to time.

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In addition, the LPP is able to send people to Moscow from time to time. During this summer at least a dozen of their leading members have traveled to Russia. In addition, BUCK told me that he uses [redacted] who goes to Moscow at least three or four times a year.

D. Possibility of JOHN WILLIAMSON Attempting to Return to the United States

BUCK told me that LESLIE MORRIS did not know that I was in Moscow and Peking. The Russians did not tell him. BUCK said that he had asked LESLIE if he had seen me in Moscow and LESLIE replied that he did not know that I was there. Then LESLIE remarked to BUCK, Obviously, the Russians kept him on ice for good reasons so we could not see him.

Then BUCK said that LESLIE saw JOHNNY WILLIAMSON in London. We figured out that they had met the day after I had left London. It will be recalled that WILLIAMSON told me that he expected to see LESLIE MORRIS and BILL KASHTAN. I had told WILLIAMSON not to tell LESLIE that I had been in London.

Now LESLIE MORRIS brought back a message from JOHNNY WILLIAMSON which is somewhat surprising but of great importance. I will have to transmit it to GENE DENNIS immediately. It seems that JOHNNY WILLIAMSON has given serious thought to coming back to the United States. He raised with LESLIE MORRIS the question of returning to Canada. He told LESLIE MORRIS to take up with TIM BUCK the question of whether or not it would be possible for the people in Canada to fix him up like they did IRVING POTASH so that he might be able to sneak across to the United States. Now JOHNNY WILLIAMSON did not take up this question with me. It seems to me that after I left London he gave consideration to this thought in order to get closer to the CP, USA leadership for personal conversations. Further, with the lifting of the ban on travel, he may feel that if he does not get into the United States, somebody from the CP, USA can see him in Canada. Also he might feel that he can sneak into the United States temporarily to talk to the leading people in the CP, USA and in this way get a mandate to officially represent the CP, USA either in Prague, Moscow, or London.

I know that when GENE DENNIS hears this he is going to hit the ceiling. DENNIS is going to issue instructions that WILLIAMSON should not do this. I do not know if WILLIAMSON wants the CP, USA to know about this. The reason he did not tell me might be because he expects a negative answer from the CP, USA, especially DENNIS. He knew that if he discussed this matter with me I would tell DENNIS and the order would be, Don't do it. He may feel that once he gets to Canada, as POTASH did, and if the Canadians could give him some protection, he perhaps could get to the United States without detection. It would be a fait accompli. Whatever happens afterwards, of course, is another story.

I can tell you that TIM BUCK was not very happy about this. He felt that it was his duty to tell me so that I, in turn, would tell the American CP. He would not assume responsibility for any such thing. He said JOHNNY can travel and he can come into Canada any time he wants to do so. He said he doubts that WILLIAMSON would be stopped from coming to Canada. A British subject can travel to Canada without much difficulty. However, if he engaged in some activity in Canada the Royal Canadian Mounted Police might consider deporting him to Great Britain.

E. Possibility of the Printing of the New International Communist Magazine in Canada

BUCK said that LESLIE MORRIS came back with a proposition in regard to the new international Communist magazine which will be published in Prague. This magazine would be called X "For Peace and Democracy", X "For Democracy and Socialism", or some other title.

The proposition is that the English version of this magazine be printed in Canada. The Russians think that it would be most advisable to publish the English version in some English speaking country, preferably Canada. He said that he is not so sure that they should print the English version of the magazine in Canada unless the CP, USA leadership agrees. So BUCK asked me to deliver this message to GENE DENNIS or to whomever GENE appoints and that an answer be given right away.

They would not edit this magazine in Canada. The editor of the English version will ostensibly be [redacted] Editor of the "Marxist Review" of the CPGB. Actually, however, he will only do the editing from a technical standpoint. The paper will be edited in detail in Prague. Even the headlines will be written in Prague and the galley proofs will be sent back to Prague for approval. All the Canadians would do would be to get a printer.

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BUCK said that a price of .50 per copy had been set for the magazine. The Communist Party of France and other Communist Parties agreed to this price. BUCK objected to the price. He said he told them that the people in Canada and the United States would never pay this price. After that they agreed that the price would be reduced to .35 a copy, or $3.50 a year. It would be 6" x 9" in size and will have approximately one hundred pages in each issue.

F. Convention of the Communist Party of Uruguay, August 17, 1958

BUCK said that the convention of the CP of Uruguay is to take place on August 17, 1958. The address of the CP of Uruguay was on the letter BUCK received and which announced the date of the convention. The address is Communist Party of Uruguay, Sierra 1716-20 Montevideo, Uruguay. One phone number is 49084 and the other phone number is 48569. BUCK said that the CP, USA should know that this meeting or congress or convention is taking place on August 17, 1958. He said that he thought it would be a very good idea if somebody was present in Montevideo so that the Western Hemisphere Conference can be discussed by both the LPP and the CP, USA.

G. Convention or Congress of the Communist Party of Mexico

BUCK did not know that the CP of Mexico is scheduled to hold its convention or congress starting September 29, 1958. He said that mail service from Mexico usually takes about a week longer to get to Canada than to the United States, so he may receive the notice later.

H. The LPP and the Jewish Question

BUCK discussed his relationship with LESLIE MORRIS and BILL KASHTAN. He said that he is not altogether happy since they are not relieving him of enough details.

BUCK also said that they are having additional troubles in the Jewish field. This seems to be their big problem. He believes that as of now the Russians did not give a satisfactory answer on the Jewish question.

Parenthetically I would state that I heard a radio broadcast from Moscow which indicates that the Russians have become a bit more sensitive to the Jewish question and that there is going to be some news which is going to satisfy other parties in other countries in regard to this situation.

BUCK also indicated that the LPP is having trouble with the ultra-left.

I. General Discussion of the CPSU

BUCK asked me what happened to MIKHAIL SUSLOV. I said that I do not know. I told BUCK that I asked to see him and they told me he was very ill. I said that SUSLOV did not participate in any meetings I attended in Moscow. Also, I did not see his name in print during the three months I was abroad. BUCK said, Well, this means he is out. The very fact that he was not present at the congress in Germany, in Bulgaria, and in Czechoslovakia, indicates that SUSLOV is out of things internationally. The fact that he was not present at the meeting between NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV and MAO Tse-tung in Peking is further proof that he is not in the top leadership.

Further on the question of SUSLOV, BUCK asked me who I thought took SUSLOV's place if he is out of the leadership. I said that I did not know but that in my discussions with leading members of the CCCPSU I noted that PETER POSPELOV, a Secretary of the CPSU, seems to be playing SUSLOV's role but that some of this work is also distributed among other members of the CCCPSU and the Presidium of the CPSU. For example, a handful of members of the Presiding Committee went with KHRUSHCHEV to the congress of the CP of Bulgaria. KHRUSHCHEV could not attend the convention or congress of the CP of Czechoslovakia so A. B. ARISTOV, one of the leading members of the CCCPSU, and the leading Ukrainian, KIRICHENKO, and others went to this congress. When NOVOTNY, the President of Czechoslovakia came to Russia in May, POSPELOV traveled through the Soviet Union until KHRUSHCHEV could meet with NOVOTNY.

Then TIM BUCK went on to say that he has developed a sort of second sense in trying to feel out the attitude the Russian leadership takes when people are on the political decline. He said that you cannot always tell, but you have to learn, that you cannot press them about certain people. Citing examples, TIM said that when he was in Russia in 1950 they asked him whom he wanted to see. BUCK said that one of the first persons he asked to see was an old friend whom he had worked closely with for years, SOLOMON LOZOVSKY (phonetic). BUCK said they replied, We will see. Then BUCK commented that LOZOVSKY was in prison, was released only after STALIN died, and he died immediately after because of the tortures he had undergone because he never confessed to any crime and never agreed with STALIN. So BUCK stated that once he inquires about someone he does not press the question if the Russians do not give him an answer.

Then BUCK cited a recent experience. He said that when he was in Russia for the 40th anniversary of the October revolution he spent about one week in Kiev. He stayed in a big mansion or palace. NICOLAI DIMITROVITCH MATKOVSKY, USSR presently the head of the North and South American Section of the International Department of the CCCPSU, was with him. They only occupied a room of this palace. BUCK told NICOLAI that he would like to see his old friend MANUELSKY (phonetic), ostensibly the Foreign Minister of the Soviet Republic of Ukraine. U.S SR NICOLAI said, Well now, we shall see. BUCK said nothing more. Then BUCK stated that the evening before the day they were to leave Kiev, he was discussing some matters with NICOLAI and the latter said, Well now, TIM, you didn't ask me about MANUELSKY again. TIM said he told NICOLAI that he felt that if he raised it once and no arrangement was made for him to see MANUELSKY that there might be a reason and that it might be difficult to see him so he did not press for such a meeting. Then NICOLAI said, Well TIM, MANUELSKY is very sick. We doubt that he will recover. Then to BUCK's surprise, NICOLAI said, Do you know whose palace we are occupying? This is MANUELSKY's palace. NICOLAI let it go at that.

This discussion led to the discussion of the old professor or academician, I. MINTZ. USSR I told BUCK that I had asked to see MINTZ and was told that he is dead. BUCK said Now, I think here too there is some mystery but I don't think it is a big political mystery. BUCK said that LESLIE MORRIS was also a student of MINTZ. MORRIS asked to see MINTZ and was told that MINTZ was on creative leave. This was only about a month ago or so. Therefore, the Russians gave MORRIS a different answer than they gave me.

BUCK said that he doubts very much that MINTZ is sick. He said that MINTZ had raised some important political problems. MORRIS told BUCK that he talked to various people and they confirmed that MINTZ is on what they call creative leave and that MINTZ raised the following question. MINTZ said that STALIN had indicated in his writings after World War II that World War II was a people's war from the very beginning. MINTZ challenges this conception. It is his belief that it became a people's war in certain stages and at different times. It may have become a people's war before it was over but the concept of STALIN that it was a people's war from the very beginning is not correct. This question is now being debated within the leadership of the CPSU.

Possibly NICOLAI did not know the MINTZ whom I had referred to. There are a number of persons by that name in Russia. BUCK stated that once he was misdirected to the wrong person because MINTZ is a common name in Russia. BUCK said that possibly NICOLAI made a mistake because he is fairly new in the international apparatus and has only been in Moscow about ten years. On the other hand NICOLAI may have wanted to save himself the trouble of getting permission from higher authority for me to see MINTZ. I had also been told in Moscow that MINTZ was working with PONOMAREV on the history of the CPSU. This will be the third history of the CPSU that MINTZ has worked on. Each is a different version. In any case our conclusion was that when the Russians have reasons, valid or invalid, about not letting you see certain people or people who are out of political favor, they always use the excuse of illness or death and the best thing is not to press them on such matters.

J. Funds for LPP Members Traveling to Europe

I asked BUCK where LESLIE MORRIS and BILL KASHTAN get funds to travel to Europe. He said that they received communications from the separate parties through Moscow stating that they would defray the expenses. For example, the Bulgarians promised that they would pay the fare and expenses if the LPP would send a delegation to its congress. The CP of East Germany and the CP of Czechoslovakia did the same thing. BUCK stated, however, that the LPP is conducting a campaign and he is personally conducting a campaign to try to raise money to cover the expenses of Canadian delegations to these various congresses. In this way no one will get the idea that they are receiving help from abroad or that they are being subsidized to go to these various congresses.

II. COMMENTS CONCERNING THE MEETING BETWEEN MAO TSE-TUNG AND NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV IN PEKING, CHINA

We should make note of the composition of the Russian delegation which went to Peking. In addition to KHRUSHCHEV, R. Y. MALINOVSKY, the Minister of Defense, VASSILY KUZNETSOV, the Acting Foreign Minister, and BORIS N. PONOMAREV, a member of the CCCPSU and head of the International Department were present. On the Chinese side it should be pointed out that WANG Chia-hsiang, head of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the CP of China and a member of the Secretariat of the CP of China, was also present. This means that they discussed some Party problems as well as matters of foreign policy.

In regard to KUZNETSOV, I met him in Moscow in 1947. We talked about him while I was in Moscow this year. He is the Latin American specialist. He led the delegation from the Soviet Union to the innauguration of the president of

Argentina. He gave a report on Latin America and the tour of Vice President RICHARD NIXON when he returned to Moscow. He was in South America about the same time NIXON was. I think that it was no accident that KUZNETSOV went with KHRUSHCHEV to Peking. In the Communist plan against the United States, Latin America is going to play an important role. They will use the Communist Parties in Latin America in this regard. This is probably why PONOMAREV attended the meeting in Peking. Some attention might be paid to that part of the official communique on the meeting between KHRUSHCHEV and MAO Tse-tung which mentions Latin America as a part of the struggle for independence of oppressed people.

Regarding China, one of the young people whose career is just now beginning but who is on the ascendancy, is Foreign Minister CHEN YI. He was present at this meeting between KHRUSHCHEV and MAO along with CHOU En-lai and Marshal PENG Teh-huai, the Minister of National Defense. CHEN YI is also a military man but they do not emphasize his military career. Next to CHOU En-lai, CHEN YI is being groomed for bigger positions. While this is not emphasized, his photograph appears everywhere. He was present at the meeting I had with TENG Hsiao-ping, the General Secretary of the CP of China, but he did not participate in the discussions.

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The meeting between NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV and MAO Tse-tung took place in Chung Nan Hai. This is a part of the old red walled imperial city in the center of Peking. This is where some of the Communist leaders live and where some of the government offices are located. This is where you meet Communists who also hold government positions. There is a distinction between this headquarters and that of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the CP of China which is located in another part of the city.

Now a few general comments. There has been a lot of speculation in the United States press regarding the trip of NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV to Peking and what effect it will have on future international events. Some writers are speculating that they have now found the X factor which exists in the Soviet-Chinese relationship. They point to the fact that China appears before the Soviet Union in the communiques from Peking. Thus they are trying to say that primacy is given to China. I would point out that since the 40th anniversary of the USSR, China has always been linked with the Soviet Union. When the Russians speak about the socialist camp in these general communiques they never fail to mention China even though they do not mention the other socialist countries. It is a fact that China has become a sort of equal partner, with some reservations, with the Soviet Union.

I believe that this meeting will have the following effect on the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union will pursue a more militant, aggressive, and truculent attitude towards the Western world. The headlines about the United States and particularly about JOHN FOSTER DULLES and President EISENHOWER out maneuvering the Russians in regard to the summit meeting are just so much poppy-cock and hot air.

As in his conversations with me, MAO will insist on a more adamant and tougher policy in relation to the Western powers. You will recall that not only MAO but all of the other Chinese leaders I talked with point out that they are going to put the screws on Japan and Great Britain. China feels that the Western world is in a tough spot. Difficulties for the Western powers in other parts of the world would make things easier for the Chinese and the Communists in the Far East, Asia, and the Pacific in general.

The Chinese feel that they are not a part of all these discussions concerning the Middle East since they are not in the United Nations. The Chinese are of the opinion that instead of bowing to Western opinion, demands, or maneuvers on the diplomatic field, that it is necessary to take advantage of the difficulties and to show a tougher policy. If the tougher policy leads to a military clash, well, they have very little to lose. They feel they can fight as well as anyone, that the West is not anxious for war just as they may not be anxious for war. But world opinion may not permit an atomic war. If they fight any other kind of a war the advantages certainly are on the side of the so-called socialist states.

So, without going into a deep analysis of the results flowing from this KHRUSHCHEV-MAO meeting, I would say that we should look forward to a tougher policy on the part of the Communist states and that KHRUSHCHEV may not be so anxious for a summit meeting at this time. So that if the United States thinks that it has out maneuvered them so that there will not be a summit meeting at this time, the United States may be doing exactly what they are looking for so that they can carry on their propaganda in broader forms including the General Assembly of the United Nations. Thus there may not be a summit meeting, which the Russians still desire on their terms, then things may happen in all parts of the world. They can point to these tensions and say, Well, you have been avoiding this summit meeting. Here is the result--an increase of tensions and the danger of war. They will blame all of this on the United States.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: August 8, 1958

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46-Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

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UTMOST CARE MUST BE USED IN HANDLING THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IN ORDER TO PROTECT THE IDENTITY OF THE INFORMANTS.

The information on the following pages was furnished by CG 5824-S* during the period between July 22, 1958 and August 1, 1958, to SA JOHN E. KEATING and Stenographer [redacted] The information in this second letter contains details of that part of the Solo operation dealing with the preparation by CG 5824-S* for the formal meetings with the leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and with the actual meetings.

② - Bureau (REGISTERED)
1 - New York (REGISTERED)
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55 SEP 23 1958

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: August 12, 1958

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46)(SUB B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

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UTMOST CARE MUST BE USED IN HANDLING THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IN ORDER TO PROTECT THE IDENTITIES OF THE INFORMANTS.

The information on the following pages was furnished by CG 5824-S* during the period between July 22, 1958, and August 1, 1958, to SA JOHN E. KEATING and Stenographer [redacted] [redacted] This tenth letter contains information concerning that part of the "SOLO" operation in China in which CG 5824-S* had the first formal meetings with WANG Chia-hsiang, member of the Secretariat and Head of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

2 - Bureau (REGISTERED)
1 - New York (100-134637)(SOLO)(#7-5)(REGISTERED)
1 - Chicago

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2 ENCLOSURE
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#966318

August 12, 1958

MEETING WITH THE INTERNATIONAL LIAISON DEPARTMENT OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF CHINA

On June 28, 1958, I had the first formal meeting with WANG Chia-hsiang and other members of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. TANG Ming-chao, with some help from YU Chi-ying, acted as the translator. LI Chi-hsin wrote every word spoken.

WANG Chia-hsiang greeted me officially and said that he was happy that I was in China. He told me that they are happy that the Communist Party - USA defeated the revisionists and that this is a very important thing. He asked me to say a few words, and I gave an introductory report similar to the one I gave to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. When I finished, WANG Chia-hsiang spoke about the situation in the Communist Party - USA. He made comparisons between the Yugoslavs and the GATES forces in the Communist Party - USA. He said that revisionism is international and that there are no differences between the thinking of TITO and GATES. Then he made the following comments on Yugoslavia:

Comments of WANG Chia-hsiang on Yugoslavia

First of all, WANG wanted to acquaint me with the conditions in Yugoslavia before World War II. WANG stated that the Yugoslavs were an underground Party. This Party had two characteristics: (1) Narrow nationalism. This had as its basis the following: Yugoslavia as a nation went through a period of oppression. They were under the rule of Hungary and the Yugoslav people developed strong national sentiments. This sentiment found its way into the Communist Party; and (2) From the founding of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia in 1922, it was legal only for a short period of time, but was mainly illegal. During these illegal days, there were strong factional fights and a division of the Party into groups and factions.

At the time of the occupation by the Nazis, the people fought fascism. The Communists participated in this fight, giving leadership to the partisans. During this period, the Party developed rapidly. Within a few years, HITLER was defeated. But TITO should not be credited for defeating the Nazis. The Soviet armies were responsible for this defeat.

The Communist Party of Yugoslavia developed quickly, but became conceited and arrogant, like the newly rich, and looked down

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on other people or, as WANG put it, on other People's Democracies. Yugoslavia even claimed that it defeated the Nazis and obtained their liberation without outside military assistance, while the other People's Democracies had to be liberated with the aid of the Red Armies. But, according to WANG, TITO cannot say this to the Chinese Communist Party, who fought for its own freedom and liberation.

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WANG then went on to discuss the problem of help given TITO by the Soviet Union. First of all, the Soviet Union military defeated HITLER and helped Yugoslavia to liberate Belgrade. Without the Soviet Army liberating Belgrade, TITO could not have done it. Yugoslavia also received diplomatic assistance from the Soviet Union, which was just as important as military help in order to obtain political power.

At that time, there were two governments in existence in Yugoslavia. The Soviet Union helped TITO politically and diplomatically. The Soviet Union gave material and economic help. Thus, TITO was put into power in 1944 with the help of the Soviet Union. After their liberation, Yugoslavia began to dispute with the Soviet Union. In fact, there had been disputes even before the liberation. He reminded us that there was some inference that WINSTON CHURCHILL sent his son to work in TITO's headquarters. According to WANG, the bourgeoise had foresight and they used TITO for their ends. After liberation, TITO had invited experts from the Soviet Union. These were military, economic and industrial experts. This was necessary because the factories, railroads and other industries were destroyed during the war. Already during that period, TITO showed trends of revisionism.

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In the United Nations, Yugoslavia's approach to foreign policy was such that it placed the United States and the Soviet Union on the same level. Aside from this political and diplomatic approach and the various disputes occurring at the beginning of the TITO regime, TITO developed theories such as: When the Communist Party takes State power, the Communist Party should not dominate the State or put forward its own program. A people's front may be enough in order to take power. According to TITO, class struggle should not be intensified within Yugoslavia. This, according to WANG and according to all Communists, is revisionism. This concerned one of the most important problems -- the need for a vanguard Party to establish the dictatorship of the proletariat, which TITO, already in the early days, ostensibly denied, at least in theory.

In addition, the relationship between the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Communist Party of Yugoslavia became tense. There were many disputes regarding work of Soviet experts in Yugoslavia. The Communist Party of the Soviet Union proposed thrashing out these things at the Cominform, but the Communist Party of Yugoslavia refused.

WANG asked me if I remembered that in 1947, after the formation of the Cominform, TITO was critical of the French and Italian Communist Parties. But when TITO was up for criticism, he refused to attend the Cominform meetings. These revisionist erroneous theories further developed, as pointed out in the 1948 Resolution adopted by the Cominform. Perhaps the method of criticism, as contained in that resolution, was not correct or exact, because this resolution of the Cominform asked for the overthrow of the TITO regime. It asked all healthy elements of the Communist movement to unite for that purpose. At that time, the erroneous theories of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia were not too well known to the world. But these theories, nevertheless, were criticized in the resolution adopted by the Cominform, and this criticism was basically correct in 1948, although WANG repeated that the method of criticism employed was not so good. TITO refused to attend the Cominform after the adoption of this resolution.

WANG then stated that in 1949, TITO launched an anti-Soviet campaign. In 1949, the Cominform adopted a resolution calling TITO an agent provacateur. According to WANG, this was not so good. The situation of tension and strain between the Communist Parties, and particularly between the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Communist Party of Yugoslavia, prevailed until 1954. In 1954, upon the initiative of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, steps were taken to improve the relations with Yugoslavia. The Communist Party of the Soviet Union consulted with the Communist Party of China. WANG said that the Chinese Communist Party supported this initiative. We foresaw two possibilities: (1) After efforts on the part of the Communist camp, Yugoslavia would correct itself. At least we thought this was a possibility; and (2) That Yugoslavia would not correct its mistakes and continue on its path as it did in the 1940s.

From early 1954 to 1956, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the other Communist Parties did their utmost to improve their relations with the League of Yugoslav Communists. We thought these steps necessary. As a result of the good intentions and the work of the other Communist Parties, TITO became even more arrogant.

Parenthetically speaking, WANG meant that TITO thought these Communist Parties were bowing to him; that they were admitting mistakes without pointing to any mistakes Yugoslavia may have made.

In 1957, TITO wanted all Communist Parties in Eastern Europe to bow to him and follow the same pattern that the League of Yugoslav Communists had been following. TITO began to pose as an anti-STALIN hero. He encouraged the counter-revolutionary movement or the anti-Party movement in Hungary. In 1956, TITO made a speech at Pola, Yugoslavia. TITO said that in the international Communist movement, there are two lines: A pro-STALIN line and a Yugoslav line. TITO stated that the other Communist Parties should follow him.

WANG said that the Chinese Communist Party criticized this speech of TITO, as did other Communist Parties. WANG stated that the Chinese Communist Party, at that time, showed the need for the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Parenthetically speaking, I might add that the TITO line denies the need for the dictatorship of the proletariat.

According to WANG, in the spring of 1957, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union held meetings in Rumania with TITO, and they asked TITO to bring the disputes into the open. There was a meeting in Bucharest at that time. TITO then promised there would be no more disputes and that he would attend an international meeting to draw up a document of agreement with the other Communist Parties. In November, 1957, the brother Communist Parties gathered in Moscow on the occasion of the 40th Anniversary of the Soviet Revolution. In the meantime, TITO had backed down and claimed illness as an excuse for not attending the meeting in Moscow. TITO's delegates, who were present in Moscow, refused to participate in the meeting with the Parties of the other Socialist countries, and they did not sign the declaration of the twelve Communist Parties. Yet, there still was no criticism of TITO by the other Parties.

WANG then stated that in the beginning of 1958, the League of Yugoslav Communists held a plenum. They issued a declaration giving the reasons why they did not sign the Twelve-Party Declaration. They just said that they did not agree with the viewpoint of the Declaration. But even at this late date, there still was no criticism of the League of Yugoslav Communists.

The Seventh Congress of the League of Yugoslav Communists convened at the end of April, 1958. In March, 1958, they published a draft program and sent duplications to all Communist Parties. WANG stated that the Chinese Communist Party received a copy. When the Communist Party of China received a copy of the draft program, WANG said that we thought the question over and came to the conclusion that we could not send fraternal delegates to this Congress. We came to the same conclusion as the Communist Party of the Soviet

Union. Before the Seventh Congress of the League of Yugoslav Communists, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union published an article in the "Kommunist". WANG said, We, the Chinese Communists, did not write anything. We read this article in the "Kommunist" and we thought the criticism was quite gentle. But during this Congress, TITO and his followers in the leadership launched an attack on the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Communist Party of China.

Parenthetically speaking, I was given a copy of this draft program to read.

WANG said this program does not look like a program from one country. It takes on the form of an international Party. This program is divided as follows:

It gives an estimation of the Capitalist world and it says that the Capitalist world has two-thirds of the world population, while the Socialist world has one-third. This program also contained an estimation of Capitalism and how it develops into monopoly Capitalism. When it develops into monopoly Capitalism, it changes its nature. As regards the State apparatus of monopoly Capitalism, according to the Titoites, this State does not represent any class. The State rather is a regulator of the class relations. The State limits monopoly Capitalism. Gradually, State Capitalism comes into being, and they prove this by saying that many enterprises in Capitalist countries have been nationalized, and these nationalized enterprises are elements of Socialism. The program of the League of Yugoslav Communists also says that in the countries of monopoly Capitalism, it is not necessary for the proletariat to overthrow the State apparatus. Also, that the pressure of the working class upon the State apparatus will gradually bring Socialism into being. The Yugoslavs emphasize that the whole world is undergoing a process of gradually moving to Socialism. (This is a very important point).

With regard to the estimation of the Capitalist world, according to the program of the Yugoslavs, monopoly capitalism will gradually move to State Capitalism, and State Capitalism already has within it elements of Socialism. The proletariat of these countries do not need to carry on a revolutionary struggle -- that is, in the more developed Capitalist countries. In the more backward Capitalist countries, such as India, they are travelling to Socialism via a special path. According to the Yugoslavs, there is some Socialism in India already. The State-owned enterprises in these countries are Socialist. The League of Yugoslav Communists close their eyes to the fact that these countries are in the hands of the bourgeoise and that the State apparatus is in the hands of the bourgeoise. Development of Capitalism in these countries still contain elements of progress. This is the significance of the State enterprises. But it is a development of Capitalism, not Socialism.

WANG stated that the Yugoslavs, in their program, portray a very poor picture of the Communist Parties in the entire Capitalist world. The Yugoslavs say that these Communist Parties are no good. They say these Parties are dogmatic, sectarian and divorced from the masses, and they take orders from abroad. The idea of Socialism cannot be found only in the Communist Parties. In certain advanced Capitalist countries, meaning chiefly the United States and England, where the Communist Parties are small and play a minor role, the Yugoslavs say the leadership of the trade unions will lead the working class to Socialism.

Parenthetically speaking, in this part of the program, the United States is mentioned and the American Communist Party is mentioned in the most negative terms. The Yugoslavs do not see a need for the American Communist Party. This is what aroused EUGENE DENNIS to write an article concerning Yugoslavia, which appeared in "The Worker".

To summarize in brief, according to WANG, in the Capitalist world monopoly Capitalism is good, because it is on the road to State Capitalism, is the thesis of the Yugoslav program. (Other Communist Parties agree with this analysis of the Yugoslav program by WANG.) But the Communist Parties in the Capitalist world are no good.

In regard to the question of the two systems which exist -- that is, Capitalism and Socialism -- WANG stated: In our opinion the world is divided into the Socialist world and the Capitalist world. The Yugoslav Communists say that the world is divided into two blocks -- military and political. In this program, the Yugoslavs analyze reasons for the existence of these two blocks. They start their analysis by dealing with the period after World War II, and they point out that there is a struggle going on between these two blocks, which can be characterized as a struggle for hegemony of the big powers and a struggle for spheres of influence. The Yugoslavs say that this is proved by the Yalta and Potsdam Conferences. These conferences show that the United States and the Soviet Union strive for the same goals -- hegemony.

In their program, the Yugoslavs go on to say that the foreign policy of STALIN was too rigid and harsh. It was this that compelled the Capitalist countries to form military blocks.

Parenthetically speaking, when the Communists read this portion of the Yugoslav program, they become enraged. According to them, imperialism is responsible for world tensions.

Not long ago, according to WANG, TITO gave an interview to correspondents of United States newspapers. A reporter asked him, Who is the greatest man in the world? TITO named WINSTON CHURCHILL. And after TITO named CHURCHILL, he named EISENHOWER. He did not name KHRUSHCHEV. TITO only said that KHRUSHCHEV's foreign policy was more flexible. From this, according to WANG, we can see the Yugoslav estimation of the world situation -- that is, that there are two blocks, but the danger of war does not come from United States imperialism, but is due to the strong and harsh policy of the Soviet Union. Therefore, the danger of war must come from the USSR.

WANG stated that in this program of the League of Yugoslav Communists, there is not a single word mentioning the United States as imperialistic, although this is a very large document. This document also mentions the economic aid given to Yugoslavia and says that the United States gave this aid without political conditions. The aid given by the United States, according to the Yugoslavs, has nothing to do with "interference in internal affairs"; but as regards the aid given to Yugoslavia by the Soviet Union, the Yugoslavs were not treated as equals and the Soviet Union tried to interfere in Yugoslav affairs, and that the Soviet Union acts like a big nation.

With regard to foreign policy, the program of the League of Yugoslav Communists says that they are for peaceful co-existence, etc. But in actuality, Yugoslavia helps United States imperialism and directs its main attack against the USSR. In the program, there are several chapters dealing with the USSR. Why should they deal with the USSR? This is supposed to be a Yugoslav program. But with regard to the USSR, this program states that it is a bureaucratic state, and that this bureaucratic State developed during the STALIN regime and remained that way. In the Soviet Union, they say the means of production now are concentrated in the hands of the State, and the State becomes a monopolist and the State stands over the people. Therefore, the State is a "totalitarian, bureaucratic apparatus". Thus, there is an antagonistic and irreconcilable gulf between the State and the people.

In this program, the Yugoslavs state that the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and other Socialist countries want to lead their respective countries. Thus, the Yugoslavs say that the Party and the State are identical and have become bureaucratic and totalitarian. This is why there is no democracy in the Soviet Union and in other Socialist countries, according to the Yugoslavs.

WANG stated that in Yugoslavia, they say they have a real democracy. The Yugoslavs say that they have self-government of the people and a workers' democracy. In Yugoslavia, the means of production are in the hands of workers in respective factories, and not in the hands of the State. The League of Yugoslav Communists also say that they do not play the role of the leader of the State. They say they are an organization which carries on political and educational activity, and not an institution which monopolizes the leadership of the State.

The League of Yugoslav Communists once carried the name "Communist Party". It was later that they changed their name into a "League" instead of a "Party".

The Yugoslavs further claimed that the State in Yugoslavia is withering away, but this is not so in the Soviet Union. Therefore, the Yugoslavs are the real Marxists. WANG referred to MARX, ENGELS and LENIN, and their conception of the state and pointed out that they stated that after the suppression of the counter-revolution, the State will wither away. The Yugoslavs said the State would wither away when the antagonisms of the classes disappear. The Yugoslavs charge that the Soviet Union is violating this Marxian concept; and since they believe in the withering away of the State, they, the Yugoslavs, are the real Marxists. But in Yugoslavia, this conception of MARX, ENGELS and LENIN is reversed, according to WANG. The Yugoslavs say that the State should not even play a leading role in social and economic matters. WANG stated that these are deceptive statements, and that TITO is trying to deceive the people with such an interpretation of Marxism.

WANG stated that the Yugoslavs say that they fought the cult of the individual in Yugoslavia. In actuality, according to WANG, the cult of the individual is most serious in Yugoslavia. WANG stated that the Chinese Ambassador to Yugoslavia observed and saw with his own eyes the following slogan: "TITO is us and we are TITO". The League of Yugoslav Communists have been saying the State has been withering away. WANG stated that the fact is that Yugoslavia has the highest percentage of security forces than any other Socialist country.

The Yugoslavs say they are very democratic. WANG stated, however, that TITO and his group have rigid control of the country. Here WANG emphasized that during the four days of sessions of the Seventh Congress of the League of Yugoslav Communists, only nine people took the floor. He mentioned that seven or eight of these nine members of the League of Yugoslav Communists are on the Central Committee.

The Yugoslavs say that the factories in Yugoslavia are owned by the workers. WANG stated that in actuality, they are controlled by a clique. WANG said that when the factory makes money, the workers get a bonus. When it does not make money, the workers do not even get their wages.

WANG went on to say that the League of Yugoslav Communists and TITO have already degenerated. He stated that revisionism in Yugoslavia already had roots in 1948, but now it has fully developed and is systemized, as shown in their program. WANG stated that all these years Yugoslavia received aid from the United States, amounting to almost three billion dollars, which bought economic and military aid. This is equivalent to 4% of the national income, or equivalent to 20% of the national budget of Yugoslavia. WANG pointed out that it is clear that the United States Government gave large sums of money to Yugoslavia for services rendered, obviously for help to United States imperialism. WANG stated that the United States Government had certain intentions. It wanted Yugoslavia to camouflage itself under the banner of Socialism, Communism, etc. WANG stated that TITO's role is to glorify Capitalism, imperialism, and the American Government. The imperialists wanted TITO to attack the Socialist countries. That is exactly what TITO is doing.

WANG stated that if we say that in the past, before World War I, imperialism developed, exploited colonies, derived super profits and gave crumbs to feed the labor aristocracy to disarm the militancy of the working class, now we can say that the United States has expended large sums of money to TITO to make Yugoslavia play the role of a disrupter and saboteur in the international working class movement, to disarm the militant and revolutionary ideas of the working class. This the United States got from TITO. These are the relations between TITO and the United States. The United States imperialists wanted to disrupt the unity of the Socialist camp and the Communist movement. WANG stated that TITO is doing exactly that.

To sum up, WANG stated that TITO and his clique have become degenerated. They have betrayed Marxism-Leninism. They have betrayed the working class. They are traitors to the working class. Therefore, it is necessary for us, the Communists, to remove this camouflage from TITO, to take away the name "Communist", Socialism, Marxism-Leninism, or that he is a supporter of peace. WANG stated that the League of Yugoslav Communists should be exposed so the whole world would know who they are.

The Yugoslavs said, Why not have friendly discussions and criticize us? WANG stated that the fact is that the League of

Yugoslav Communists closed the door to criticism on ideology, theory and tactics. All this criticism was refused or rejected.

In the Lapu (ph) speech, TITO called China war mongers. WANG stated, We can see that TITO and his leading group do not dare to discuss the essence of this problem.

Concerning the emergence of the revisionist views contained in the program of the League of Yugoslav Communists, WANG stated that these views existed even before 1948-1949, but not in one organized program as it is now. WANG said these views came out occasionally in speeches. WANG stated that because of the methods used by the Soviet Party, the Soviet Union and the Cominform, in 1948, it is necessary for us to take active steps to win over the followers of TITO. WANG said this needs to be done, even if it takes a few years.

In regard to the co-operation of TITO with the Social Democracies, in 1948 and 1949 the Yugoslav Party severed relations with all the Communist Parties, but developed close relations with the Social Democratic Parties of Norway, Sweden, etc., the French Socialists and the British Labor Party. TITO made visits to these places. But these Social Democratic Parties were not too satisfied with TITO and his clique. They were not interested in this camouflage of Communism.

WANG further stated that not long ago TITO arrested some members of the Social Democratic Party. TITO and his leading group are only interested in material aid. Their main concern is how to get more money.

WANG went on to talk about TITO's Ambassador to China, in that he was interfering in the internal affairs of China. He said that the bourgeoise Rightists wrote letters to the Yugoslav Embassy and all letters were answered and material enclosed. WANG said, We got these answers and replies which they received. The Yugoslavs did not want interference from us, but they are experts at interfering. Now we are writing articles and editorials to expose Yugoslav revisionism. WANG stated that perhaps later the United States will see if it pays to subsidize TITO. Then the time may come when there will be no more aid. There will be no more services to be performed by Yugoslavia to United States imperialism. In the meantime, the Yugoslavs are trying to disrupt the Communist Parties of the Capitalist world. They want to turn all Parties into their own image.

WANG stated, We make a clear distinction between TITO and the Yugoslav people. Care should be taken not to hurt the national sentiment of the Yugoslav people. TITO is making use of this national sentiment in order to retain control. Efforts are being made by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and other Parties in this direction to influence the people of Yugoslavia. The people will draw their lessons. They will think and ask: Why is the State now in the hands of TITO and his group? The honest elements in the League of Yugoslav Communists, the Marxists, are in a difficult position. It is not so easy to overthrow TITO. WANG stated that the day will come when a traitor like TITO will disappear.

WANG stated that after the Chinese criticized and repudiated Yugoslav revisionism, many Communists in Yugoslavia tried to flee. TITO had them arrested. This was proof that there are still some healthy elements in Yugoslavia, according to WANG.

WANG concluded his remarks by again informing me that the DENNIS article concerning Yugoslavia and its revisionism had been published in their press. He said that the attitude of the Chinese Communists regarding revisionism is identical to that of the Communist Party - USA, but that it is more difficult for the American Communists to deal with revisionism.

WANG stated that TITO said the Chinese Communist Party is afraid of public opinion. But in 1956, the Chinese Party printed TITO's Pola speech. He stated, We also published the program of the League of Yugoslav Communists. WANG said that the Chinese people became angry when reading this program. He said that the Yugoslav press did not print a word concerning the attitude of the Chinese.

WANG said that the Chinese people are being educated. They read everything that we print and they make their own judgement. WANG stated that the masses will see for themselves that Marxism-Leninism is superior to TITO's revisionism.

Conclusion of this Meeting

WANG Chia-hsiang then asked me questions almost similar to those asked by the leading members of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. He asked me about the health of WILLIAM Z. FOSTER, EUGENE DENNIS, etc. I answered this question and told them about the other members of the Secretariat of the Communist Party - USA. WANG Chia-hsiang asked me about the relationship between FOSTER and DENNIS. He asked if there are really any serious problems in regard to political thinking between them. I replied that as of now, I know of no serious political differences between them which are of a principle nature. I said that they may have some differences of opinion on estimations of some things, but there are no real serious differences. I said that the overwhelming majority of the Communist Party - USA voted to retain the vanguard Party.

There were some other questions about the economy in the United States, about the legality of the Communist Party - USA, about the comrades in prison, and I answered all of these questions.

This meeting lasted a couple of hours. They served us tea every few minutes during the meeting.

COMMENTS

During my discussions with various representatives of the Communist Party of China, I learned that the Chinese are launching attacks on the representatives of the Yugoslav Government in China. They were very critical of the representatives of Yugoslavia. In this regard, they pointed out that the representatives of Yugoslavia are the only members of the diplomatic corps in Peking who use cars manufactured in the United States. In this same vein, they pointed out that the Yugoslav representatives are insensitive to the feelings of the Chinese. For example, at diplomatic receptions, instead of smoking Yugoslav, Chinese or Russian cigarettes, they smoke American cigarettes.

The members of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China told me that they have caught representatives of the Yugoslav Government in meetings with Right-wingers of the Chinese Party. With regard to the official manner in which the Government of China is treating the Yugoslav Government, they stated that in late June, 1958, 4400 POPOVICH (ph), the Yugoslav Ambassador to China, left China for Yugoslavia. At the farewell dinner for him, the Chinese were represented merely by a protocol officer. No other Government official or Party official of China went to these farewell ceremonies.

As a result of my conversations with leading members of the Communist Party of China, I am of the belief that there is some truth in the charge made by Yugoslavia that the Chinese are war mongers.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: August 12, 1958

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46)(SUB B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 3-23-00 BY SPY BJA-MLB
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UTMOST CARE MUST BE USED IN HANDLING THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IN ORDER TO PROTECT THE IDENTITY OF THE INFORMANTS.

The information on the following pages was furnished by CG 5824-S* during the period between July 22, 1958, and August 1, 1958, to SA JOHN E. KEATING and Stenographer [redacted] [redacted] This ninth letter contains information concerning that part of the "SOLO" operation dealing with the trip to China, the reception in China, a description of the places where CG 5824-S* and CG 5853-S resided in China, and informal discussions prior to the formal meetings with leaders of the Communist Party of China.

2 - Bureau (REGISTERED)
1 - New York (100-134637)(SOLO)(#7-5)(REGISTERED)
1 - Chicago

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55 SEP 23 1958

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 3-23-06 BY SP4BJA-MLB
#906368

August 12, 1958

I. THE TRIP TO CHINA

We returned to Moscow from Sochi and were supposed to leave for China on June 25, 1958. I met with NICOLAI DIMITRIVITCH MATKOVSKY (ph) and ALEXAI SERGKOVITCH GRENCHENCO (ph), of the International Department of the Central Committee, Communist Party of the Soviet Union. They told me that too many foreigners were on the plane leaving for Peking, China, on June 25, 1958. They thought that it would be more advisable if we left on June 26, 1958, and transferred at Irkutsk. The understanding was that I should be back in Russia by July 5, 1958. They stated, however, that they doubted that the Chinese comrades would let us leave in a hurry. Since NICOLAI comes from Siberia, he was able to give us some advice in regard to what to expect in China.

ALEXAI made all the arrangements, which included taking me to the Chinese Embassy in Moscow. I reminded him that the Communist Party - USA could pay for this trip to Peking. ALEXAI became very angry at my remark. He said, You remind me of a person in Chicago who asked, "Who among you is the GPU agent?" He said, Now that is a silly question. He stated, You know that we are living in the first stages of Communism and that means that money means nothing to us. Do you think we want you to give a thought to spending one penny here? I told him that we had not had contact with them for some time and did not know how these things worked here (by way of covering up). ALEXAI then apologized and said that we should not worry about a thing. He said that the Chinese would send me back in the same style. He also told us that he had arranged for somebody to meet us in Irkutsk. Irkutsk is a custom point between Russia and China. We were given Soviet money for the first time in order to buy food, etc., at the Irkutsk Airport. He said that we should turn in any Soviet money that we had at Irkutsk, since Russian money could not be taken out of the country. He also said that the baggage would be checked and that we would have to declare everything.

We packed everything which we were not taking to China with us and left these things at the apartment. We had gone through this same procedure when we left Moscow for the tour of Russia. We left for China on June 26, 1958, and arrived there on June 27, 1958.

We turned in our passports to the security police at Irkutsk. As we had been told, we were met by somebody, who took us to a separate portion of the airport. Our passports were

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returned to us. We could not spend any of the Soviet money, but the person who met us would not take it. We did not fill out any customs or money declarations.

We transferred to a small plane of the Chinese Airline. There were some foreigners on the plane, but they were chiefly Communists from Poland, Czechoslovakia and Rumania, who were on their way to China as parts of trade union delegations. None of these passengers spoke English. This was a Russian-built IL-14. There was a Chinese hostess and I did not know until the flight was almost completed that she spoke English. The Chinese, Russian and English languages are all used on these planes in regard to signs.

We had one other stop-over at Ulan Bator, the capital of Outer Mongolia. This is the place to which MOLOTOV was exiled. We had another passport inspection here. This was something the Russians did not know, primarily because they did not know that we would be on this type of flight. They thought that we would have a non-stop flight from Irkutsk to Peking.

When the plane was ready to take off, someone remembered that none of the passports were returned. Finally, an official came running with the passports. I reported this incident in Peking and in Moscow. I was asked about this incident again just before I left Russia. Both the Russians and the Chinese were very much concerned about it.

The Chinese keep their planes spic-and-span. In fact, the planes are cleaner than those of the Russian Airline. The Chinese serve only sandwiches and hot tea on the planes.

Everyone in the plane became ill while we were flying over the Gobi Desert. The Chinese have a very mechanical method of flying. The altimeter is visible to the passengers. We went through clouds and thunder storms; yet, the altimeter stayed at two and one-half kilometers at all times. We were unable to obtain aspirin, but were given Russian anti-headache pills.

II. RECEPTION IN CHINA

When we arrived in Peking, one-half dozen or more people were lined up right on the airfield in order to greet us. A woman, named YU CHI-YING, walked up to me and said, "Are you Comrade CAMP?" After I acknowledged that I was, the following people walked up to greet me:

WANG Chia-hsiang, Member of the Secretariat and Head of the International Liaison Department of the CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE C.P.-CHINA

Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. WANG was the first Ambassador to Moscow after the Communist Party of China took over the government of China. He was one of the famous generals during the war of "liberation" of China. He was one of the military leaders of the Fifth Division of the Fourth Route Army. He wears a hearing aid as a result of an explosion, in which he also received other injuries. He has shrapnel in his stomach and is on a diet all the time.

LIU Ning-yi, Member of the Central Committee and one of the heads of the Trade Union Department. He recently attended the Peace Conference at Stockholm, Sweden.

LI Chu-li, Member of the Central Control Commission of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

HSIUNG FU.

LI Chi-hsin, Secretary of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. He speaks English, and takes notes during meetings.

TANG Ming-chao (American name CHU TONG), Member of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. He is a translator.

LIN TANG (American name LEM TONG), Member of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

The above are not all members of the Central Committee, but are members of this International Liaison Department, which is headed by WANG Chia-hsiang.

We met them in proper order and greeted them. Waiting for us was the large curtained car. They all welcomed me to China. The greetings were very brief.

After the preliminary ceremonies, they told us that we should rest. We were told that Comrades TANG Ming-chao and LIN TANG would take us to our residence. A security man took our baggage checks and before we knew it, the baggage was loaded into a car and we were on our way. Peking has a new airport and this is where we landed. It is a long drive from the city. The old airport was not too good for jet planes, so they had to build a new one. While they were building the new one, the jets had to land at the military airport, which is not too far away from this new airport. The new airport has modern structures and large runways. It has everything for the landing of jets. It is a nicer looking airport than the Moscow Airport, as far as the terminal is concerned. At this time we did not go into the terminal, but saw it from the outside. This airport is in the Eastern part of Peking. The old airport was in the Western part of Peking.

III. LIVING QUARTERS IN PEKING

From the airport, we drove along a new concrete highway which has newly planted shade trees off the shoulders. I do not know the address of the first place we stayed at for a couple of days. The street was more like an alley than a street. On the corner of this Peking-style street was a building occupied by the Ministry of Communications. We stayed in a house which is surrounded by a cement wall, as were the other houses in this neighborhood. There is barbed wire on the wall and over the roof of the house.

This house formerly belonged to a former war lord. The only distinctive mark about it was that it had Chinese red gates. The car was too wide to go through the gates. The house looks like a ranch-style house on three sides. The servants live on the outside portion of one wall and the gatehouse. You cannot leave or enter without being seen. The house is oblong in shape, with a courtyard in the center.

Each housing compound has its own security officer, who takes care of travel arrangements, passport arrangements, etc. He is also in charge of the cooks, the house boys, the gate keepers, the gardner, and so on. He is in charge of the other employees in the house. He is not a political person and never participates in any discussions with the guests. We only saw him when we went out the gate or when he came to take care of some of our needs. The prime purpose of this individual is to serve and to give protection to the guests.

We occupied only one section of this house and had all the room we needed. We had a library, with all kinds of literature. When members of the International Liaison Department of the Communist Party of China came to visit us and to have informal discussions with us, they used other quarters in the house, except during the actual discussions.

IV. COMPOUND OF THE INTERNATIONAL LIAISON DEPARTMENT OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF CHINA

After a couple of days, they moved our residence because they thought it was too warm where we were living. While we did not want to move, they suggested that perhaps we should move to the country or someplace where it is cooler.

They moved us to the compound of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. The members and staff of this department live here and have their houses here. TANG Ming-chao and YI Chi-ying and others live here.

It is a large new place and is still under construction. It is surrounded by a brick wall, with an electrified fence on the top of the wall. This fence is lighted with green lights at night in order to warn people that it is electrified. There are two entrances, with armed, uniformed sentries at the gates.

In this compound, there are a large number of apartment buildings, four or five stories high. There are also a number of guest houses, which look like two-story ranch-style houses with porches. They moved us into one of these guest houses and turned the entire house over to us. This house had many bedrooms, a study and a library. I never even opened the doors to some of the rooms.

This compound is located at the end of one of the side streets of Peking in a new development. It is located in the Western part of the city. Toward the end of a street, which I believe is called "Perpetual Peace", there is a parkway in the center of the street. Approximately one block or so to the left of this parkway is the location of this compound.

We saw a number of antennas in the compound, and on this same street they are building a new radio city. It is believed that they probably monitor international news at this location. Workers were still engaged in building this compound and live in barracks adjacent to the compound. The construction appeared to be superior to Russian construction. Frequently, radios blasted music and propaganda to the workers.

At this compound, two cooks were assigned to us, and we had our choice of Western-style or Chinese foods. The Chinese produce a very good tea and a thermos bottle filled with tea was at our disposal at all times. Despite the fact that the windows were screened, the mosquitoes at this location were very bad. On the other hand, we never saw a fly all the time we were in China. We were told that the people had been organized in order to eliminate all flies. Persons were given quotas of flies each day to kill.

V. INFORMAL DISCUSSIONS WITH MEMBERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL LIAISON DEPARTMENT OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF CHINA

Both TANG Ming-chao and LIN TANG stayed with us the first evening, and were frequent visitors thereafter. They asked what kind of food we preferred -- Western or Chinese. Of course, I had to tell them that I preferred Chinese food.

These people spent hours with us, telling us about China and asking questions about the United States, and so on. I learned that TANG Ming-chao left the United States in 1951, and that LIN TANG left the United States in 1949. The wife of TANG Ming-chao left the United States even later than 1951, and came to China by way of Europe. TANG Ming-chao at one time worked in California. He knows a number of persons in the Communist Party - USA, including Party members in New York, in addition to California. He asked me about DICK CRILEY, of Chicago, and told me that he met CRILEY at a youth conference at about the time CRILEY joined the Communist Party in the 1930's. TANG Ming-chao is a very educated person. He has many college degrees. He graduated from a university in the United States and was a teacher in China. He was scheduled to go to the Peace Conference in Stockholm, Sweden.

LIN TANG worked in New York chiefly, and at one time ran a restaurant with other Chinese on 10th Street, near the headquarters of the Communist Party - USA in New York City. He said that they tried to make money for a Chinese newspaper they were publishing; however, they went broke. He has been assigned to go to a Party school for one year. He was one of those selected from the International Liaison Department to go to this school. This will be the first time that he will be in attendance at a school where he will obtain a higher Party education. He told me that YI Chi-ying went to a Party school for two years.

They immediately decided that we were dressed too warmly. Under some pretext, they called in a tailor and told him to measure us for new clothing. A tailor came the next evening. He had worked in Shanghai making clothes for the British. Within forty-eight hours, they brought the new clothing to us. While my suit was made of the best cloth, the style was not too good. I wore this suit at very important functions while I was in China.

They took security precautions similar to those taken by the Russians. We went out shopping only once or twice. They bought sport shirts for me and selected the kind that the Russians would buy. They also bought us coolie hats and sun glasses. They did not take us to any stores where we might run into any foreigners. We did not visit any department stores. In return for their gifts, I gave TANG Ming-chao's little girl a ball point pen, and my wife gave her raincoat to YI Chi-ying. When I returned to Moscow, I gave these articles of clothing to YURI IVANOV, ALEXAI GRENCHENCO, and NICOLAI MATKOVSKY. USSR

There were a lot of things to talk about. They wanted to know about the Communist Party situation in the United States. They could tell us in very fluent English about the situation in China as a preliminary to the formal discussions with the other Party leaders.

TANG Ming-chao and LIN TANG were wonderful sources of information. Incidentally, the Chinese are much freer in conversations than the Russians. I attribute this to the fact that they are still new at the game. They have been in power only nine years. Since TANG Ming-chao and LIN TANG had spent a lot of time in the United States and had worked in the Communist Party - USA, they jokingly said that they have dual membership in the Communist Party of China and the Communist Party - USA. They are not as clannish as are the Russians. Particularly in regard to Communists from other countries, they are profiting from the mistakes which STALIN committed in relation to foreigners. So, by the time we got through with the informal discussions, I had a pretty good idea of what is happening in China. They supplied me with all kinds of literature. Through them, I was able to keep in constant contact with the Liaison Department, and my schedule was worked out very efficiently.

VI. LETTER TO MAO TSE-TUNG AND THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF CHINA FROM THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY - USA

I wrote a letter to the Communist Party of China not long after my arrival in Peking. I addressed the letter to MAO Tse-tung and signed it as a representative of the Communist Party - USA. I selected June 30, 1958, to present the letter, because July 1, 1958, was the 37th Anniversary of the Communist Party of China. In the letter, I stated how happy I was to be in this liberated People's Republic of China. I said that we, the victims and sufferers of American imperialism, have been unable to keep in touch with brother Parties up until now. I repeated what I had said in the letter to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, that the Communist Party - USA has laid the basis for this contact by dealing some blows against the revisionists.

In this letter, I also said that imperialism is going through a terrible crisis. I said that I had watched the enthusiasm of the masses and had seen how they are building Socialism in China. I said that I had been to their factories and had been out on their farms and had visited various institutions and watched how the people follow the leadership of the Party. I congratulated them on the defeat of the Rightists. I told them how the American Communists are fighting for peace -- for the common objective. I said that we march under the same banner -- the universal principles of Marxism-Leninism. I said that we raise the banner of proletarian internationalism high.

Also in the letter, I said that we can learn many things from the Chinese Party during its period of oppression. Also, we can learn many things from the Chinese Party in regard to the achieving of the dictatorship of the proletariat, even though it is necessary to keep in mind the concrete, material conditions in each country, including class relationships, etc.

In this letter, I also told them that I was sent on a mission to talk to two Parties, the great Party of the Soviet Union and the great Party of China. I said that we could learn a lot from the Communist Party of China, just as we had learned from the experiences of the leading Party --the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. I ended the letter with a number of slogans, such as: "Long Live the Communist Party of China on its 37th Anniversary", "Hail the Leadership of the Communist Party of China", and "Long Life to its Leader -- MAO".

It should be noted that MAO does recognize that the Communist Party of the Soviet Union is the leading Party of Communism. The Chinese take it for granted that you must pay your respects to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union as the most experienced and leading Communist Party up to now. I believe that this is the price MAO had to pay to get support from the Soviet Union. Also, I figured that they probably felt that my sympathies are with the Russians. Further, they refer to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union as the leading Party of Communism in their public documents. Therefore, it was necessary for me to do likewise.

One prepares a letter of arrival and a letter of departure, both in the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Communist Party of China. The Communist Party of China did not ask for any biographies. They probably figured that we had prepared biographies for the Soviet Party. I am sure that they wanted biographies, but I went under the assumption that these were not necessary, since they knew I had come to China from the Soviet Union, that I was a representative of the Communist Party - USA, and that I had talked with the leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, which would not have been possible unless the Russians knew who I was.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

DATE: August 13, 1958

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46)(SUB B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3-23-00 BY SP4BJA-MLB

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UTMOST CARE MUST BE USED IN HANDLING THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IN ORDER TO PROTECT THE IDENTITIES OF THE INFORMANTS.

The information on the following pages was furnished by CG 5824-S* during the period between July 22, 1958, and August 1, 1958, to SA JOHN E. KEATING and Stenographer [redacted] This eleventh letter contains information concerning that part of the "SOLO" operation dealing with a meeting with TENG Hsiao-ping, General Secretary of the Communist Party of China.

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DATE 3-23-00 BY SP4 DTA-MLB

August 13, 1958

#906318

MEETING WITH TENG HSIAO-PING, GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF CHINA

B. APPROX. 1905

On July 2, 1958, I met with TENG Hsiao-ping, General Secretary of the Communist Party of China. This was not just a meeting with him as an individual. I was driven to the Party headquarters, which is a former Ming palace and is known as Chung Nan Hai. There are guards at the gates. These may be security police. This is really a compound consisting of several buildings.

There was a group waiting for us at the door. They came out to greet me in a very formal fashion. The group included TENG Hsiao-ping, WANG Chia-hsiang, and the members of the International Liaison Department, previously mentioned. There were also other persons who I did not know. I could not remember the names of the others to whom I was introduced. Some are members of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

We went into a large room. It was like a hall. We sat at both sides of a large table. Part of the hall was screened off because they were preparing a luncheon to be served after the conclusion of the meeting. My wife attended the luncheon, but was not in attendance at the meeting. A more or less unofficial discussion continued at the luncheon.

TENG Hsiao-ping was seated opposite me. He is about 5'1" tall, is about 55 years of age, and has a rosy complexion. He was dressed rather formally, by Chinese standards. The only time the Chinese ever dress up is for a formal occasion or for a meeting with leaders of the Communist Party. LI Chi-hsin took notes and wrote down every word. TANG Ming-chao and YU Chi-ying did the translating. Except for an occasional question addressed to me by WANG Chia-hsiang, such as "Do you agree?", everyone else remained quiet as TENG Hsiao-ping spoke.

China

Remarks of the Representative of the Communist Party - USA

TENG Hsiao-ping welcomed me to China. He said he was glad to meet with a leader of the American Communist Party. He then asked if I would mind introducing the discussion by giving them some idea about what is happening in the Communist Party - USA and in the United States in general.

I gave them a section of the report which I had prepared for the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. By that time I had learned that the Russians do not, as a matter of routine or even as a matter of procedure, give anything to other Parties which they have received from another Communist Party. From the members of the International Liaison Department, I learned that the Russians had not furnished the Communist Party of China any of the information which I had given to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union concerning the Communist Party - USA. Otherwise, I would have hesitated to repeat what I had said to the Russians. I changed it a little, but not too much.

Remarks of TENG Hsiao-ping

TENG stated that there is such a thing as United States imperialism and that the fight against United States imperialism is the main struggle on the international field. He stated, When we can defeat United States imperialism, this will be the proof -- the test -- that Socialism is superior to Capitalism. He said that United States imperialism is the sharpest opponent in the Nationalist and Socialist struggle. He also stated that the Communist Party of China has the same aim as the Communist Party - USA.

TENG said that the Chinese comrades feel that the American Communists face many difficulties. He said, We also believe that you are working all right and that numbers are not important. The first International founded by KARL MARX and FREDERICH ENGELS had only four hundred people. There were only several thousand Bolsheviks at the time of the October Revolution. He stated that the Chinese Party started with only a handful. In fact, there were twenty-eight people present when the Chinese Communist Party was founded. Then he reminded me that TUNG Pi-wu, who I had known in Moscow in 1931, was one of the twenty-eight founders of the Chinese Communist Party. He said that not only was the Chinese Communist Party small in the beginning, but it made mistakes and became smaller. After that, there was growth. U.S.S.R.

Then TENG said that the important thing is to hold high the banner of Marxism-Leninism. We believe that the Communist Party - USA held up this banner bravely. We knew that you faced a difficult situation during your 16th Congress. We did not know the details, but we knew that GATES was spreading revisionism. However, we had confidence in the American Communist Party. We felt that DENNIS and FOSTER would solve these difficulties. He said that if there is a Communist Party in the United States, it is not influenced by the revisionist ideas of JOHN GATES. There is no U.S. need for a Communist Party if revisionism prevails. He said, however, that the "Daily Worker" was useful no matter how much GATES tried to distort the policies of the paper and of the Party. He said that Gatesism and all revisionism is anti-Communist and anti-Soviet.

Next, TENG said that it has been proven that once there is a clear banner of Marxism-Leninism, then revisionism can be eliminated and the Party can move forward when revisionism is cleared up. He said that the situation in the United States proves that what the masses wanted was Marxism-Leninism, and not revisionism, which is the voice of the bourgeoise. He said that he is happy with the results of the February plenum of the Communist Party - USA. These results were achieved because of the struggle against revisionism. He stated that it is true that a few members of the Communist Party - USA have dropped away, but the Party will become stronger. Perhaps you saved some of the membership, but who knows, maybe the results will be better if some more drop out.

Continuing, TENG stated, Your last meeting of the National Executive Committee showed that the revisionists were an obstacle when they participated in the leadership of the Communist Party - USA. It is better to have a smaller Party, but a fighting one. The Party is not a debating society. After the February sessions of your plenum and your endorsement of the Declaration of the twelve Communist Parties, your decisions brought joy to the comrades here. We never had any doubt but that the United States Communist Party would achieve this result. We realize that you face many difficulties. We know that the enemy is powerful. We also know that some of the ideas in the Communist Party - USA reflect the social foundations of imperialism.

TENG Hsiao-ping said, Comrade MAO raised a question with us. Who is stronger in the United States? The Communist Party or DULLES? MAO said, DULLES and the United States monopoly capital will be done away with. They have no future. Even if the membership of the Communist Party - USA continues to decrease, the future belongs to the Communist Party in the United States. In the end, the people will realize that the Communist Party represents their interests. Of course, the United States is the strongest imperialist State. However, Comrade MAO thinks that United States imperialism is a paper tiger and the most nervous man in the world is JOHN FOSTER/DULLES. DULLES is confronted with trouble which develops here, there, and everywhere.

D.E.

Expanding this thought, TENG stated that a proletarian Party may be small, but the future belongs to it. More people in a Party may not necessarily always mean more strength. Take Yugoslavia, for example. The population of Yugoslavia is seventeen million. The Party membership in Yugoslavia is seven hundred thousand. This means that there are two and one-half Communists for every one hundred persons. To be a big Party does not necessarily mean to be a good Party. The Yugoslav Communists have State power, but there is no future for such a Party because it has discarded Marxism-Leninism. It cannot claim to be a Marxist-Leninist Party. It is a revisionist Party. A Party such as this cannot help but to degenerate. The ideological banner is wrong. The United States Communist Party may be small, but it raises high the banner of Marxism-Leninism. It is ideologically correct and it is moving in a correct direction.

Then TENG said to me, We like you. You are full of confidence, as the American Party should be. He went on to say that the Chinese are happy over the general situation in the Communist Party - USA. He said we firmly believe that work will develop the Communist Party - USA.

Another most important thing that we would like the Communist Party - USA to keep in mind is something that Comrade MAO said, and that is that the golden period or the golden age of United States imperialism is over. The East wind prevails over the West wind.

TENG stated that the economic conditions in the United States make it difficult for the workers to accept revolutionary ideas. However, there is an economic crisis developing now. Yet, even after a certain period of recovery, the general direction will be downward and the markets for United States imperialism will narrow. A revolutionary situation will eventually develop.

Then TENG said, We are doing one thing that is proof to the whole world that the Socialist countries are better off than the Capitalist countries. The slogan in the Soviet Union today is to surpass the United States in every field. In some aspects, the United States has already been surpassed, but has not been bettered in every field as yet. We want to surpass England. We said we would do it in fifteen years or less. We said fifteen years. Now we say seven and one-half years or less. For instance, in steel production we have them beaten now. To say that we can surpass England in three or four years may be a conservative estimate. It may be that we will do it in one and one-half years. Last year, we announced as a base for 1959-1960 a little over five and one-half million tons of steel. Yet, by 1959-1960, we will surpass Britain and will be producing more than twenty-two million tons. The rate of speed of Capitalism differs from ours. This is what guarantees our victory. Next year, we will surpass England in coal. We will surpass England in other fields in two or three years. Of course, these figures do not take into consideration the difference in the total population of the two countries. These figures are not per capita production.

TENG stated that this is not the result of fifteen years of propaganda. There must be accomplishment before we talk. Some things we do publicize. Next year, we will publicize the slogan of "22 million tons of steel -- catch up with England". But we will have no difficulties in doing this. We have prepared the ground for it. We are even thinking that it is possible to catch up with the United States. Exactly how long it will take is hard to say now. We do not think that it will take long. Our aim is to catch up with England and the United States.

Continuing, TENG stated that all of this has a great deal to do with the strengthening of the Socialist camp. It is also related to the improvement of the material and cultural life of our people. This will also be proof to the world as to who is on the right side of history. TITO said it is Capitalism. We say something different. All the Communist Parties in the Capitalist countries are carrying on propaganda showing the superiority of the Socialist system over the Capitalist system. We will prove this with concrete facts and production. We owe you a debt. What we are doing is using our action to prove what you are saying as propaganda. The United States worker will learn that you are correct. Then the United States worker will be able to tell whether the words of EISENHOWER or STEVENSON are better than the words of FOSTER or DENNIS. We believe that they will say the words of FOSTER and DENNIS are better.

With the strength and effort of the Socialist camp, with the unanimity that prevails in the Socialist camp, we think we will succeed. The United States looks down upon us now, but we dealt with them in Korea. We also dealt with them at Geneva. Of course, there were no results at Geneva. But this indicates one thing. The United States did not want to break the truce. Why does the United States want to negotiate in Geneva? They are shaky. United States imperialism pretends and bluffs. But, as MAO said, it is a paper tiger. This was correct before. This is correct now. We have no fear of United States imperialism and neither should you.

Then TENG said that there were no talks at Geneva for three months at an Ambassadorial level. We gave notice. Continue talks in fifteen days at an Ambassadorial level or discontinue them. The United States State Department was in difficulty. TENG U.S. stated that LINCOLN WHITE said, Of course, we will send an Ambassador, but we will not be limited by the fifteen days. However, we insist that we will not be worried whether or not the talks continue.

TENG stated, the United States thinks that we want to go into the United Nations and thinks that we are anxious for acclaim or are worried about the embargo. All these measures will not hurt us. We think that going into the United Nations is all right; but if we are not allowed in the United Nations with our six hundred million people, this is no credit to the United Nations. But it is no harm to us. They figure we are anxious to go into the United Nations and they are wrong. In fact, we think it is better to be without recognition. England recognized us, but we are not satisfied. At the beginning, they only had a negotiator. After Geneva, they appointed a Charge d' Affairs. But we are not bothered at all by this lack of recognition. When we produce 120 million tons of steel, let them worry. There will be a day when they will have to recognize us. There will also be a day when the United States worker will recognize us. We will wait until the day the Communist Party - USA wins.

We might even say that we are grateful to the United States for the embargo. In fact, the imperialist embargo was a factor which helped us and the other Socialist States to develop our economies. We are now more dependent upon ourselves. When we are forced to think things out and to solve our own problems, things develop rapidly.

Turning his attention to Japan, TENG stated that Japan is acting kind of tricky and naughty in Taiwan and is trying to pursue a two-faced or a double policy. Japan is pretending that they are going to deal with us, but actually they are pawns of United States imperialism. We are going to slap Japan down. Japan is caught in a vice. Either Japan will pursue a friendly policy or we will not deal with the Japanese. Japan thinks that we have to depend on her and that we have to buy from her for the leap forward. Japan insulted our flag recently. Now there will be no buying and no selling. This policy will help us, for now we will produce our own things and solve our own problems. Whether it is the United States or Japan, and whatever they do -- whatever course they follow -- really helps us. Except for the armed forces, we have no policy for giving medals. But if we are to pass out medals, we will give the first one to DULLES and the second one to the Premier of Japan.

Yugoslavia has charged that we are against revisionism because of internal difficulties. We printed the text of TITO's program and we let the Chinese people read it and judge for themselves. In general, what the imperialists are doing is helping us. The United States imperialist support of CHIANG Kai-shek helped us. United States support of [redacted] is of help to us. Help to Taiwan is help to us.

China

CHINA

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Next, TENG said, What we are doing supplements the work of the Communist Party - USA. Things are developing well in the

USSR and things are good in the other Socialist countries, too. Especially if we keep in mind the events of the previous October, things are much better in Hungary now. The imperialists have been saying things about Poland, but GOMULKA cleared this up recently in a speech.

The Communist movement, after the Moscow Conference, is in good shape. We are all united now for the same purpose. We are very hopeful about the entire situation. Perhaps DE GAULLE's coming to power in France is a good thing. The French Communist Party is confident, too. We conclude that the world belongs to the Socialist countries -- to the Communist Parties.

TENG said, It seems to us that the downward trend in the economy is creating more and more difficulties for the United States. Previously, the United States publicized its superiority in technology. But the first Sputnik destroyed that. Even we have surpassed the United States in wheat production. In the past, we used to get small crops. Now things are changed. This year, wheat production in China is second only to that of the USSR. The United States is third. We have the highest record for wheat production, forty-two tons per hectare. We want to compete with the United States and the other Capitalist countries.

Next, TENG Hsiao-ping said that in world relations, there is either peace or war. The Moscow Declaration stated that all Communist Parties want peace. We want peace because this will give us an opportunity to finish Capitalism off peacefully. We can surpass the Capitalists in every line. Then the people will decide who to go with. But if the Capitalists want war, we have no control over them. As MAO said, We are not the Chief of Staff of EISENHOWER, but we are not afraid if they want war. The Declaration of the twelve Communist Parties clarified this. If the war mongers will start a war, they will be burned. There will be loss of life. There will be destruction, but many countries will have their revolution faster. If they want war, we are not afraid. To want peace does not mean that one is afraid of war. We do not want war because we can build more rapidly under peace. But IKE and DULLES will have to decide whether or not they want war. If they decide on war, let's have it. One thing is certain, and that is that in war they will be the losers. They will be the losers in peace or war, but they will be bigger losers in war.

Continuing, TENG said that MARX stated a long time ago that the time for Capitalism to lose itself in the stage of history has come. We should fight for peace and not be afraid of war. We fight for peace because this is the aspiration of all peoples. The more we are afraid of war, the greater the chances for war. The Capitalist world will have to be careful. The USSR is not afraid of war. They have missiles and Sputniks; so, for this reason, TITO accused us, particularly China, of being war mongers.

The United States Government knows we are not afraid. You, in the Communist Party - USA, should educate your people to the fact that we are fighting for peace but that we are not afraid of war. We educate our people and then we can take care of any situation. This principle is also true for the Parties in the Capitalist countries in any situation. We work under one principle.

TENG Hsiao-ping concluded by saying that we are happy about the situation in the Communist Party - USA. We think you are doing good work. Clouds cannot cover the sun. Sometimes we may have clouds, but they cannot cover the sun. Hungary, Yugoslavia and JOHN GATES cannot cover the sun. NAGY cannot cover the sun. With regard to experience on tactical problems, you learn mainly from failures. Of course, you also learn from successes. How to work in the underground is a big problem. Sometimes the Communist method is not used in this work. It is necessary to have legal and illegal methods. Two sets of leadership may be necessary sometimes so that the enemy does not catch you by surprise. In conclusion, he told me that I should study the legal and illegal methods used by the Communist Party of China.

Conclusion of this Meeting

When TENG Hsiao-ping finished speaking, my wife was brought into the hall. We adjourned to the luncheon table. On this table, there was all kinds of food, including two dozen main dishes and a variety of desserts. There was also Chinese vodka, wines and other liquors. TENG is a heavy drinker. We made all kinds of toasts to the health of the leadership of both the Communist Party - USA and the Communist Party of China. Everyone joined in the informal discussion which took place around the luncheon table.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) ~~(C)~~ (U)

DATE: August 13, 1958 (C) (U)

SECRET

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46)(SUB B) ~~(C)~~ (U)

SUBJECT: SOLO ~~(S)~~ (U)
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

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The information on the following pages was furnished by CG 5824-S* during the period between July 22, 1958, and August 7, 1958, to SA JOHN E. KEATING and Stenographer [redacted] This twelfth letter contains information concerning that portion of the "SOLO" operation dealing with a meeting with MAO Tse-tung. ~~(S)~~ (U)

DECLASSIFIED BY SP4BJA-MLB
ON 1-23-00
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1 - New York (100-134637)(SOLO)(#7-5)(REGISTERED) ~~(C)~~ (U)
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EX. - 132

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EX. - 132

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cc - Baumgardner

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August 13, 1958

8. APPROX.

I. POSSIBILITY THAT MAO TSE-TUNG MAY RELINQUISH HIS POSITION AS CHAIRMAN OF THE GOVERNMENT OF CHINA

China

Russia

Prior to the time I left Russia for China, both ALEXAI ANDREOVITCH GRENCHENCO (ph), of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, as well as [redacted] who was known as [redacted] in school in Russia, had discussed MAO Tse-tung with me. ALEXAI said that MAO has been placing a lot of emphasis on theory and has said that every Communist Party leader should be allowed time to think and to write. [redacted] who said that he has been working out of a department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, said that he had heard that about one year ago, MAO asked for his release and that at that time, too, MAO said that Communist leaders at one time or another need to revert back to the stage of philosophers so they can study the world and interpret it. Since life is short, some of the Communist leaders ought to leave their imprint by writing about theoretical problems of Communism. So, MAO asked for a leave of absence to be able to engage in such study, philosophical contemplation, and writing for at least a few years. This was the Soviet version.

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I learned from WANG Chia-hsiang, member of the Secretariat, Central Committee, and Head of the International Liaison Department of the Communist Party of China, that he has already raised with the leadership of the Communist Party of China and some other Communist governments, the possibility of MAO Tse-tung relinquishing his position as Chairman of the Government of China. MAO, in addition to being Chairman of the Government of China, is also Chairman of the Communist Party of China. He is 65 years of age. He believes that any years beyond 65 are surplus for a revolutionary.

China

China

I was told by both WANG Chia-hsiang and TANG Ming-chao that MAO wants to do some writing and philosophical thinking. Therefore, he wants to be relieved of his Government position. He will agree to remain Chairman of the Communist Party for a few years after he has been relieved of his post in the Government. The Party tried to talk him out of this. Influential non-Party people also tried to talk him out of this, but he is adamant. He said that unless there is some kind of a national emergency within the next year or two and in any case not later than 1960, he will insist upon being relieved as the head of the Government. I was told that this information should be limited to only one or two leaders in the Communist Party - USA so that when it happens, if

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the bourgeoise press wants to distort the facts, the Communist Party - USA will be aware of the situation.

It was emphasized that this is entirely a voluntary decision on the part of MAO. It was also pointed out that this decision has nothing to do with the health of MAO or with politics. It was said that he is the most popular figure and that he could at any time he desires demote every other leader in the Communist Party of China.

I observed that wherever you go in China, you see emphasis on MAO in the form of photographs, statues, etc. It is almost like a cult of the individual. His policies are the policies which prevail. He is the most popular international leader of Communism at the present time.

It was also emphasized that MAO has no health problem. He takes physical exercises whenever he has an opportunity. He swims for a couple of hours a day. His retirement would not be due to poor health.

In my opinion, the possible successors to MAO are CHOU En-lai, CHU Teh, and LIU Shao-chi. ~~(S)~~

II. MEETING WITH MAO TSE-TUNG (U)

I did not know until a few hours beforehand that I was going to meet with MAO. On Sunday evening, July 8, 1958, TANG Ming-chao and YU Chi-ying told me that they had just talked to Comrade WANG Chia-hsiang, Head of the International Liaison Department of the Communist Party of China, and WANG said that MAO was going to meet with me on that date. They said that the time has not yet been set, but it will be sometime this evening. Perhaps we should have an early dinner, so that you will be free to go whenever the telephone call comes through setting the time. Then they said that Comrade WANG will come to pick you up and take you to Comrade MAO. They were all excited because they did not know until the last minute either.

So I started to get ready. I was very worried. I did not know what MAO would ask or demand from me or what he would say. I did not know if I could answer his questions. At about 7:00 P.M., WANG called and said that we should be ready. He said that he would probably pick me up within an hour.

I put on the suit that the Chinese had made for me. YU Chi-ying came dressed in complete Chinese dress. TANG, who usually wears shorts, was dressed in a MAO-like jacket.

It was about 8:30 or 8:45 P.M. when WANG arrived for me in a special car. It had been raining hard for hours and it was still raining hard. WANG suggested that we should follow his car and TANG and YU Chi-ying would ride with me.

We followed WANG's car and on the way a building was pointed out to me. It had a reddish fence around it. It was the same building where I had met with KANG SHENG, LI Hsien-nin, and others. This is in the center of the city and is in a compound containing the offices of the Government. We entered this Government compound, but through another gate than the gates I had gone through before. There were at least a half dozen or more armed sentries at the gate. We drove along a lake for about five or seven minutes. We came to some kind of a Ming-like palace. There were a few guards there, and they stepped aside. Then, some houseboys came out of the palace with big umbrellas to open the car doors.

This palace, like other palaces in China, was surrounded by verandas. MAO and one or two people in civilian dress were on one of these verandas. The young persons who were with MAO were probably security people, who act as houseboys also.

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WANG introduced me to MAO Tse-tung. MAO greeted me. We retired to a large room, which had Chinese rugs, elaborate draperies, soft chairs, tea tables, etc. We sat down, and MAO and I were facing each other. We were about six or seven feet apart. WANG sat a few feet away to MAO's left. I was seated between YU Chi-ying and TANG Ming-chao. YU Chi-ying did most of the translating. MAO speaks a particular dialect, but TANG helped in the translating. TANG also took notes during the meeting. I did not take any notes because this was not a very formal meeting. The next day, I asked TANG if I could see the notes he had taken. These notes were in Chinese. He translated them for me. I made some very brief notes from his translation.

MAO has a rosy complexion and is well groomed. He always wears a grayish blue jacket, buttoned at the collar. It is very military-like. He is a chain smoker and is very soft-spoken.

B. APPROX. 1881

MAO started the discussion in a very casual manner. He asked about my trip and we exchanged some pleasantries. He did not rush me. He asked about the health of WILLIAM Z. FOSTER and EUGENE DENNIS. I told him that DENNIS is all right. Then he made the remark that FOSTER is getting rather old. He asked me FOSTER's age. I replied that FOSTER was 77 years old last February. MAO asked me whether FOSTER is able to walk around. In answer to his question, I said that FOSTER is not able to walk around. Then MAO concluded that the actual leadership of the Communist Party - USA, from day to day, is in the hands of DENNIS. So I said this may be a fact, although FOSTER's brain is still clear.

(My reason for saying this was that they have a lot of respect for FOSTER. He is always being praised to the sky. So, it certainly would have been improper to say that FOSTER is now senile and his brain is not working properly.)

MAO made some philosophical remarks about people getting old. He said that even though he is 65 years old, he feels that the daily tasks are too much for anyone over this age.

(Thus, MAO laid the basis for his theory that any years above 65 are surplus years and that these surplus years of a leader should be utilized in making theoretical contributions, engaging in philosophical thinking, and to hand down experiences, because there is no telling what may happen after that age. He has a desire to study more philosophy, to do philosophic contemplation, and he wishes the Party would release him of some of his daily chores.)

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MAO then asked me how long I was going to stay in China and when I intended to leave. He thanked me for the letter he had received on the anniversary of the Communist Party of China. He said that perhaps I could come back in October, 1959, when they celebrate their 10th Anniversary of liberation, and that maybe I could bring others with me. He also made the remark that he had read the documents that I had prepared and some of the minutes of the remarks I had made at various meetings.

MAO then said that there is more freedom for the Communist Party in Great Britain than there is for the Communist Party - USA. He said that this is a sign that the United States Government is afraid of you. He asked whether the British Communist Party was ever illegal. I said that as far as I know, it had never been illegal, and WANG agreed with me. MAO said, Your' Party was born illegally. I agreed and said we were born in an illegal period. He asked me about the present legal status of the Communist Party - USA. I told him that according to the law, we are not supposed to be illegal, but de facto we are illegal because the State laws vary. Also, some of the trade unions exclude Communists from certain jobs. This makes de facto illegality more emphatic, particularly in industry.

MAO asked whether the class struggle in the United States is sharpening. Are there many strikes? I said that there are not many strikes and that the automobile union has postponed its strike.

Then MAO asked if the Communist Party - USA and the working class have fighting spirit. I replied in the affirmative. I said that in 1929, there was less organization in the trade unions than we have today. Sometimes this organization develops by leaps and bounds. MAO said, Yes, that is true.

MAO said that he has read about violent strikes in the United States. He said that he knows that the American working class has gained more reforms since 1930 than some of the Social Democratic Parties in Europe have in a generation.

MAO said there is a future for the American Party. He said that the economy in the United States is in bad shape. Some of the key industries are working only at a low level of production. He said there is obvious discontent with the unemployment situation in the United States. He said this proves that the workers have a need for a strong Communist Party in the United States.

MAO said that the Czars used tooppress the Russian workers and the Communists. In fact, they were cruel to the Bolsheviks. The Chinese Communist Party was oppressed and the feudal lords and the Kuomintang were cruel to the Communists. But we grew. The Russian Party, as you know, not only grew, but took power, and we did too. We grew and we took power despite the oppression. There will be a strong Communist Party in the United States. (U) ~~(S)~~

MAO asked whether the United States has some weaknesses or if I believe that seventeen million oppressed Negroes, particularly those living in the South, is not a sign of one of the weaknesses of United States imperialism. Then MAO asked me about PAUL ROBESON. He said, ROBESON is a good comrade and we would welcome him. I told MAO that ROBESON had won his fight for a passport. MAO asked me to give his regards to ROBESON. He asked whether it is true that ROBESON sings Chinese songs in his concerts. I told MAO that he did.

Then MAO went into some broader problems. He asked, Do you think DULLES wants to start a war soon? What about the differences among the bourgeoise in the United States in regard to keeping up the international tensions? I told him there may be differences on keeping the tensions going. I said that there may be some differences in the bourgeoise, but not in regard to foreign policy. I said that ACHESON, DULLES and TRUMAN all have one opinion, because they represent the interests of big business. MAO agreed. He said, Of course, there may be agreement among them, but there are some sections of the Capitalist countries which do not agree with the policies of DULLES which would lead to war. He asked, Would you say it is true that the United States would fight a big war? I said that I did not know. He said, Well, some say the United States would fight a big war, but would they even fight a little war? Why didn't the United States continue the war in Korea? MAO said, Isn't it a fact that there was a lot of sentiment that the war in Korea should be called off, and wasn't EISENHOWER elected on the basis of ending the war in Korea? MAO continued, Didn't the Korean War teach American imperialism that military victories are not so easily achieved nowdays? MAO made a few remarks that the Chinese fought pretty well in Korea and they are not afraid of the best that American imperialism can throw at them.

MAO talked about the excuses of MAC ARTHUR, who had stated that if he was permitted to invade the so-called sanctuary, he would have won a victory in Korea. Then MAO said, This is just so much talk. MAO said that the battles which were fought in Korea were the kind of battles we wanted to fight. We led the Americans on.

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At this point, WANG commented that the United States did not know that the Soviet Air Force and many Soviet divisions would have backed them up if MAC ARTHUR would have taken another step. The United States military power might have been wiped out if MAC ARTHUR took this action.

MAO then asked, Why didn't the United States go into Viet Nam during the battle of Dien Bien Phu? MAO said that they had heard that NIXON had even announced plans to defend Dien Bien Phu, which were later denied. Actually, the United States wanted to defend Dien Bien Phu, but there was violent opposition to this.

Then MAO asked, Why didn't the United States attack Syria? What did United States imperialism discover during the Suez invasion by the British and the French? Then MAO said that after two Sputniks, United States imperialism seems to be lagging behind the Soviet Union and is not so sure that it can fight a big war. On the other hand, imperialism had chances to fight small wars, but lost these opportunities also. MAO said the United States was mobilized and threatened to invade Lebanon, but changed their minds. (That was the period when the United States turned the case over to the United Nations). Obviously, the United States was not sure of what it could accomplish by such an invasion, if it should lead to war. MAO then talked about the small wars again and mentioned Korea, Indochina, Indonesia, and so on. He repeated that the United States had lost its opportunities. MAO again mentioned the war in Korea and said that the United States was stopped there.

MAO said that United States imperialism saw French imperialism losing, but gave it no real aid. The United States made lots of noise in regard to Syria, but the Soviet Union and China said something and the saber rattling of the United States imperialists stopped. United States imperialism made lots of noise in Lebanon, but was stopped there, too. MAO said that the imperialist countries are not sure of themselves. Maybe the Socialist countries are stronger. Imperialism no longer has the support of the people in the Latin American countries, where its puppet leaders were defeated.

At this point, I talked about the peace movement in the United States. I said that the trade union movement is not involved in this. I said that the imperialists face many difficulties. I also stated that even though we are a small Party, the imperialists are probably worried about us. I mentioned the DENNIS letter concerning the program of TITO.

MAO asked me about the current membership in the Communist Party - USA. I said that it is very small and that we might register nine thousand. He replied that maybe a small Party is a good thing. Your development is in the future. The future will be very good for you, if you stand firm and raise high the banner of Marxism-Leninism. He said that revisionism must be fought to the bitter end. The revisionists want to harm and destroy the Communist Party - USA. They raise the white flag. MAO said that the Communist Party - USA should take down the white flag and put on the red.

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Then MAO asked me how many members the Communist Party - USA had during its best years. I took a guess and said that it was approximately sixty thousand. I said that during that time, the Party developed rapidly. He replied that during this time of expansion, perhaps unreliable elements got into the Party. He said, Maybe GATES was one of them and also other intellectual unreliable elements got in at that time. He said that those who come into a Communist Party during an upswing are not reliable.

Next, MAO stated that a Communist Party which does not undergo storm and stress does not have much fighting strength. It is like flowers that grow in a hothouse. They cannot face stormy weather. I told him that our Party has gone through stormy weather. He replied, Yes, and therefore we have great hopes for the Communist Party - USA. We have great confidence in your Party and take your Party seriously. You had a good National Committee meeting in February and you elected a good National Executive Committee. You got rid of the revisionists. Then MAO asked me if the revisionists had a majority at one time. I replied that they did; however, I said that we have gotten rid of the revisionists and at the

February National Committee meeting we elected a new National Executive Committee. While only nine National Executive Committee members were selected at that time, more will be elected. This new leadership will follow our February resolutions.

MAO then commented that the revisionists once made a lot of noise in New York. He asked if they still have New York under their control. I replied that up until the 16th National Convention of the Communist Party - USA, the Right was in control of the New York District. Subsequently, it was defeated and BEN *DAVIS is currently the Chairman of the New York District. Then MAO asked me, "Is it all right to have a Negro as head of the Communist Party in New York?" I replied that I thought it was all right, considering the make-up of the population in New York; yet, MAO still thought that it was not correct for a Negro to head such a large section of the Communist Party - USA, because it might keep the masses away from the Communist Party - USA.

Parenthetically speaking, it should be noted that a leader such as MAO would be only interested in strengthening the Communist Party and that any question of race or national minorities would be placed in the background. (U) ~~(S)~~

Next, MAO stated that he understands that the farm population in the United States is small. He asked, Is it true that it is getting smaller? I replied that this is true. It is getting smaller. He said that this was a big problem and will be a bigger problem when the Communist Party - USA takes over, because you will have to send representatives into the farm areas. He then asked me if the Communist Party - USA has any organization among the farmers. I indicated that we had very little membership among the farmers, but in the 1930's there were big farm strikes against the trusts. I said that the farmers were discontented at that time. MAO said, When you take power, you cannot ignore the farmers, even though they may be small in numbers.

It is to be noted that the Communist Party of China recently sent in tens of thousands of cadre to live among the farmers.

MAO said that if you are going to develop an anti-monopoly coalition, you will need the farmers as allies. He also stated that even after the revolution, you will need the farmers as allies.

Then MAO asked me if the Communist Party - USA is discouraged. I said, We have difficulties, but we are not discouraged. He said he was glad to hear that the Communist Party - USA is not discouraged, despite the constant enemy attacks and the terror which exists. He said that he knows that the Communist Party membership is being persecuted in the United States and that it is not easy to be a Communist Party member in the United States. But it is good to know that they did not beat you down and that you are fighting, and also that there were very few open betrayals during the trials -- that is good.

MAO then asked me how long I had been a member of the Communist Party. I said that I had been a member of the Communist Party since 1920. He replied, You are more of a veteran than I am by one year. Then he said, "Old timers are good." He also asked me if I would go to the other Socialist countries. I replied that I would not and that my task was to simply go to the Soviet Union and to China. He said that he thought that it was just as well that I only came to these two countries, considering the circumstances under which I was making this trip.

Parenthetically speaking, I believe that MAO also meant that he felt that I would not learn anything in the other Socialist countries which I had not already learned in either Russia or China.

MAO said that the conversations I had with the other comrades are very encouraging about the survival of the Communist Party - USA, and its rebuilding. He said that the Communist Party of China is willing to help the Communist Party - USA raise the banner of Marxism-Leninism. I told MAO that originally the revisionists rejected the Statement of the twelve Communist Parties, but that we reversed this. The Communist Party - USA has already accepted the Twelve-Party Statement. This means that you have raised the banner of Marxism-Leninism. The bourgeoise will always condemn you and call you names. They will accuse you of following Moscow. We have been accused of this all our lives. The revisionists are afraid of this accusation. They want to surrender to the bourgeoise so they will not be accused of being agents of Moscow. The revisionists are the agents of the bourgeoise inside the Party. The working class must carry on class struggles to wipe out the bourgeoise and set up the dictatorship of the proletariat. We are all the same as far as this is concerned. That is, we will use the class struggle to do away with classes. This is our common foundation. This is the basic theory of Marxism-Leninism. To follow Moscow means to stick to the fundamental principles of Marxism-Leninism. Let them call you all kinds of names. We do not care. Only TITO is not following Moscow. For this reason, he has become an agent of imperialism. You must be mentally prepared to be called more names.

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Then MAO made the remark that the Communist Party - USA is still small. I agreed and said that we need to get out of our isolation. He replied that in order to get out of this isolation you must do hard and difficult work among the masses. You must do particularly hard and difficult work among the workers and the farmers. When you have done well in mass work, you will get out of your isolation.

Then MAO asked me, Is it true that the present-day revisionists follow BROWDER's ideas? I said that they are the same. Then MAO said that the last time the French comrades wrote you a letter, they helped you to fight BROWDER's revisionism. But this time you are fighting revisionism by yourself and you are solving the problems of revisionism by yourself. He commented that help from comrades in another country may not necessarily be good sometimes. He stated that even though the foreign comrades have the best intentions and even though their opinions may be correct, the result is not necessarily good. While it is true that the French comrades helped you to fight the revisionism of BROWDER, now you have neo-Browderism. It is a good thing that you, yourselves, took the initiative to fight this revisionism, and this initiative deserves congratulations from us.

U.S.S.R.

During these remarks, MAO stated that he had discussed the latter remarks with JACQUES DUCLOS in Moscow during the 40th Anniversary of the USSR, and had convinced DUCLOS that he should not try to force his opinions on the Communist Party - USA and that it is better for the Communist Party - USA to work out its own problems. (U) (S)

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Incidentally, NICOLAI MATKOVSKY (ph) had expressed a similar feeling. He stated that the Communist Party - USA should not worry about DUCLOS, since DUCLOS now understands what has happened in the American Communist Party. MAO made a point of the fact that the Communist Party - USA turned back revisionism. Also, that the Communist Party - USA should not get the idea that there is a new International to tell you what to do or that the Chinese Party will tell you what to do. In general, I agreed with his remarks.

I made the statement that I cannot deny that recent international events and the Twelve-Party Statement not only helped the Communist Party - USA, but also were a turning point for us. MAO replied that the Twelve-Party Statement was important. In addition, there are the two Sputniks which the Soviet Union launched. MAO then asked, Isn't it true that the imperialists said that the Soviet Union cannot do much and that the imperialists have been ridiculing the Soviet Union since the 20th Congress? I replied that the Sputniks and the crisis in the United States may have helped, but what helped to clarify the membership was the Twelve-Party Declaration. MAO went on to explain that the Twelve-Party Declaration is the declaration of the twelve Socialist countries.

He said that whether and how the Twelve-Party Declaration is accepted is up to each Party to decide. He repeated what TIM BUCK had said that the Russians even tried to hold back the other Parties from voting for it until they had discussed it at home. He warned against mechanical endorsements.

Then MAO said, Our conversation is only for your reference. My conversations and those of the other comrades are only for your reference. This also applies to the LIU Shao-chi articles which you have been reading. (This is a reference to material on the illegal work of the Communist Party of China which had been given to me for study).

MAO said, You must use your own brains to figure out your own problems. The basic principles of Marxism-Leninism are universal, but the concrete conditions in each country are different. A real Marxist-Leninist must excel in independent thinking.

I then commented that the revisionists deny the universal truths of Marxism-Leninism. They do not want Marxism-Leninism.

U.S. CP MEMBER

MAO asked about ALEXANDER BITTELMAN putting forward his theory of the welfare state. He asked, Now there is not much welfare in the United States, is there, considering the unemployment? I replied that we rejected BITTELMAN's theory. MAO asked me how BITTELMAN is. He said he heard BITTELMAN is not now participating in Party activity. They got a report that he did not attend the February National Committee meeting and that he has a subjective attitude toward WILLIAM Z. FOSTER. I said the Soviet comrades were surprised that BITTELMAN is a Rightist. They always thought that he was a sectarian. (U) ~~(S)~~

MAO came back to the question of imperialism. He said that our views on imperialism are the same from a strategic outlook. We must look down on imperialism, but we do not want to over-estimate them. Yet, tactically speaking, in the concrete struggle against imperialism, we must pay a lot of attention to the imperialists. The revisionists over-estimate imperialism and think that it is very powerful. As a matter of fact, imperialism has many contradictions. All the Communist Parties will, by their own efforts, find out the roads or methods of ridding themselves of imperialism. MAO said, We all agree on this point and work together. I said, This is true and this is why the Communist Party - USA is anxious to develop international liaison.

MAO went on to say, We have the same view on the question of imperialism. Our enemy looks strong, powerful and tough on the surface, but actually it is not that powerful. The Communist Party, which represents the oppressed class and peoples, will eventually find the way to overthrow imperialism. We are all working under the war threat of United States imperialism. The difference is that the American Communist Party has yet to gain political power. We gained our political power not so long ago and we still have to work very hard to industrialize the country.

MAO also stated that right now he thinks that American imperialism has been stymied. He said there may be many Koreas. China intends to fight if the United States starts something. China will fight if it has to, and it has the Formosan Army in its pocket. MAO said, "We stopped the Americans militarily in Korea."

MAO also said that he does not care whether or not China gets into the United Nations. He said that the United Nations will come begging for China to join. Further, if Great Britain does not give China full diplomatic recognition, China will break diplomatic relations with Britain.

MAO said that Japan is in dire competition for markets. Japan is caught in a vice. If Japan does not knuckle under to China and Russia, it will lose what it has. (U)

~~(S)~~

Then MAO stated that in the second session of the 8th Congress of the Communist Party of China, we adopted a resolution on the Moscow Conference. In this resolution, we have named only one fraternal Party, and that is your Party. He developed this point. He said that they wanted to encourage us. He said he thought that the Communist Party - USA was correct in its attitude. Then he said, You are in the forefront of the struggle. You will get our support.

I made the remark that I do not know if we are in the forefront, but we are happy even though we are heavily encircled by imperialism.

U5

MAO replied, We will work together. He then asked, How is the comrade who attended our 8th Congress? Realizing that he was referring to IRVING POTASH, I said that he is in jail, but that he will be out in August.

U5

MAO asked me if there were any others in jail in addition to POTASH. I told him that GIL GREEN and HENRY WINSTON were in jail.

As the discussion terminated, MAO asked me to give his personal regards to WILLIAM Z. FOSTER, EUGENE DENNIS, and all the members of the National Executive Committee of the Communist Party - USA.

MAO also asked to be remembered to POTASH, GIL GREEN, and HENRY WINSTON.

~~SECRET~~

When I left the palace, MAO walked with me out on the veranda. He made some remarks that maybe I had brought luck to Peking because of the rain. I told him that I had visited some of the factories, the reservoir, etc. Photographers took pictures of MAO and myself. WANG told me not to worry. WANG stated that these pictures were just for historical records, which they will maintain in their archives. (U) ~~S~~

Evidently, MAO considered this meeting important, because a couple of days before the meeting MAO was out of town. I learned that the leaders of the Communist Party of China leave Peking often.

~~SECRET~~

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)   DATE: August 18, 1958

Encl

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46) (SUB B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

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b7C

UTMOST CARE MUST BE USED IN HANDLING THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IN ORDER TO PROTECT THE IDENTITIES OF THE INFORMANTS.

The information on the following pages was furnished by CG 5824-S* during the period between August 1 and 7, 1958, to SA JOHN E. KEATING and Stenographer [redacted] This fourteeneth letter contains information concerning that part of the "SOLO" operation dealing with a meeting with KANG Sheng, Member of the Political Bureau and Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. He is in charge of ideological work, and discussed the Chinese rectification campaign.

2 - Bureau (REGISTERED)
1 - New York (100-134637) (SOLO) (#7-5) (REGISTERED)
1 - Chicago

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EX. - 132
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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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August 18, 1958

MEETING WITH KANG SHENG IN REGARD TO THE RECTIFICATION CAMPAIGN OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF CHINA

& APPROX. 1896-1898

I met with KANG Sheng, Member of the Political Bureau, Member of the Secretariat, and the person in charge of ideological work for the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. We spoke in pigeon Russian. We recognized each other. He was in Moscow in 1930 in the Comintern. He is about 60 to 62 years of age, about 5'7" in height, and very thin. He is partly bald and has gray hair. He is a very important man and is one of the leaders of the Chinese Communists. His task was to give me a review of their rectification campaign, which was reviewed at the second session of the 8th Congress of the Communist Party of China

He pointed out that since 1942, they have had a rectification campaign. During these sixteen years, they have had continuous victories and rectification campaigns. He asked, Why do we need rectification campaigns? Then KANG stated that societies move forward and there are contradictions between societies, classes or groups. There are continuous struggles between the old and new. There is a changing of quality and quantity (dialectical expression), and there is an endless struggle going on in society.

CHINA

KANG said that, according to MAO Tse-tung, in any society there is a continuous revolution in one form or another. KANG stated that the theory of permanent revolution developed by KARL MARX was abandoned by STALIN in his fight against the Trotskyists. This theory of permanent revolution has now been revived by the Chinese. Marxism is a science. As all other sciences, it constantly develops. In any Party or person, there is always conflict and contradictions -- objective versus subjective. (Dialectical philosophical jargon of Communists). During the successes and victories, there are strong points and weaknesses. There is success or failure. In order that our Party continues to progress, we have to have continuous rectification campaigns, now and in the future.

KANG went on to say, Our Party looks upon the rectification campaign as one of motive forces developing our Party and pushing us forward. The rectification campaign's primary purpose is to correct and perfect the style of work of our Party. In this way, we will enable the Party to overcome its weaknesses and overcome subjectiveness in order to cope with objective reality.

From the experiences of our several campaigns, the Party tries to overcome mistakes in style of work. It does this through

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criticism and self-criticism. The enemy will make use of this criticism and self-criticism and attack us. This attack by the enemy is unavoidable. But this rectification campaign not only serves the purpose of correcting and improving the style of work, but helps us to launch a struggle against the class enemy.

KANG asked, In general, what is the rectification campaign? The rectification campaign within the Communist Party is a struggle between proletarian ideology and non-proletarian ideology. Outside the Communist Party, it is a struggle between revolution and counter-revolution.

During the last sixteen years, we had continuous rectification campaigns. The biggest one was launched in 1942 in Yunnan. There was one last year, which is still continuing. These are the two most important rectification campaigns.

The rectification campaign in Yunnan was important because it laid down the ideological basis for the victory of the democratic revolution. This campaign solved the problem of who conquers whom on the ideological front -- Capitalism or Socialism.

Next, KANG stated, Some foreign friends and comrades view our rectification campaign as a purge or suppression of counter-revolutionaries. This is not a full-rounded view. It is a one-sided view. The contents of the rectification campaign do carry a struggle against counter-revolution, but the struggle is much deeper. In the course of a rectification campaign, we will also clean out bad elements from the Communist Party. But the rectification campaign goes beyond that.

KANG asked, What is the rectification campaign as MAO puts it? The rectification campaign in this case is the Socialist revolution on the political and ideological fronts. Some comrades of the People's Democracies thought the Communist Party of China launched this rectification campaign to counter the original thesis of MAO of "Let a Hundred Flowers Bloom -- Let a Hundred Thoughts Contend", and that the rectification campaign was to control the effects of this original idea, but they are mistaken. For instance, some in the Polish Party thought that when we launched our rectification campaign against the Rightists, we gave up the policy of the idea of "Let a Hundred Flowers Bloom -- Let a Hundred Thoughts Contend". We think they misunderstood our policy as regards the rectification campaign and also misunderstood the essence of "Let a Hundred Flowers Bloom -- Let a Hundred Thoughts Contend". KANG said the rectification campaign proves the following point. The "Let a Hundred Flowers Bloom -- Let a Hundred Thoughts Contend" idea was correct. It also proves that the Communist Party should continue the policy of "Let a Hundred Flowers

Bloom -- Let a Hundred Thoughts Contend" in art, in literature, in science, etc.

KANG asked, Why and for what purpose did we launch the rectification campaign? Let us look at it historically. In 1949, the Chinese people won a victory on a national scale. We took over the State apparatus. As pointed out in the Twelve-Party Declaration, the capture of State power by the proletariat is only the beginning of the revolution. In this connection, some foreign comrades, in their articles, say that China is a model for a peaceful transition from Capitalism to Socialism. But they seem to forget that the Communist Party of China and the people fought for twenty years to achieve State power.

We also thought that we would like a peaceful transition, that we would negotiate with China CHIANG Kai-shek. But the ruling circles thought otherwise and used violence against us. We should always make two-sided preparations. If we can get a peaceful transition, that is good. But if the bourgeoisie uses violence, we do not hesitate to use armed power to take the State into our own hands. The experiences of the Chinese revolution did not prove that the Chinese revolution was a moral or peaceful transition from Capitalism into Socialism. The Chinese people launched revolutionary wars to capture State power.

Then KANG said, When we got State power into our hands, as is pointed out in the Twelve-Party Declaration, this State power was only the beginning. After winning the revolution in 1949, the task before the Communist Party and the working class was to continue Socialist transformation. Also, to continue the economic Socialist revolution in order to change ownership of the means of production.

KANG said that the Socialist revolution on the economic front was victorious and was basically completed in 1956 in China. This Socialist transformation of the economy was completed peacefully. In 1956, the bourgeoisie joined this transformation and began to beat the drums. This may be due to the fact that the Capitalists of China who marched in the procession welcoming the Socialist transformation forgot that we fought for twenty years to capture State power. KANG said, In this connection, here is a secret. Even with State power, if we did not have several million armed men, we could not do it. They, the Capitalists, would not have marched to welcome the revolution unless we had military support. When we completed the Socialist revolution, when we won a victory on the economic front, when ownership changed, who will conquer whom was not finally decided.

Parenthetically, KANG was saying that who will conquer whom cannot be decided by capturing State power, but is a long process and is also decided by the building of big industry, ideological changes, etc.

KANG said, If we do not continue to carry on an ideological revolution on the political and ideological front, the Socialist revolution which is won on the economic front could not be consolidated. The events in Hungary prove this point exactly. The lesson provided by Hungary is a lesson for all brother Parties. In Hungary, the Socialist revolution on the economic front was basically completed. In Hungary, they thought they had won on the economic front. They did not carry out the Socialist revolution on the political and ideological front, and the enemies inside and outside could, therefore, stage or attempt to stage a comeback. This point is made clear in the Twelve-Party Declaration. It is said in this Declaration that the bourgeoisie, though defeated, would like to stage a comeback. Even after State power is won, the influence of the bourgeoisie and the petty bourgeoisie and the intellectuals is still strong.

According to KANG, the Twelve-Party Declaration asks, "Who will win, Capitalism or Socialism?" The Twelve-Party Declaration states that this question will be settled and won after a prolonged period of struggle, which follows the capture of power. Therefore, this formulation is included in the common laws governing transition. It points out that we must carry out the Socialist revolution on the ideological front in order to build up a mighty army of intellectuals, faithful to the working class and the revolution. The Communist Party of China views this universal truth as being very important.

Then KANG stated, Our Party sees it in this sense. If we do not conduct Socialist revolution on an ideological and cultural front, who conquers whom is not solved. The rectification campaign launched by our Party was exactly in conformity with this universal truth. You have to carry on a Socialist revolution on the ideological and cultural front.

Therefore, we should not look upon the rectification campaign as simply a campaign against the counter-revolutionists, nor is it simply a Party purge. There is a contention that perhaps the Party made some mistakes when it supported the thesis of MAO of "Let a Hundred Flowers Bloom -- Let a Hundred Thoughts Contend". It was this misunderstanding which is really the main reason we have launched the rectification campaign at this time.

Now, let us discuss who the targets are. Who are the individuals? What were the methods used and the aims in this campaign? The rectification campaign, in reality, is a movement of the entire nation and all of the people are concerned. To put it into simple language, we should ask, Who is involved? Involved is the Party, the army, the people, the students, the professionals, etc. Everybody is involved. Since the objectives of all those we have cited are different, the targets come from different classes. The methods used and the nature of the attack against them are also different.

KANG asked, What are the ramifications of the rectification campaign? (1) It is the contradiction between ourselves (the Party) and the enemy (Capitalists or the remnants of those who carry Capitalist thoughts and ideology inside and outside the country). (2) It is the contradictions among the people. (This total idea that KANG uses as the summary is based on MAO's famous thesis of 1956, which was spelled out in the form of an article used by world Communism. It is called "On Contradictions").

Then KANG explained that contradictions existing between the people and the bourgeoise Rightists, landlords, rich peasants, and all the bad elements, we call contradictions between ourselves and the enemy. There has been a big upsurge among these bad elements since 1956, when they watched United States imperialism launch an attack on the USSR regarding Hungary. They took this as a signal for them to attack the Party and the Government. All of the attacks of these elements took place under concrete circumstances as they prevailed in China. They did not carry on this campaign openly. They cloaked themselves as would-be supporters of Socialism. But they had certain reservations about Socialism and always pointed to the bad things in Socialism. These bad elements, like DULLES, formulated a fight against what they called sectarianism or dogmatism. (They talk as if DULLES is the person who formulated this policy). These elements, under the false flag of fighting dogmatism, actually camouflaged their struggle against Marxism-Leninism. They said that they were supporters of Socialism, but they do not want the leadership of the Communist Party. They even talked about the duty to kill Communist Party members; and even if all the Communist Party members were killed off, they could still have Socialism anyway.

Continuing, KANG said that these elements say that Marxism-Leninism is outdated and outmoded. Also, that since the death of FREDERICH ENGELS, who died after KARL MARX, Marxism is dead. These elements also oppose the dictatorship of the proletariat. They substituted for the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and invented a many-sided form of Socialism. They said that the dictatorship of the proletariat is a low stage of Socialism. The bad elements said that in China there are no classes. Therefore, the workers, peasants and intellectuals should take turns ruling the country. This was their conception of many-sided Socialism and was for them a high stage of Socialism.

KANG said, These bad elements also said that in the Soviet Union there is nothing but dogmatism and no culture. They said that science in the United States is superior to that of the Soviet Union. We never treated as scented flowers the words and deeds of these bad elements. We look upon them as poisonous weeds. We are not afraid of these poisonous weeds. We allowed these weeds to grow. Since these weeds are objective reality, we cannot prevent them from growing, and we cannot, with over-simplified methods, eliminate them. Once the poisonous weeds grew, we chopped them out. We found that once we chopped the weeds down, we turned them into fertilizer.

The counter-revolutionists and the poisonous weeds can also be utilized to educate the people. In this sense, these bad elements are "teachers", but in a negative sense -- like DULLES, EISENHOWER, and CHIANG Kai-shek, who are also such "teachers".

Yugo

He went on to say that the Communist Party of China also published TITO's articles in full. KANG said that in 1956, TITO made a vicious speech in Pula. Recently, when TITO acted up, we published a book of all his speeches, including his recent speech. We allow the poisonous weeds to reach a certain growth. Then we chop them down to use as fertilizer.

Then he asked, What do we do with these elements, such as the landlords, the rich peasants, the petty bourgeoisie, the Right-wing writers? We destroy some of them. We remodel most of them. KANG emphasized that the struggle against these people is an irreconciliable life-and-death struggle.

Next KANG talked about the second category of this question of the ramifications of the rectification campaign -- contradiction among the people. Regarding this contradiction, KANG said this includes different strata. He went on to say that within the realm of the contradiction among the people, we launched a rectification campaign among the petty bourgeoise Parties and their followers. The nature of the rectification campaign towards these people is to get these people to accept Socialism and to remodel themselves ideologically.

Towards the petty bourgeoisie, the rich middle peasants, the independent laborers in the city and country, the nature of the rectification campaign is to get them to transform themselves -- that is, to become Socialist-minded. Then he emphasized, But the nature of the rectification campaign among the Party and working class is different. The aim in this rectification campaign for the workers and the Party members is to improve their style of work. For instance, we want to get rid of bureaucratism, sectarianism and subjectivism. That is, to change this bad style of work.

KANG said, In a general way, the rectification campaign among the people is a nation-wide campaign of Socialist education raising the level of Marxism-Leninism. It is an ideological campaign. It is also a campaign to use the method of criticism and self-criticism -- criticism for our own education.

(Here I might point out that in order to reach the illiterate and uneducated masses, they encouraged what they call a "big letter poster campaign". They urged everybody who had something to say to take a big sheet of paper, write as large as they can in one-inch, two-inch or three-inch letters, and put it up at their place of employment or on a wall of some building. Wherever I went in Peking or in the country-side around Peking, I noticed these big handwritten posters, which you can read from maybe thirty or forty feet away. Usually, the complaint is a sentence or two dealing with the problems the people face or something they have to say about the factory, farm, village or any institution. The walls are covered with such posters).

The rectification campaign against the class enemy is of a mass, political, class struggle nature, in order to beat the enemy and its anti-Socialism, anti-Communism. Under the leadership of the Communist Party, the rectification campaign expresses the antagonistic and irreconciliable nature of the people against the anti-Socialist enemies. Briefly, among the people, the rectification campaign is a struggle of the proletarian ideology against the non-proletarian ideology. Toward the enemy, the rectification campaign is a struggle of the revolutionaries against the counter-revolutionaries. Because these two methods are different in nature, the methods used are also different.

With regard to methods used against the bourgeoise Rightists, KANG stated, We adopted very firm measures to expose them, to break them, to split them, to isolate them, to remodel them, and even to punish them. The methods used among the people is mainly one of education. Here again, KANG used one of the famous slogans of MAO: "Unity - Criticism - Unity".

KANG explained that this formula in full starts with a desire for unity, proceeds through criticism and struggle to solve the contradictions in order to reach a new unity on a higher level. (Actually, this is MAO's thesis, which is decades old). Whether towards the enemy or towards the people, this is a form of a great airing of views, involving great debates, discussions and wall papers (posters), expressing the mass views of our Party.

KANG asked the following questions: What is the aim in the rectification campaign? What is its end? As pointed out in the articles by MAO, the aim of the rectification campaign is to get a correct political orientation for everybody: (1) For all the people. Everybody should be concretely aware that they want to travel on the road of Socialism; (2) The second aim is to raise the political and ideological level of all the people. To raise the level of understanding of Marxism-Leninism and Socialism; (3) The aim of the rectification campaign is also to correct shortcomings and weaknesses in our Party work. All the Party members should get rid of their bureaucratism, sectarianism and subjectivism. In this regard, KANG talked of the five "airs": (A) Extravagant air; (B) Pathetic air; (C) Finicky air; (D) Bureaucratic air; and (E) Arrogant air. KANG spoke about certain removals. He said that they had to remove certain people. They had to censure certain people and organizations. (4) The fourth objective to be reached in the rectification campaign is to unite the masses in the widest extent. That is, to mobilize all the positive factors. To build Socialism by exerting the utmost efforts and pressing consistently. Then he cited the slogan of the second session of the 8th Congress of the Communist Party of China: "More -- Better, Faster and More Economically" (pertains to the building of Socialism). (5) The fifth aim of the rectification campaign is to remodel all the elements who are against Socialism -- the bourgeoise writers and intellectuals -- to split them up, isolate them, remodel them.

KANG said, To summarize, as MAO put it in brief: We want to create a political atmosphere in which there is both centralism and democracy, both discipline and freedom, both unity of will and personal ease of mind. Such a political atmosphere would be advantageous for the Socialist revolution and Socialist construction. We would more easily overcome difficulties so that we could build Socialism more rapidly in our country, modernize industry and agriculture. In this atmosphere, our Party and our State would be more consolidated and can face and endure storm and stress.

(By way of comment, this second session of the 8th Congress was the only time in history where a Communist Party adjourned a convention and then re-convened it two years later as the same convention, second session. The Russians disagreed with this. Time means nothing to the Chinese in the sense that it does to us.)

(They speak of bitter years of struggle. They feel that if they can bring about unity through the rectification campaigns, then they can face storm and stress because ideologically they would be consolidated).

KANG went on to give a brief outline of the stages and steps as they developed the rectification campaign. The current rectification campaign was first launched on May 1, 1957, fourteen months ago. He said, According to plan, we drew some conclusions at the end of July or the middle of August. This first stage of the rectification campaign was from May 1, 1957, to June 8, 1957. (This was the first stage, which lasted a little over a month. Actually, they talked of a six-week campaign).

KANG said, this first stage of the rectification campaign was called "The great airing of views". The characteristic of the first stage was this: Our Party allowed all kinds of views to be expressed against the Government, against the Communist Party, against Marxism-Leninism, against Socialism, etc. This included allowing the bourgeoise writers outside the party to participate out loud.

(Privately, they told me they had a hard job restraining the Communist Party members so that these outside the party would be allowed to talk).

According to KANG, the main line of thought which came out in the first stage of the rectification campaign was opposition to agricultural co-operatives for China. This opposition was expressed not only by the bourgeoise writers outside the Party, but by those inside the Party who are of rich peasant origin. They, too, opposed agricultural co-operatives for China. They opposed the wholesale buying and supplying of agricultural products by the State. These people, who were opposed to agricultural co-operatives, opposed the main movements of the Party. For example, they opposed the land reform. They opposed the 1952 campaign against Capitalists, who were punished because they committed crimes against the State. They opposed the punishment of those who took bribery or who gave out economic secrets. These petty bourgeoise writers opposed the measures which were used against the Capitalists. They opposed the movement for suppression of counter-revolution. They also opposed the Party's effort at ideological re-armament. They labeled all these movements as dogmatism. The bourgeoise writers also attacked Party rule. They said the Party acts as if it is the world, and they denounced one-Party rule. They opposed the leadership of the Communist Party and Socialism.

KANG said, We allowed all these words to come out. We even published some of these views in the Party press. These elements put forward these poisonous weeds under the guise of helping to launch the rectification campaign, which was started by the Communist Party. We allowed these people to express themselves -- to talk out loud. At the same time, the Central Committee of the Communist Party issued directives to the lower organizations not to refute these bourgeoise writers. Some members did not agree with us. Some members charged the Central Committee made opportunist mistakes for allowing this discussion to go on. Some youths wept at night because the Party allowed the people to express themselves. Some said even MAO committed a mistake of Right deviation in character.

KANG Sheng went on to say that this free-hand we gave to these elements exposed those who hid in our ranks, even though the vacillators objected to this campaign. For instance, we had a bourgeoise writer in the Party who was the head of a province. He is now expelled. He was arrested during the Kuomintang regime. While he was in jail, he capitulated. He exposed himself in this campaign. We found people in our ranks who opposed centralism. These, of course, were the "provincialists".

KANG said, In the Province of Sinkiang (autonomous region), some of the people there exposed themselves as narrow nationalists. Those in the Party were not firm in their class stand and waivered. Some even went to the enemy, ideologically, and remained there. Some tried to pose as 100% Marxists. In this sense, it was harder for us than for the Communist Party - USA, where you have the class enemy as it is, and the revisionists, who spoke openly for such a line. Our enemies stayed inside. If they had left, they would have been isolated from the people.

KANG went on to say that the first stage of the rectification campaign lasted a little over a month, and all of the newspapers were full of the remarks uttered by these bad elements. In the course of this one month, all the reactionary viewpoints came out. In the meantime, the Central Committee gathered its forces and launched the counter-attack. He emphasized this. He said, We used this method to create illusions that the Communist Party was weak and would not hold on to its power. The bad elements dreamed that there would be a Hungarian incident in China. The Rightists estimated that the masses of China would leave the Communist Party and would demonstrate. They also thought that the Communist Party lost its control over the people. Of course, they knew that the Communist Party could mobilize the Army. But if the Communist Party mobilized the Army, they would lose the masses. This was a completely wrong estimation of the influence of the Communist Party. These Rightists believed that all the Communist Parties in the world would go down-hill; that they would break up.

KANG said, On June 8, 1957, we published an editorial in the Communist Party paper, launching an attack on the Rightists. In one week's time, these forces were broken up. Now we entered the second stage -- the stage of struggle against the bourgeoise Rightists. They said that they were "duped" by the Communist Party. They cried, "You asked for an airing of views. Now you attack us." They called it "baiting the fish". They cried, "You put forward the thesis of 'Let a Hundred Flowers Bloom -- Let a Hundred Thoughts Contend'. Now you violate your own policy." But the Communist Party said from the very beginning, "We call all the ideas against the Communist Party weeds which should be chopped down." We answered them and said that we will continue the policy of "Let a Hundred Flowers Bloom -- Let a Hundred Thoughts Contend", but the poisonous weeds will be chopped down.

According to KANG, this second stage of struggle lasted over five months. In this second stage, we won a unanimous victory. These Rightists were exposed by the entire people -- 300,000 Rightists were exposed. (According to the resolution adopted at the second session of the 8th Congress, 400,000 Rightists were exposed and about 20,000 Party members were expelled).

KANG said, When these people were exposed, the eyes of all the people were opened. These enemies could no longer camouflage as supporters of Socialism. He went on to say that this struggle is a very concrete form of Socialist education among the people. It helped the people to understand the victory of the economic revolution, and also that this economic revolution could not be consolidated without an ideological victory. When we talk about 300,000 Rightists exposed, this includes big and small (he means important and non-important people), because only 2% were really die-hards. The vast majority of those exposed could be re-molded. But a section, even of these re-molded, will be vacillating for a long time.

KANG went on to say that if the United States dropped an atom bomb on Peking, these 2% would show their face again, since they will carry their ideas to the grave. Since October of last year, the rectification campaign entered its third stage. This stage is called improving of work and correcting weaknesses. KANG said, After beating the enemy, we (the Communists) should correct our own shortcomings. This third stage was a mass movement involving all the schools, factories, communities, etc. Everybody was involved to improve our work. The third stage included a "great airing of views" and developed into a big upsurge. We allowed freedom of the masses. We asked them to criticize the work of the Party. In this stage, everybody was involved. A million papers bloomed! (That is, wall papers, posters, etc.)

The ideas and suggestions put forward on wall papers are good ideas, in the majority of cases. Some criticism is due to misunderstanding. Some mistakes were made in this criticism, according to KANG.

Then KANG stated, The third period of the rectification campaign was a very difficult one. In the second stage, our cadre was brave. But during the third stage, we tried to get the masses to criticize the Communist Party "to burn out the mistakes from our bodies". MAO said that there are two torches in the rectification campaign. One was to burn out the enemy. The second torch was to burn out the mistakes of the Communist Party. In this situation, the vast majority of the Party members were brave enough to ask the masses to light a fire under the Communists. Some cadre forces were waiting for the torch. Some were afraid that they would get burned. This third stage lasted until the end of the second session of the 8th Congress, which was at the end of May. It lasted for seven months. After this third period, the Party relations with the masses improved immensely. Throughout the third stage of the rectification campaign, we were able to burn out, in the main, the five "airs" and the three "isms". Now we are in the fourth stage of the campaign; and that is, to ask all Party members to study certain Marxist-Leninist documents and to study their own thoughts, to improve themselves. Of course, the aim of this stage is to raise the Marxist-Leninist level of the entire Party. KANG also talked about the propaganda campaign which is being carried out in this stage. For this purpose, the Central Committee has compiled two volumes of documents, using MAO's articles on contradictions and including other Marxist-Leninist documents.

KANG said that the rectification campaign is not completely over. But we see results already. The first result is in the big leap forward. Production is developing by leaps and bounds. We realize that when people have gone through a Socialist revolution ideologically, they will achieve better results in production -- results beyond imagination. For instance, the production of wheat on a caddie or 1/15 of an acre -- 2½ tons or 2,500 kilograms. He said so far this year they have increased steel production by five million tons. It will be increased by ten million tons by the end of the year. The grain increase alone for this year is fifty million tons. He said that the result of the leap forward is so remarkable, that the press hid it. Even the Socialist press is afraid to publish figures on agriculture. If there was no proper connection between the rectification campaign and the building of Socialism, some of these things would be inconceivable.

KANG stated that the second achievement of the rectification campaign is a political and ideological leap forward. Now there is a big upsurge in the learning of Marxism-Leninism and the works of MAO. The workers are organizing study groups to study the philosophy of MAO. In the villages, astonishing things are happening. In Shao, which is smaller than a county, a Party Secretary was brave enough to use his concrete experiences to explain the law of unity of opposites.

(He wanted to show that a Party Secretary of an organization smaller than a county is discussing philosophy, and wanted to point out this is becoming wide-spread).

KANG also stated that another low cadre in Honan Province was spending two months to study the philosophy of MAO. As a result of a study of the Party and the mass movement, you learn how to rely on the masses. With the victory of the ideological revolution among the masses, the basis has been laid for the unfolding of a cultural and technological revolution.

KANG said that in the past, there was a great deal of illiteracy in China. Now, plans have been mapped out to within even a year so there will be no illiteracy. China is establishing a compulsory system of education.

In Kiring, in the Northeast, there is not a single illiterate. But we still have many difficulties, but not the kind of difficulties TITO accuses us of. Our difficulties are of growth and advance. We do not have enough population.

Continuing, KANG stated that in the United States, there has been a reduction in steel production. We face a shortage of steel. TITO, in a recent speech, said China has a lot of difficulties. That is why we fight TITO and go to the USSR for aid. Then KANG said that Revisionism has one characteristic the world over. These revisionists never understood how to defend purity of Marxism-Leninism. TITO has always interchanged Marxism-Leninism with bourgeoise money. For example, TITO's relatio [illegible] with the United States. When TITO accuses us of wanting to [illegible] money, and that is why we attacked him, actually he is usi [illegible] own attitude towards the United States or towards the Soci [illegible] states. The Kuomintang used to say the same thing.

KANG went on to say, We have difficulties while in [illegible] process of progress. Society is always in the stage of ince [illegible] revolution. The rectification campaign will also develop and continue, as MAO says, once every two years. A new rectific [illegible] campaign will be started every two years.

Concerning the differences in leadership, as rumored by the imperialists and revisionists, KANG said, We answer in the affirmative. In the history of our Party, we fought opportunists. We fought CHEN Tu-su. In the early days, we fought against the Left sectarianism of LI Li-san. We have learned from Left and Right mistakes. In 1935, our Party established a leadership headed by MAO Tse-tung. The first rectification campaign in Yunnan helped to establish a solid leadership, united under MAO, which fought against dogmatism and revisionism, and this leadership has always been united. Since the first rectification campaign, in the course of sixteen years, one victory followed after another. This is because our leadership has been united. From the democratic revolution to the Socialist revolution, we always exposed anti-Party cliques. In 1953-1954, we exposed KAO Kong and RAO Shue-sze, members of the Central Committee. After their exposures and after smashing them, KAO committed suicide. (Parenthetically speaking, they killed him).

KANG said that the history of the Chinese Communist Party shows that all these victories would be inconceivable without unity. The leap forward is impossible without unity of the Party. The prestige of MAO Tse-tung among the people is indisputable. His prestige is the material force for mobilizing the people. But this is no cult of the individual. We recently expelled some people who hid under the banner of support of the Central Committee. (This is to show that the Communist Party of China is united, and these people are listed in the resolution of the Communist Party of China adopted at the second session of the 8th Congress.)

KANG went on to say that the bourgeoise press has always dreamed of a split in the Communist Party of China. He emphasized this is only a dream. He said the Party is now healthier, with the revisionists and anti-Communist elements out.

Then he went on to ask, Which is dearer -- the Party unity or keeping a few counter-revolutionists in the Party? Of course, Party unity.

JOHN

C.P. MEMBERS
U.S.

In conclusion, KANG said that the Communist Party of China has great concern for the Communist Party - USA. We are interested in your problems. But we are happy that GATES deserted. We are glad to hear that you have endorsed the Declaration of the twelve Communist Parties, and were glad to read the DENNIS article on Yugoslavia and TITO, which we published.

EUGENE

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: August 14, 1958

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46)(SUB B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 3-23-00 BY SP4BJA-MLB
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UTMOST CARE MUST BE USED IN HANDLING THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IN ORDER TO PROTECT THE IDENTITIES OF THE INFORMANTS.

The information on the following pages was furnished by CG 5824-S* during the period between July 22, 1958, and August 1, 1958, to SA JOHN E. KEATING and Stenographer [redacted] [redacted] This thirteenth letter contains information concerning that part of the "SOLO" operation dealing with a meeting with LI Hsien-nien, Vice Premier, Finance Minister, and a member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

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DATE 3-22-00 BY SP4BJA-MLB

August 11, 1958

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MEETING WITH LI HSIEN-NIEN, VICE PREMIER, FINANCE MINISTER, AND A MEMBER OF THE POLITICAL BUREAU OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF CHINA

On June 30, 1958, I had a meeting with LI Hsien-nien, who is one of the Vice Premiers, Finance Minister, and a member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. LI is a very important man in the Governmental apparatus. LI was a very famous General during the war. He commanded the Fifth Division of the 8th Route Army. LI is about 5'10" tall; weighs about 175 lbs., which is considered, by Chinese standards, to be heavy; has a light complexion, and an oval face.

Also present at this meeting were TANG Ming-chao, member of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, who acted as an interpreter; and LI Chi-hsin, also a member of the International Liaison Department, China who took minutes of the meeting.

I was taken to a fenced-in Government headquarters building. This was not a building of the Communist Party headquarters. We met in a very large room, and all sat around a table.

When the meeting started, LI asked me to list the things I was interested in knowing about. I advised him that I was interested in the economic situation in China. Also, that I was interested in knowing about this new policy of the "big leap", which had been discussed at the second session of the 8th Congress of the Communist Party of China. LI agreed and proceeded to give me the following report:

Concerning the question of the second five-year plan, LI stated that China is now in its first year of this second five-year plan. LI stated it is now clear that the plans we mapped out at the first session of the 8th Congress were too low. Why was this 1956 economic plan too low? And why is the present plan higher? LI said that our country (meaning Red China) was established a little over eight years ago. LI stated that during the first five-year plan, there was no change in ownership of industry or other enterprises. They only expropriated what they call the CHIANG Kai-shek properties. It was only at the time of the 8th Congress, which took place in 1956, that they began to drastically change the property relationships. It was only at that time that they began the reforms among the peasantry from private cultivation of the land, private ownership, to co-operatives.

100-428091-69

ENCLOSURE

SOLO

Operation SOLO was a long-running FBI program to infiltrate the Communist Party of the United States and gather intelligence about its relationship to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, China, and other communist nations. It officially began in 1958 and ended in 1977, although Morris and Jack Childs, two of the principal agents in the operation, had been involved with the Bureau for several years prior. The files posted here constitute the first two releases made from the FBI's SOLO file. They range from March 1958 to August 1960. Subsequent releases will be added in the future. Read a related story at

http://www.fbi.gov/news/stories/2011/august/byte-out-of-history-communist-agent-tells-all/.

PART 4 OF 22

Parenthetically speaking, the Chinese do not call the farms collective farms. They call them co-operative farms or co-operatives.

LI said that the objective conditions in China, both in industry and agriculture, make it possible to carry through this leap forward. He went on to say that in 1956, we succeeded in completing the economic reforms. He explained this by saying that they turned private industry into semi-State industry, and the farms into co-operatives.

LI stated that 1956 was the year of completion of the liberation of the economic forces. This struggle for the liberation of the economic forces changed, as they say, the economic foundation of the country, especially after the economic successes in 1956.

LI then went on to talk about MAO and the Central Committee, and what they had decided. They decided to start the rectification campaign. They decided to put forth MAO's slogan, "Let a Hundred Flowers Bloom -- Let a Thousand Ideas Contend." This meant that they decided that Socialist laws of property were possible.

Parenthetically speaking, you will notice that in the main this was supposed to be a discussion of the economic situation, but the Chinese all revert back to give a political explanation of their economic policy.

LI then went into an explanation of how the Rightists, as they call them, attacked Socialism, the dictatorship of the proletariat, the Communist Party, and everything that is associated with Communism. He stated that the Party and the Government then launched a counter-attack. In 1956, they gained an economic victory. In 1957, by defeating the Rightists, they gained a political victory. Then they could see that both material and political conditions for changed economic plans were laid.

LI then stated that the struggle against the Rightists and the rectification campaign was also a struggle against, what they call, the three evils: (1) Subjectivism; (2) Bureaucracy; and (3) Sectarianism.

Parenthetically speaking, points #2 and #3 would signify or measure the relation of the Party to the masses of people.

LI went on to say that during the rectification campaign, they mobilized the people. We exposed our shortcomings. We mobilized the people and showed them that the Communist Party is their Party;

that we are working in their interests. As a result of these self-admitted errors, the people's energy increased and they could mobilize them for more labor. As a further result, it was possible to raise the productive power of the workers.

LI went on to explain that up until liberation, China was under the heel of imperialism for a long time. According to LI, China was exploited and poverty stricken. LI quoted MAO and said that China was turned into a temporary blank or a vacuum. (This is used in an economic sense).

LI stated that at the time of liberation, the total steel production in China was 900,000 tons, and most of this was produced in Manchuria. At the end of the first five-year plan, China produced 5½ million tons of steel. During the first five-year plan, LI stated that they laid the basis for heavy industry and light machine industry. Also, the basis was laid for machine production.

LI stated that the situation in agriculture was poor at the time of liberation. China produced 270 billion caddies of grain. In 1957, they produced 370 billion caddies of grain, but this was still not enough. LI stated that 370 billion caddies is equivalent to 135 million tons. LI stated that grain production had to be increased so that the peasants could be supplied with grain throughout the year.

LI went on to say that they have laid three basis: (1) The change of the ownership system; (2) Due to the struggle against the Rightists, eliminated political thought of the people who, for centuries, were under the ideological influence of the bourgeoise. Communist ideology was established among the people because there was a "liberation of Communist thought"; and (3) Material basis was laid during the first five-year plan. Originally, their plans provided for twelve million tons of steel to be produced by 1962. Later, their plans were changed to thirty million tons by 1962. (LI was very cautious and did not give me figures others gave me on steel. He referred me to Party leaders in the Political Department). LI stated that developments are hard to predict. He said we would be talking in conservative figures if we talked about an increase of nine or ten million tons by the end of this year.

Concerning the production of coal, LI stated that in 1957 they produced 110 million tons. In 1958, we are producing 220 million tons. After I asked a question, LI explained that they have almost reached the figure of 220 million tons already.

In 1957, LI stated that the grain production was 370 billion caddies. This year, the harvest has already increased by

35 billion caddies. He stated that there has been an increase of 17½ million tons of grain so far this year, and they were just beginning to harvest at that time. (Rice is included in this category). It is estimated that this year's crops will show an increase of 50 million tons in all grains. He said that this increase is not due to good weather. In fact, it is just the opposite. He said that there is a drought in the Southern part of China. But despite this, there have been increases in grain production.

LI said, We lack machinery and chemical fertilizers. We depend on five hundred million peasants. LI said, MAO has taught us that we can increase the production of steel, coal, grain, etc., despite the lack of fertilizers, machinery, etc. To effect such increases in agriculture: (1) We will have to carry on more irrigation; (2) We will have to obtain human or animal fertilizers; (3) We will have to improve the soil cultivation by plowing deeper than we have up to now; (4) There has to be an improvement in technique, even in hand tools; and (5) There has to be better management of the fields, and we have to get rid of weeds, wastegrasses, etc.

(I want to point out that during my stay in China, I could not find a single weed. There is not one foot of soil in the cities or in the country which is wasted. Even in the place where I lived, wherever there was a few feet of ground, they would plant some kind of a vegetable. Every foot of ground was cultivated in the cities and in the country).

LI went on to say that last year the average production of grain was 600 caddies, or 800 lbs., per person. He stated that this was not enough. Using quotations of MAO at the second session of the 8th Congress, LI stated, Through a great effort, if we fight bitterly, we may be able to produce 1,500 caddies of grain per person. Then he said that this goal has not yet been announced by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, but that this is their aim.

LI stated, This is our condition in agriculture. The main concern is irrigation. He said most of the water goes into the ocean. Their main task is to preserve the water. They need to build a large number of reservoirs in order to store the water coming off the hills.

LI went on to say that during the second five-year plan, they must increase chemical fertilizers greatly. At the time of the first session of the 8th Congress, the plan was to produce 480 billion caddies of grain. Now, the figure has changed to 800 billion caddies or even 1,000 billion caddies. This is an indication of the big leap forward in the agricultural field. If we can step up production, then the 1,500 caddie goal per person is possible.

LI then repeated that the announcement concerning the production of 1,500 caddies of grain per person has not yet been made. He stated that it is better to be humble and talk of low achievements, and then when you have reached your goal, it should be announced.

Parenthetically speaking, this is the way the Chinese work. They minimize figures, reach their goals, and then make the announcements.

Concerning steel production,LI stated that originally they talked of 7,600,000 tons of steel this year. But now they already have produced nine or ten million tons. LI stated that at this moment, they cannot decide how large the increase in steel will be. In any case, LI is sure they will produce thirty million tons of steel by 1961. But this figure may be changed by the people in the provinces to forty million, fifty million, or maybe even seventy million tons of steel by 1961. I asked how they will obtain such a high production. I learned that they open up small mills in the provinces. They may produce only about 2,000, 3,000, or 4,000 tons of steel per year. This would probably be enough to accomodate local needs. The production of these small mills adds greatly to the over-all production.

LI said that China is passing Great Britain in the machine, tool, and electrical industries. LI quoted MAO by saying, We will surpass Great Britain in everything in fifteen years. LI emphasized, as did others, that it will not take fifteen years to surpass Great Britain. He said that in 1959, steel production may be twenty million or twenty-five million tons. That is more than Great Britain produces now.

LI cited the production figure for coal as 300 million tons per year. LI said that China pays greatest attention to steel, coal, manufacturing, electrical power and railroad construction. He stated that in this kind of development, there are shortages of raw material, power, machines and transportation. He said that this is quite a contrast to the Capitalist world, where they have problems of over-supply.

LI then went on to talk about the economic crisis in the United States. He said that the over-supply in the United States is an indication of problems and decay in the Capitalist system. He stated that some comrades from industries and provinces came to

Peking, asking for material. In a sense, this made the leadership happy because it indicated an increase in production. It was a good sign. Comrades who are economists are working hard at the solution to these problems. It is a pleasant feeling when people show that they have increased their goals.

Why the big leap forward? LI said that besides what we publicly stated in our resolution, we think the main factor is the leadership of the Party and the full mobilization of the people. When the people understand, their energy is boundless, and it results in a big voluntary effort. Then LI said that the general line of the Party can be expressed in the following slogan: "Engage in the Greatest Endeavor; Always Fight for the Best to Construct Socialism, Under the Principle of 'More -- Quicker, Better and Economically'." This slogan is seen everywhere.

Parenthetically speaking, I might add that parades are seen in the streets, night and day, with Party slogans. Street meetings are carried on and vaudeville acts are presented. The Communist Party constantly agitates and pushes the people.

LI stated that industry and agriculture should be developed simultaneously. He said that industry is under central and local control at the same time. He said many industries will be turned over to the local organization, and that the central government intends to keep the backbone of large industries.

Parenthetically speaking, I might point out that the Chinese are going to imitate the decentralization plan of the Soviet Union, although the Chinese claim they have their own plan.

LI stated that large and small industries should be developed at the same time, and this will result in the speeding of production. He said, We have mills producing four million tons; yet, we have other mills which produce only one thousand tons, and we have mills which produce only three hundred tons. While the large mills are the most important, we must build large, medium and small mills at the same time. The small mills can supply the local needs and there is a quick return of the investment.

In regard to technology, LI said, We have both up-to-date technology and backward technology, but we are organizing these to march hand in hand.

LI said that they have the most up-to-date mills in Hankow. He said they were established with the help of the USSR. They also have small and backward mills and they, too, are marching forward hand in hand with the big mills.

LI stated that there are advantages in large plants, but the investments are high and it takes years to build them. He said small plants can be built in six months, with little investment.

LI then advised me to keep certain things in mind. He said there are some special conditions in China. We are developing industry at a late date. Previously, the imperialists said that we had no raw material, no iron, etc. But since liberation, we discovered iron all over the country. Some deposits were found to be very small, and so we built smaller plants to make use of the small iron deposits.

LI then went into the livelihood of the workers and how it has improved. He said China was the most poverty stricken country at one time, and the standard of living is still low. But since 1952, wages have increased by 34%. The peasants have improved their standard of living. It was most miserable at one time. The workers and peasants are now satisfied, but their standards are very low by comparison with United States standards.

LI stated that this improvement in the standard of living cannot be judged by wages alone. Prices have been stabilized. He said there has even been a decrease in price of some manufactured goods. This year, there has been a 2% decrease in prices in this category.

On the question of the improvement of the livelihood, LI quoted MAO, who said: "Work bitterly for the next three years." LI said, We should work for the next three years to accumulate and put back into industry and agriculture. (They develop this thesis further. Work bitterly for the next three years so they will live a glorious life and in luxury for the next one thousand years). This policy has been explained to the people, and it is understood by the people that it will lead to a better life.

LI said, Although there have been no wage increases in China this year, more people have been employed; therefore, the family economic situation has improved. China has many people, but we still need more labor.

LI then went into a discussion of how they are going to free women from family drudgery and are discussing how to put women into production in the cities and in the country. This is a very complicated problem, but they will organize it and this, too, will improve the standards of all the people. I noticed they were carrying on a big campaign to set up services so that women can have certain things done for them in order that they may be employed in industry. Included among these services were ready-made foods, communal kitchens, laundries, and many other types of institutions which free women from labor so they can work in industry. LI emphasized that they have a shortage of labor in China. Thus, they are creating these institutions which will throw women into industry. He contrasted this with the current economic situation in the United States, with its unemployment.

LI said that there are 24 million industrial workers in China. This includes those who work in Government offices. By the end of the second five-year plan, they will have twenty million additional industrial workers. By the end of the second five-year plan, as the young grow up, there should be an increase of 36 million of working labor forces. He stated that sixteen million of the 36 million will work on the farms, and twenty million will enter industry. LI stated that these are not sufficient, especially for agriculture. He said the old are not included in these figures.

LI went on to say that there was a time when some of us thought the population was too large and we were talking of population control. But now we feel we need seven hundred million more people than we have now.

Parenthetically speaking, the Chinese did change their policy concerning this, but at the same time they are beginning to practice this policy of controlling the population. They will practice birth control to some extent. The population of China increases each year equivalent to the population of Czechoslovakia.

Because there is a shortage of labor, LI stated there is a need to mechanize. He said the population is concentrated in 40% of the area of China. In the other 60% of the total area, there are fewer people, and these people consist of racial minorities. The Chinese claim that there about 36 million people who belong to these racial minorities, such as Moslems, Tibetians, etc. Their economic situation is worse than that of the Chinese.

Some provinces have a surplus of the population, but when the co-operatives develop, this surplus will solve the shortage of labor. There is a need to send a lot of people to the sparsely populated areas in order to develop these areas, which contain a lot of natural resources. The total area is 960 million square metres, 60% of which has a total population of 36 million, which is only 6% of the population, and the other 94% of the population live in crowded provinces. We need to send a lot of people to populate the sparse area, where the minorities are now living.

According to the present situation, if we organize, we can solve the shortage of the working force in the country during the second five-year plan. LI emphasized that the unemployment problem, which existed immediately after liberation, has been solved.

LI stated that several million people make up the national bourgeoise, such as merchants, landlords, etc. He said, Our policy toward these people is different than that of the Soviet Union. The USSR had no such problem, because they did not have as many in Russia. LI went on to explain that the policy toward these people is to restrict them, reform them, and to turn them into the laboring force. The small merchants and peddlars are willing to become laborers.

There were quite a number of Capitalists who became Rightists, but the majority agreed with the dictatorship of the proletariat and the Party. But as long as there are Capitalists, we must be vigilant. LI said the Capitalists have turned over shops and businesses, but these constitute small capital. The total capital of all of these amounted to 2,200,000,000 yaun, or 800 million United States dollars. This includes the Capitalists, the small merchants and the peddlars.

Parenthetically speaking, the Chinese have a law where they take over what they call Capitalist industry, shops or enterprises, and they pay interest for the so-called capital. This will be paid for about seven years. They tax these Capitalists, as they call them. They talk about taxing them to death. Some of these so-called Capitalists would like to be rid of their property. The Chinese will not let them get out of their class position. They figure that after seven years of taxation, the property will be in the hands of the State.

When LI dealt with the small amount of Capitalists they found on hand, he said this explains why the Chinese bourgeoise was opposed to imperialism and is still opposed to imperialism.

Parenthetically speaking, LI means that all the big industries were owned by foreign capital. So, it was easy to win the national bourgeoise because they, too, felt that they were being kept from making big profits.

LI stated, But when the Party proposes Socialism, these people still resist the Communists. He said this problem is now being solved under the pressure of the people. Very few will resist.

LI went on to say that the landlord class is different, because the lands were expropriated and the peasants were liberated. The confiscation of the lands was the first task in the liberation of the peasants. The co-operatives were the second task in the liberation of the peasantry. He said that 98% of the peasantry have joined the co-operatives. He said the nature of our co-operative farms is similar to the collectives in the Soviet Union.

Parenthetically speaking, LI means that when a farmer joins a co-operative, he does not get paid on the basis of sharing a certain portion of the land but on the basis of the amount of work that he contributes to the co-operative.

LI went on to explain the difference between China and the USSR in regard to farming. He said Russian farms are mechanized. We are just improving the hand tools for our farmers.

I asked LI how they run industry and agriculture. In regard to the system in the factories, LI said the Party Committee is the highest authority. The responsibility for the direction of the plant is under the leadership of the Party Committee.

(I found this to be true when I visited their factories. It was the Party person who explained the operations of the factory, and not the Director).

LI stated that the Director is responsible to the Party Committee. The supervision of the masses is under the leadership of the Party. Party authority is supreme. The Party Committees discuss how much they can process and the norms of production are also discussed by the Party Committee.

I asked on what basis they formulate these plans. LI said that the over-all plan is given by the Central Committee, and then the Party Committees in the various plants discuss the general plan and how they can formulate their own plan. He said that there are no plans for each factory. The plans go to the provinces, then down to the city, and then down to the factories.

LI stated that there are two kinds of accounts. The central authority has the first set of books. Then the Party Committee in the factory discusses and works out its own plan. When the central authority's plan comes back with suggestions from the factory, it is usually on an increased basis.

LI stated that in Yugoslavia, they have no plan because they work without the Party. It is impossible to plan. They work on the basis of Workers' Councils in each factory. He made a point that this is the reason why they lag behind and why they cannot increase their production in Yugoslavia.

Returning to China, LI said that they have two kinds of planning for industry. For example, in the railroads, all plans are handed down by the central authority. Everything in regard to railroads is centrally controlled. Furthermore, some large plants are directly controlled by Central Government Ministries and not by local authorities. LI said that some industry is directly under the control of local authorities. Many of these are small plants.

In regard to the relation between the Party, trade unions, and management, LI said there must be unity of interests on principled questions involved in carrying out a plan. There must be agreement on the general line. The trade union handles all the specific problems along the cultural line by themselves. But there is unity of interest of the State and the individuals. These must not be contradictory. They are based on the interests of the collective.

LI pointed out that the Director of a factory is generally appointed. There is no election. The Chairman of a trade union is elected, but the Party nominates the Chairman. The membership of the trade union can reject the nomination, but in practice this does not happen. The Party picks only those to run for these offices who are closest to the workers, who are most popular and who are sure of election. LI stated that in all of this work, we follow Chairman MAO's organizational line, "Of the Masses, From the Masses, to the Masses."

The draft plans in industry go through stages of reaching the people and the results are reported back to the central authorities and only then are they finalized. In this way, they get the reactions of the people. Thus, if there is too much resistence to the quotas, they will retreat before the plans are finalized.

The election of the trade union people is carried through in the same way. The Party nominates, the workers discuss, discussion or an analysis of the discussion comes back to the Party. Then the Party sends back a nominee and he is elected.

I asked LI where the finances come from. He said that if there is a factory within the plan of basic construction, then all the finances come from the State. He said 10% of the profit is left to the factory, and 90% goes to the State. Of the 10% that is left to the factory, 60% of the 10% is used for benefits and the welfare of the workers. In addition, the Government would add 12% of the total wages to go for the same purpose. The remaining 40% of the 10% goes back for production improvements in the factories.

In some cases, they give total free rent or free kindergartens to the workers, and they take it out of this 60% of the 10% that is left in the factory.

LI then went into a discussion of the farm co-operatives. He said 50% of the production goes to the members for their use. 20% goes for production purposes, seeds and fertilizers, etc. 25% goes for accumulation, the State and the co-operative. He said the State takes very little of this 25%. This is in the form of taxes. Taxes average 10%. LI said these taxes will be cut down during the second five-year plan to 6%. The remainder will be left to the co-operatives for purposes of seeds, machinery, tools, etc. He said 1% is used for public benefits.

LI stated that the young are responsible for the old. Those who have no laboring power are taken care of. This is done willingly by the rest of the co-op members. It is something like Social Security. LI stated that this is what we call income distribution by the co-ops.

LI said that the individual co-operative members have other incomes. Many are handicraftsmen. These people are allowed to raise chickens, pigs, vegetables, etc., on their private pieces of land either for themselves or they can sell them. He stated that the Party must see to it that this private income is not too great. If it is, they will begin to neglect the co-operative and will make their own money. In 1956, we began to notice this tendency for private accumulation. The rectification campaign discussed this and corrected this situation. Rectification simply means to replace bourgeoise ideology with proletarian ideology. MAO said that such a rectification campaign is needed every year. This must be a constant campaign.

Communist ideology now prevails. It prevails in the peasant co-ops. But this thinking first had to be organized by the Party.

LI went on to say that they have a few forests in China, but on the whole they have very few trees. People have re-forested entire mountains in China "voluntarily".

With regard to prices, I asked, How are they set and how are they controlled? LI said that there is no free market. He said that for the main products, prices are decided by the State, and these prices are uniform. The main products, such as food and clothing, are decided only by the central Government. No one else can decide these prices. Steel, coal and power prices are also fixed by central authorities. When the products are plentiful, the Government sets a low price for them. LI said that when we say "State", it can also be the provincial Government in some instances. The price structure is examined twice a year to see if it is in keeping with production. Only the main products interest the central authorities. The prices in the provinces differ for some items. LI said that they solved some of these problems by getting several provinces together and deciding on a fair or average price for some of these items.

LI said that it is impossible to set prices for items such as feathers and wild straw. The local villages set these prices. These things are not important. They will not influence the economy and price structure of the country. Products raised individually by a farmer can be sold, but for prices fixed by the State. These are generally not important products, because food, linen, minerals, etc., must be sold to the State and not to anyone else. Individuals in the co-operatives may exchange things, or co-operatives may exchange with each other, but all prices are set by the State. He said these are not important items, such as chairs, tables, etc.

LI stated that the main principle in setting prices is whether it will increase production. It must conform with the principles of Socialism. If it will harm Socialism, we will use laws to carry on a drive against the speculators.

LI further stated that the small shops and peddlars are actually agents for Government stores. Their prices are set by the State. There is also a limit to their profits. They cannot earn more than a skilled worker in a city or more than a farm laborer in the villages. In general, there are uniform fixed prices. Some are fixed by central authorities, and some are fixed by provincial authorities.

LI went on to explain that production decides whether prices will go up or down. Since liberation, the over-all tendency has been that farm prices went up a little, but manufacturing prices went down. He said that this scissors, or ratio, of agricultural prices to industrial prices has narrowed during the first five-year plan by 20%. So even if there is a tendency to raise farm prices, manufacturing prices are down.

He said the improvement of the livelihood of the peasants depends chiefly on increasing farm production. Before liberation they produced fifty kilograms per mow. Now, one hundred kilograms per mow is produced on an average. The highest figure is two hundred kilograms per mow.

LI went on to say that the surest way to improve the standard of living in China is not through prices, but increased production. As to the livelihood of the workers, the main task is to stabilize prices on food, clothing, oil, etc. For these reasons, the workers and the peasants are very much satisfied with the party and the Government, because they have stabilized prices and increased

production. Before liberation, the average worker and peasant n
tasted oil in his cooking. But remember, the standard of living
still below the standard of living in the United States, althoug
now the Chinese put oil into their cooking. Consumption of fats
China averages four and one-half kilograms per person each year.
This is much more than the average under the Kuomintang regime.

LI then talked about the slogan: "Fight bitterly and
will achieve even higher standards".

I asked LI what he thought about attitude of the Unite
States toward China, or vice versa. He told me to take it up wi
the Central Committee; however, these are his personal views and
are not official. He said that if the embargo is lifted against
China, it has to be complete. Not like England, which has lifte
the embargo partially. He said it is a two-sided question. Eve
the embargo has been helpful because we need to develop our own
industry. But the slogan, "Lift the Embargo", is a good slogan
politically. LI stated that the volume of trade with the United
States under the Kuomintang regime was very small. China traded
chiefly with England and Japan.

LI asked me how long I intended to stay in China. He
urged me to stay in China a little longer and see some more thing
He wanted to arrange for me to go to Manchuria and Shanghai and
other industrial areas.

LI made a few remarks about the United States being the
head of the imperialist camp and said that Communists have to tak
an all-out attitude toward United States imperialism. He again
said the Communist Party - USA should not worry about the imperia
ists.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNME

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT 9/10

DATE: September

FROM : MR. J. A. SIZOO

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

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SEARCH
UPDATE
CREATE 3/30/81
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In connection with the Solo operation, the Russians indicated they would ship $200,000 to the Communist Party, USA, during 1958.

Supervisor [redacted] of New York Office advised this morning (9/8/58) that NY-694 had just contacted the NYO to inform he had just had a contact from Elizabeth Mascolo. She turned over $12,000 to 694 which she had, she said, brought down from Canada and was the first part of the $200,000 shipment from the Russians. She also said there was a bigger package in Canada, waiting transmission to the United States, and that she wanted 694 or his brother, or both, to come to Canada to get it. She asked 694 to contact his brother and see which one of them, or if both of them, would come to Canada for the other package.

b6
b7C

New York Office has talked to Chicago, and both agree that 694 should call 5824 under the circumstances. It is the thought, however, that one of the two (probably 694) could get the package and bring it to the United States. NY-694 has traveled back and forth between the United States and Canada on many occasions and he has no concern whatsoever as to bringing the package through Customs.

As to the $12,000 which Mascolo gave 694, he contemplates "laundering" and placing it in his safe-deposit box, awaiting further instructions from his brother, who will undoubtedly arrange some contact with Dennis as to the disposition of this money.

New York will keep us closely advised of further developments.

JAS:LL
(4)
1--Mr. Belmont
1--Mr. Baumgardner
1--Mr. Thornton

REC- 93

100-428091-90

16 SEP 11 1958

EX. - 133

IND. SEC.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3-23-00 BY SP4BJA-MLB
#90631

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

*Office M*emorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: 8-13-58

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46-Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS - C

b6
b7C

Utmost care must be used in handling the following information in order to protect the identities of the informants.

The information on the following pages was furnished by CG 5824-S* during the period between July 22, 1958, and August 1, 1958, to SA JOHN E. KEATING and Stenographer [redacted] [redacted] This eighth letter contains information concerning that part of the Solo operation dealing with side trips around Moscow, the tour of Russia and comments on the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the U.S.S.R. by CG 5824-S*.

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (RM)
100-134637 (SOLO 7-5)
1 - Chicago
JEK:LMA
(4)

REC- 93

2 ENCLOSURE

1 requested returned in 1243 W.C.T.

EX. - 133

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 3-23-00 BY SP4B JA-MJB
#906318

W.C. Sullivan
C. Baumgardner

EX. PROC.

REC- 93

100-428091-41

Sept 11

EX. - 133

18 AUG 15 1958

INT./SEC.

59 Cc - B'gardner

61 SEP 16 1958

August 12, 1958

I. MOSCOW

While in Moscow and not engaged in political discussions, reading or preparing material, we were taken for rides, a walk in a remote area, to the theater or to a movie. We saw such films as "Quiet Flows the Don", "The Idiot", "1918" and "Cinerama", which is called "Panorama" in Russia and has been well developed. The Russians are flooding the market with films, which are not only superior to anything they ever made before, but are of a very high quality. While all of them contain propaganda, some are like Hollywood musicals.

We went to the ballet twice in Moscow. Someone would whisper translations to us. We went either with YURI IVANOV, ALEXAI ANDREOVITCH GRENCHENCO and his wife, or SEMA KUZNETSOV. We would sit in the rear rows of boxes and sneak in at the time the bell rang for the performance.

We saw the Lenin Museum and the Gorki Museum in Moscow with SEMA. We visited the Kremlin on one of the off days. The Commandant met us at one of the gates and issued the order that it should be opened. YURI IVANOV, my wife and I had a special guide for the tour of the Kremlin. We also visited churches, palaces and art galleries in Moscow. We saw things which the usual tourist does not see such as the graduates of a ballet training school.

We saw the Moscow University. They arranged to let us into certain halls and labs. We moved through silently to avoid questions. YURI knows the University well and took us around in such a manner that we would not be observed.

My wife spent 10 or 11 days in the Kremlin hospital which is across from the Lenin Library. Most of the doctors are women, except for the "professors".

I also visited the agricultural exposition twice in Moscow. I watched a cattle show and a horse show. This agricultural exposition is more than just a fair. The buildings are permanent. Every so called republic has its own architecture and its own buildings. There are special buildings for machinery. They have experimental farms in this exposition where they grow certain types of grain, vegetables, etc. Every phase of argiculture, including hog sheds, etc., is shown here the year round. They offer many

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100-428091-71

ENCLOSURE

prizes. In each building they have someone explaining to the peasants how they were able to get so much wool from one sheep, etc. There is constant lecturing.

This agricultural exposition is duplicated on a local scale. Outside of Kiev, they have built an agricultural exposition which, by comparison, is a miniature of the one in Moscow. They are teaching scientific farming. Each collective farm I visited has an agronomist, who is a graduate from a farm school and teaches scientific farming. The land around the cities , including Moscow, is set aside in plots for gardens for vegetables.

At the apartment building where I lived in Moscow and which has been previously described, I would occasionally see a half dozen or so curtained cars drive into the courtyard. There is no front entrance to the apartment. I believe that some security agency may be located in the front part of the building. Once a week I would see a number of large cars come into the courtyard. Military officers would get out and walk into the building.

One day there was a sort of anniversary celebration of the founding of the border guards. They were wearing khaki uniforms with green bands on their hats and a green stripe on their trousers. There was a lengthy article in "Pravda" glorifying the security border guards. Many of them gathered in front of the apartment building on this day. I came to the conclusion that some important person was there, or there may be an office in the front of the building which has something to do with security.

II. LENINGRAD

We spent a month travelling outside Moscow, although we returned to Moscow once during this period for one day.

On June 4, 1958, we left Moscow for Leningrad by train on the Russian's so called luxury train, the "Red Arrow", which is similar to the 20th Century Limited on the New York Central. YURI SERGEOVITCH IVANOV accompanied us. Previous arrangements were made with the leadership of the Leningrad Party so we were met at the station by a chauffeur and a representative of the Regional Committee.

The Leningrad Party headquarters was caught unprepared. This was apparently the first time they have had a visitor such as myself who had to be kept under security conditions. They tried, however, to accomodate us in such a way that no fault would be found with their living standards. We were driven to a former palace and were given the best accomodations in the palace. The baths and "other facilities" were outside of the palace. No food was available, only tea.

The palace is located at 39 Tvrichiska (phonetic) Street next door to the police station. Another large palace, which is the headquarters for the Communist Party School, is located across the street. When the delegates were in Russia for the 40th Anniversary of the U.S.S.R. they stayed in this latter palace. They could not house me there because they were not sure that it was safe from a security standpoint. The palace we stayed in had security precautions similar to those in effect in the apartment at which we were staying in Moscow. Women take care of these places for the Party. One cannot enter or leave the place without being seen by these women guards. They stay in a room with glass doors. This room is at one side of the entrance. There were two women guards on the second floor.

This palace is located a few blocks from the headquarters of the Leningrad Party, which is called Smolny (phonetic). Smolny is the best known historical place in Russia next to the Kremlin as far as the revolution is concerned. This was the original headquarters of the revolution. JOHN REED's "Ten Days that Shook the World" deals with it. This is where LENIN worked. This is where they held the first Soviet meetings. The living quarters of LENIN were there. We saw personal articles which belonged to LENIN. We saw pillars which JOHN REED had stood behind. It is noted that a reprinting of REED's book has been ordered. The book was suppressed during the late 1930's when the purges started. It has been considered all right since STALIN's death.

The Party headquarters used to be a girls school for the nobility during the time of the tsars. Since 1917 it has been the headquarters of both the government and the city. To enter you have to pass security guards at the door. We went through with the people previously mentioned accompanying us. As in the headquarters of the CCCPSU in Moscow even the leading people have to show their passes. We used the private entrance of the Leningrad Party and also used the private dining room which is used only by the Party leadership in Leningrad.

B. approx. 1930 U.S.S.R

I met with PETROV, the First Secretary of the Leningrad region of the CPSU. We also had sessions with a member of the Regional Committee who is also the Educational Director for the Regional Committee in Leningrad. He usually saw us at least once a day and we would have lunch with him. We were taken on a tour of the city and saw some museums. The tour was made under extreme security precautions, privately and quietly, and with a constant outlook for any foreigners.

A. VISIT TO A SHIPYARD

We went to some factories and they asked what else we wanted to see. I asked to see the atomic ice breaker. They said that they would try to arrange it. After a little discussion it was decided that it would be all right to show it to us.

They arranged a visit and YURI IVANOV accompanied us to the gate of a big shipyard where we were met by the Director and the Party Secretary of the shipyard. The chief engineer of the shipyard, along with the Party Secretary, accompanied us on the tour of the shipyard. We saw the atomic ice breaker. Hundreds of men were working on it. They are putting in the fittings and expect to launch it before the end of the summer. They showed us the power plant in this ship, which is called "The Lenin". They are also building destroyers, submarines and so forth at this shipyard

We were then driven to the Director's elaborate office. A huge meal was prepared and there were all kinds of bottles of liquor on the table. We drank toasts. The Director did a lot of talking. He asked, why is the American working class so slow? He said, we work for the future. We are making sacrifices and are building. He stated that the American worker pays more attention to his own needs than he does to the working class, historically speaking. He also stated that he has a lot of respect for American ship building. He does not underestimate it.

U.S./R. U.S.

The representative of the Leningrad region of the CPSU tried to cut this meeting with the Director of the shipyard short but was unable to do so. The Director said that he is a brother of NOVIKOV (phonetic), who lived in the United States at the time of the Russian Revolution. He stated that NOVIKOV carried to Russia a message from the American Communist Party about the time the Communist Party of the US was first organized in about 1918. The Director stated that LENIN immediately responded to this message and wrote the famous pamphlet, "A Letter to the American Working Class". He said that his brother is still active, retired and lives in Russia.

After this party, the Director presented my wife with a box of elaborate pastries and presented us with a huge book on Leningrad and autographed it. Of course, we had to leave all gifts and souvenirs we had received in Moscow before returning to the United States. We left Moscow with nothing which would reflect that we had been in the Soviet Union.

B. VISIT TO A TURBINE FACTORY

We visited a huge plant which produces electrical turbines. It is a very famous plant formerly known as the Putilov (phonetic) plant. It is in the Kerov (phonetic) district. They were building turbines which will produce up to 250,000 kilowatts. Some of these turbines were being built for use on the Volga River. Others were being produced for China.

We spent hours with the Director of the plant. I was supposed to ask him questions about the average wage, working conditions, etc. The Party Organizer explained how the Party functions in the plant, how they put over the Party line, the role of the trade union, etc. They gave me copies of local shop papers.

As we went through the plant they said, you are one of us, are you not? Of course you are. All right, let us show you a new plant we are building, one that KHRUSHCHEV saw only recently. This new plant is in the back of the old plant. It has the latest type of automatic machinery. They explained the technical reasons why this plant is superior in construction and in the use of certain types of machinery.

They took us through the workers dining rooms, clubs, etc., to show how they are getting along. They showed us a private radio station they have for the plant. The radio is used not only to play music but to shout slogans.

They talked about the functions of the Communist Party, the political problems and details concerning the relationship between the government and the plant. Nothing new was learned. They just verified what the leading members of the CCCPSU had said, that is that they are now much better off because of the policy of decentralization and that because of this policy there is greater productivity.

C. VISIT TO LENINGRAD SUBWAY

We visited the subway in Leningrad. A Russian subway is built very deep, at least 15 to 20 stories deep. These deep subways actually saved Moscow. Not only was the Moscow subway used for transportation during the war but Soviet general staff was located in the subway when the Germans were only a few miles out of Moscow. The subway is still being extended in Leningrad and it is deeper than the subway in Moscow. Every station is like a museum. Trains are clean and roomy. The main point is that they are very utilitarian. Not only are they a means of transportation but they are also a shelter.

Subways similar in construction are scheduled for Kiev and Peking.

D. MILITARY MANEUVERS

On the evening of June 6 or June 7, 1958, I was awakened during the night by a loud noise. I looked out the window and saw lines of military equipment such as tanks, missiles, rocket guns mounted on half-tracks, cannons, anti-aircraft weapons and what not. This lasted for at least three to four hours. I almost went crazy because of the amount of noise. I do not know the significance of this. I asked YURI the next morning if he had heard anything during the night and his only reply was, yes. He made no further comment. All of this was very frightening.

E. SIGHT-SEEING IN LENINGRAD

They took us to some of the old places where LENIN used to hide out. They took us to the spot where LENIN wrote "State and Revolution" on the stump of a tree. This has been preserved and a fence placed around it. They showed us where LENIN lived. They have replicas of original documents and decrees signed by him. The originals are in Moscow. They took us to a historical palace called Petarhov (phonetic). It is about 30 miles from Leningrad. It used to be the palace of the tsars. The Germans destroyed it but they have rebuilt most of it. It has all kinds of fountains and statues.

We also saw the Winter Palace which was partly destroyed by the Germans. We also saw the Hermatage, a world famous art museum. It has many outstanding buildings and is a large institution. They have one part of this museum limited to Russian art. It is noted that we were expected to visit the workers institutions and the Party institutions.

F. MEETING WITH PETROV, FIRST SECRETARY OF THE LENINGRAD ORGANIZATION OF THE CPSU

The day before we left Leningrad we met with PETROV, the First Secretary of the Leningrad Organization of the CPSU. (I am not sure if this includes only the city or the region). I was greeted in a large office where refreshments were available on a table. PETROV speaks a little English. He is about 38 years of age, 5' 8", medium build, dark complexion. He is obviously a university graduate. The new leadership in the CPSU is different from the old leadership. They are all trained as scientists or technicians or in liberal arts, politics, and economy. The new corps of the CPSU is a different type of leadership. They cannot be too proud about coming up through the ranks. While they come up from the ranks, it is in a new way.

PETROV gave us a picture of the situation in Leningrad area and told what had happened since the war. He summarized the political and economic situation. He did not tell me anything new. I had notes on this meeting but was not allowed to take them out of Russia.

I asked him, in its relation to the people, what is the difference in the functioning of the Party now as compared with the time of STALIN? PETROV gave an example. He said that much more initiative and freedom are allowed the people now. For example, last year someone wrote a play. It was the kind of play that would teach disobedience of parents. Somebody from the Cultural Department of the Party saw a rehearsal of the play and went to the director and the author and said that it was no good. He said, how can small children have more sense than experienced parents, etc.? Don't you think it is extreme? They replied we are not going to change a thing in this play.

PETROV said that in the old days the Party would have issued a decree. We would attack the play or shut down the theater and that would be it.

PETROV said, we decided to do something else. We said, all right we disagree with you but how about putting on a preview and invite some parents. Let the parents offer suggestions. They agreed and said they would get the reaction of the parents but would not promise to make any changes.

Of course, the Party went to work. According to PETROV, the Party mobilized parents and had a talk with them. They went to see the play. When it was concluded they expressed criticism. Of course, this criticism was expressed in a friendly manner, so to speak. By this criticism they compelled changes to be made in some parts of this play. PETROV emphasized that the Party played a little role in the mobilization of opinion, but that the Party does not use the high-handed methods that they would have used in the past.

We also discussed the question of peace. PETROV asked whether the American people are conscious of this question.

It should be noted that in the discussions with the leaders of the CPSU there is also a bit of propaganda. They want to emphasize that Communists in other countries have as large a responsibility as the Russian Communists have in the so called fight for peace. While they say they can take care of themselves, they would not be the only sufferers in the case of war. The nature of capitalism promotes wars. Thus, peace does not depend solely on them.

G. MOVIE ENTITLED "MEMORY OF THE HEARTH"

When in Leningrad I saw a movie with the title "Memory of the Hearth". It was a propaganda film with political meaning. Some English speaking persons participated in this film, including BELFRAGE, former editor of the "National Guardian", and PARKER, who participated in the writing of the script. As a rule PARKER is in Moscow as a correspondent. His name appears in the Communist press from time to time.

In this movie an English airman is shot down during World War II in White Russia or the Ukraine. The part of the airman is spoken in English. He is hidden out by a woman from a collective farm. She had been a school teacher but the Germans were occupying the school house. The woman was killed as a result of trying to protect the English airman. The point of the movie is, if the English and Russians were such allies during the war, why would the English want to have war with us now? It shows that the Russians and English shared in sacrifices and is an appeal to the sensitivity and feelings of the people. Since there is some English spoken in the film, it will probably be sent to English speaking countries. It was a crude story.

H. GENERAL OBSERVATIONS CONCERNING LENINGRAD

One third of Leningrad was destroyed during World War II. They pointed out how far the Germans advanced. The point is just outside the city limits. They said that a million people died during the siege. Some were killed, others either starved or froze to death. They have restored almost everything in Leningrad but in view of the fact that they had so much work to do it seemed to us that they still have a lot of work to do. Leningrad is a replica of Paris. They have restored plants, utilities and have rebuilt housing and added some new housing. They have built social institutions such as auditoriums, stadiums, meeting halls, etc.

Leningrad did not look too prosperous on the surface. The people were not as well dressed as they were in Moscow, Kiev or Stalingrad. The Party people explained that it took a long time for them to get back on their feet after the siege. Not only that, but most of the plants were moved to the Urals. However, they have a big ship building industry and a big machine producing industry. It is obvious that they are not putting a lot of capital in building new plants.

The Leningrad area is a very poor agricultural area. They can only raise certain specialized crops such as flax. Lumber is a big item there. They said that they are now better off than they were before the new decentralization policy came into effect.

III. KIEV

We left Leningrad for Kiev by train about midnight on June 8, 1958. We travelled for two nights and one full day before arriving at Kiev. We took the train because there were foreigners from the West on all airlines from Leningrad to Kiev. Thus, it was deemed advisable that I go by train. In fact, there was a communication between the Leningrad Party office and the Central Committee in Moscow in regard to changing our mode of transportation. They checked and double checked. The final order from Moscow was to go by train because it was too dangerous from a security standpoint to go by plane.

Within the Soviet Union the Communist Party has its own telephone line. The Party does not use the telephone lines used by the rest of the people. The Central Committee can pick up the phone and call any Party office in the Soviet Union. The same holds true for China. Between Peking and Moscow there is a phone line which is used only by the Communist Party of China and the CPSU and the two governments. The CCCPSU also has its own radio for contacting Party offices.

A. RECEPTION IN KIEV AND DESCRIPTION OF LODGINGS

We spent four or five days in Kiev. We were met in Kiev by two members of the Ukrainian Central Committee and the usual cars and chauffeur. The Ukrainian Party has its own Central Committee although it is affiliated with the CPSU. Instead of having a Regional Committee they have the Ukrainian Central Committee. They do not have educational directors or organizational directors, they are called secretaries.

B: APPROX. 1922

One of those who met us is YURI IGOROV (phonetic), a member of the Ukrainian Central Committee. He was with us practically every day in Kiev. He knows a lot of Canadians and mentioned them by name. He is 36 years of age and speaks some English. He assumed that I was a Canadian until I told him otherwise. He wanted to discuss the Canadian situation with me, however, since we had mutual acquaintances we had a good relationship. The Ukraine is visited by a lot of Canadians. The Labor Progressive Party of Canada publishes two Ukrainian language newspapers.

In Kiev they housed us in a sanitarium about 25 miles outside the city. We had the main suite with a private dining room connected to it. This is a sort of vacation and health resort combined and is used by the leadership of the Ukrainian Party. It is called Putza Vodista (phonetic--means "Forest Waters"). It is a gigantic and elaborate institution with the finest furnishings and surroundings. They have a medical staff of 150 to accomodate a few hundred people the year round. The director and assistant director took care of our needs. We were not alone. Right next to our apartment of course YURI IVANOV had his quarters. We never had to arrange anything. Everything was done for us. Two people were assigned to us in Kiev, as well as in Leningrad, in addition to YURI IVANOV.

In Kiev they also have some apartments similar to the one we stayed at in Moscow. When we went into Kiev for an afternoon or an evening to go to the theater or to a museum we would use this modern, elaborate apartment which was even larger than the one in Moscow. The procedure with regard to the housekeeper and the cook was the same as that in Moscow. We stayed at this apartment on the evening before we left Kiev since they felt that it would be too long a journey from the sanitarium to Kiev and then from the airport to Moscow. This apartment is located almost around the corner from the opera house.

B. VISIT TO A COLLECTIVE FARM

We visited a collective farm which is about one and a half hours ride from Kiev. They said that it was not one of the best farms. This farm is in competition with a farm near Moscow called "Thelman" (phonetic). The "Thelman" farm was named after ERNEST THELMAN. I believe the farm we visited is called the "Communist".

The farmers do not live on the farm. They live in a one-street village. This was a very small village consisting of only six or seven homes. On the farm as in the city we were met by the chairman of the collective farm. Every farm also has a Party Secretary. We also met with the agronomist, who is the scientific advisor, and the chairman's wife, who is the hostess. YURI IGOROV and YURI IVANOV were with us.

We spent practically an entire day on that farm. They introduced us to various heads of departments on the farm. Someone is in charge of the dairy, someone is in charge of the pigs, the grain, the orchards, and so forth. This farm was wiped out during the invasion. The chairman was one of the few people who was an original member of this collective farm and who survived the war.

After we had visited this farm a Plenum of the CCCPSU was held and several changes were made with regard to agriculture. All payments in kind were abolished and the monetary standard was set up.

All farms have their own fish pond. One has to eat the national dishes when visiting a farm. At the end of the meal everyone sang. The chauffeur was allowed to participate in this type of gathering. In Russia the class lines are very sharp. Unless they are in an isolated spot where no public eating places are available the chauffeurs ate by them selves. We drank "Goralka" (phonetic), which is Vodka with red pepper.

Roughly speaking, this farm consisted of about 4,000 hectares and they were adding acreage. They already had some of their own machinery and were building a large garage. Until recently the farms had no problem in regard to shelter for machinery because of the machine tractor stations.

I was told that their chief products are milk, cream and cheese because they are not too far away from the market for these products in Kiev.

Depending upon the type of work, the day rate is 10 to 15 rubles. If one goes beyond the normal production extra pay is received. This is an incentive for harder work. Also, at the end of the season products such as grain are distributed to the workers in equal shares, if the production quota has been surpassed. In addition, each individual or each family has its own private plot of land. This plot would be an acre or so. In most areas, however, the farmers are paying less attention to these private plots because it is now more profitable to put in more time in the work of the collective farm. Also, it is possible for a collective farmer to have his own cow, chickens and so forth. They have to take care of their own animals and receive no help from the collective. This is also being done away with because it does not pay the individual farmer as much as the work on the collective farm.

Another phenomenon is the merging of collective farms. One farm I saw was only one fourth its present size just a couple of years ago. This is being done in order to farm more economically in the utilization of machinery. Collective farms are growing in size.

When this particular farm started after the war nothing was left. They bought four cows. They plowed and developed the land and planted trees. Competition between collective farms is based on how much milk they get per cow, how much grain per hectare, the weight of pigs, how much of their commitment to the state they fulfill, how well they have paid off loans for the purchase of machinery and so forth. There are minimum prices, but price level for products is set as a result of competition in the market. Everything is sold to state institutions. They do not sell anything privately.

The quota is set by the planning organization. The state has a master plan and expects so much from a particular area. Then the sub-divisions of the area get together and decide how much of a certain product they will produce for that year. The farms talk it over then and set their plans. As a rule, because of Party participation in this whole arrangement, the farms will gear their plans so that the overall plan of the particular area or region will be fulfilled. The Party will not let the farms underestimate. The incentive is that if they produce more than the quota or over-fulfill their plan, the share of each one participating in the collective is larger at the end of the year.

The collective farms retain some profits just as do the factories. The government lets them keep a certain percentage. When I say keep I mean that everything is sent to the government but the government will send back a certain percentage in the form of cash or bank deposits. This percentage is used for the shares for each farmer in the collective and also for certain social uses. For example, it may be used to build new buildings or homes or cultural institutions. Collective farms now assume responsibility for building individual homes as well as multiple dwellings. However, on a farm you have very little choice as to the kind of housing. There is no inheritance of land and no titles to property.

The last Plenum of the CCCPSU discussed only agriculture. They have abolished the tax on the private plots of land. Other taxes were also abolished to give the farmers incentive so that the U.S.S.R. can catch up to the United States in agricultural production.

In addition to incentives, they have other pressures. The farm has to take care of the aged, infirmed and the young. Many women work at hard jobs on the farm. Until recently, most farms had no dispensaries, no clinics or nurseries and so forth. They are now beginning to establish these institutions. The more profit the collective farm makes the more institutions it can establish. Thus, they use this social pressure to make people work. But there is also an incentive to obtain luxuries. In the old days there was very little to buy. Everything was rationed because of short supplies, but now things are different.

C. VISIT TO AN ELECTRONIC INSTRUMENT FACTORY

We visited an electronic instrument factory in Kiev and all the institutions connected with it, including the trade union palace of culture. At this factory they were making sensitive measuring instruments. The average wage there was about 1,000 rubles a month. The skilled people make more than this. Electric razors were being manufactured at this plant. There were kindergartens where the mothers could deposit their pre-school age children. Factories such as this also have summer camps for children.

D. FUNCTIONS OF THE TRADE UNIONS

It is the task of the Communist Party to take care of everything in connection with each factory. The Party is responsible for production, political education, and the welfare of the workers. The Party is woven into every institution, into everything that exists. The task of the trade union is limited. The trade union is actually a social organization. First of all, it sees that production is maintained. Membership in the trade union is compulsory. The trade union is also supposed to protect standards, prevent speed-up and prevent abuse. Ostensibly, the trade unions exist to protect the welfare of the workers as against management. The trade unions are supposed to see that management does not engage in abuses and that the rates are proper. While most trade union leaders are Party people, the trade unions have been criticized, since STALIN's abuses have been exposed, for not protecting the interests of the workers. Trade unions are expected to make suggestions as to how to better production.

In addition, the trade unions are responsible for social activities and institutions like rest homes, sanitariums, kindergartens, palaces of culture, etc. They also provide funds so that certain members can go to institutions like the rest homes and sanitariums. They also run hobby centers, theaters and so forth. While the Party has more power than the trade union, it does not engage in this type of activity. It merely sees that it is carried on. The Party is responsible for political understanding in general. Without political understanding they would not have any of these social institutions, according to the Party.

In conclusion, trade unions are supposed to alleviate grievances, ask about safety measures, etc. They also negotiate with management to set certain rates which are supposed to be fair, always keeping in mind the state--rates which are fair to the state. We would call trade unions social institutions more than anything else. Each factory has its own trade union. They have national trade union organizations which, among other things, send delegations to other countries.

E. GENERAL OBSERVATIONS IN REGARD TO KIEV

Kiev is one of the most beautiful of all cities. It is on the high bank of the Dnieper River. They showed us new bridges over this river. The style of architecture in Kiev is very classical. Kiev is almost completely new. It has very modern apartments which are superior to those in Moscow. We saw no statues of LENIN in Kiev.

We visited the Ukrainian Art Gallery while in Kiev. In Kiev we were supplied with copies of the "British Daily Worker" which can be bought at all public newsstands as can the "Moscow News", which is published in English twice weekly. Other than that we depended upon the Russian press. "Pravda" goes everywhere in Russia. The Ukrainians use their own language to place emphasis on so called national independence, but there is really no national independence.

IV. TEMPORARY RETURN TO MOSCOW FROM KIEV

We were going to Stalingrad from Kiev but we agreed to fly back to Moscow because there is better transportation from Moscow to Stalingrad than from Kiev to Stalingrad.

On the night before we left Kiev we attended a banquet with members of the Ukrainian Central Committee present. YURI IGOROV was present. We left for the airport after the banquet. A leading dignitary took us to the airport and hid us in a special room at the airport terminal. Our baggage was taken from us six hours in advance.

U.S.S.R.

We arrived in Moscow on June 14 or June 15, 1958. NICOLAI DIMITROVITCH MATKOFSKY and ALEXAI ANDREOVITCH GRENCHENCO were at the Moscow airport waiting for us. ALEXAI had returned to Russia from a trip to the United States. We spent the night in Moscow and left the next morning for Stalingrad by plane.

U.S.

We always had the same seats on every plane, the first seats behind the cockpit. The take off was delayed. We found out afterward that a couple of military attaches from the American and British Embassies flew in a plane ahead of us and were to visit the Stalingrad battlefield. Since the Russians wanted to be sure that we did not meet them accidently at Stalingrad our flight was delayed.

V. STALINGRAD

In Stalingrad we were met by two Party leaders. One was NICOLAI (last name unknown), who is in charge of agitation

B. APPSON: 1900-1901

and propaganda. He is about 57 or 58 years of age and has flowing, white hair. He is a veteran of Stalingrad since he had been in Stalingrad when I was there in 1931. A Ziel (phonetic) automobile, which is bulletproof and looked like a big Packard, and a chauffeur were waiting for us.

We ate in a private dining room on the second floor of the Stalingrad Hotel with NICOLAI (LNU), who is one of the Party Secretaries. We were assigned special waitresses.

In Stalingrad we stayed at a small palace which was luxuriously furnished. GAMAL NASSER of Egypt and the King of Nepal had stayed in this palace. It is surrounded by a high, brick wall. It has elaborate flowergardens, housekeepers and so forth. YURI IVANOV stayed in the palace with us. This palace is located on the outskirts of the city across the street from the outdoor stadium. I believe that it is in the western part of the city and is off the main street which leads from the Stalingrad Hotel.

A. SIGHT-SEEING IN STALINGRAD

In planning sight-seeing trips either in Stalingrad or any other city they would always find out if any foreigners were in the city and would map out the route accordingly. Incidently, from time to time YURI IVANOV would talk to the headquarters of the CCCPSU and give them our itinerary. Also, as we were moving from city to city the Central Committee would call from Moscow in order to arrange for our transportation. It should be noted also that foreigners usually do not use railroads in the Soviet Union. While there were many curtain drawn cars in Moscow there were no more than two such cars in Stalingrad. We used such a car in Stalingrad.

NICOLAI (LNU) took us for a tour of Stalingrad. I did not recognize Stalingrad because it is completely new. However, I did recognize a few landmarks. Stalingrad runs along the bank of the Volga River. It stretches about 20 miles but it is probably no more than one mile in width. I recall the streetcar tracks which were there in 1931.

We visited the House of Architects which contains the plans for the rebuilding of the city.

We observed a row of tanks and asked NICOLAI (LNU) about them. He said that they mark the farthest point of penetration by the Germans. This is significant because the Russians held on at some points within 100 yards of the Volga.

The idea was to keep a beachhead for the reserve army so that the reserve army could cross the Volga and start an offensive.

They drove us to a famous hill. This hill was a most strategic spot because you can see the entire city from that hill. Below the hill is the Volga, steel mills and other metal factories.

We were shown a house which is being preserved as a memorial because a squad of Soviet soldiers, under Sergeant PAVLOV (phonetic), held on to this building, which was in a strategic spot, during the entire siege and prevented the Germans from getting through to the Volga.

While they have utilities they are still putting in gas mains, water mains, etc.

NICOLAI (LNU) described the battle for Stalingrad. He said that the heaviest fighting of the war was here where tens of thousands died within yards of each other and are buried in a common grave. Yeth the Russians would not retreat. By holding on to this hill they were able to retain the commanding heights and also the beachhead. He described the difficulties involved in ferrying troops and supplies across the Volga. He said that the Red October factory held out but almost all the other factories caved in. The tractor factory was demolished. Nothing was left of this factory.

The next day we were taken to the headquarters of the Regional Committee. They gave us a private showing of the military film of the battle for Stalingrad. They had pictures of concentration camps the Germans had established not far from Stalingrad. We were told that they found thousands of Russians who had starved or who were tortured by the Germans. Finally, the film showed the surrender of the German General VON PAULIST (phonetic). It is noted that a photograph of NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV is in this film. The Party office is a new structure to the rear of the Hotel Stalingrad. It practically occupies an entire block.

A. THE DON-VOLGA CANAL

The next day NICOLAI (LNU) asked us if we wanted to see the Don-Volga Canal so we drove at least 20 miles and he took us to one of the locks where the Don and Volga Rivers meet. There is a large recreation area there. There is al a 15 story statue of STALIN on a base or pedestal which is another 5 stories high. The statue faces the triangle where the two rivers meet. YURI said, don't forget STALIN was a great man. NICOLAI (LNU) did not say anything.

There was a military guard at the locks. Ships were going through the canal. We went up into the tower. A young girl about 22 years of age was in charge. She had two male assistants from the technical school in Stalingrad. She was the chief engineer and gave orders to her assistants. She explained the operations of these locks, which are the closest to Stalingrad. Each lock has a name and number.

On the way back to Stalingrad the traffic was terrible, the pedestrians unruly and we saw accidents on this very warm evening. We finally returned to the city and to our elaborate dining room in the Stalingrad Hotel.

B. VISIT TO A HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER STATION AND THE CITY OF VOLZKS (PHONETIC)

The CCCPSU wanted us to visit Volzks, a city across the Volga River from Stalingrad. We also visited the hydro-electric power station which they are building on the Volga. We took a large ferry boat in order to visit this power station.

This electric power station is almost completed. It occupies miles of territory. They have an overhead trolley for the transportation of the material for the dam. They have cement and concrete factories right at the plant, which will produce over 2,000,000 kilowatts of electricity. We were told that 30,000 persons, mostly young people, are working on this plant. They told us that during their last election some Americans who were in Stalingrad to study election methods in the Soviet Union visited this plant. We were taken to a dugout where the turbines will be located in the dam. There is a meeting hall in this dugout with maps, slogans and so forth. We looked at the locks they are building in order to dam the Volga. The dam is just north of the city. When the dam is completed they will build a road across it. It is supposed to be bigger than Boulder Dam. Hundreds of bulldozers and all kinds of monstrous machinery, so much of it as to overwhelm one, were in operation.

Volzks is a city which was built across the river from Stalingrad and it has a population of about 40,000. It is east of the dam. It was built for the people working onthe dam and the hydro-electric station. Of course, they intend to open up other plants and factories when the dam and the electric power station are completed.

Volzks is supposed to be a model city in regard to layout and everything else, however, at present it looks like a place on a desert. It was very hot when we were there and they did not let us drink water from the tap. We had to drink boiled water or mineral water.

Volzks is called a socialist city. Why I don't know except because of its newness. They began to build it in 1949. It is still in the process of construction. There are no individual homes, just large apartment buildings. The city contains a swimming pool, theaters, saloons, auditoriums and so forth. Volzks was supposed to be a show place for us. They pay a lot of attention to the collective. There is a theater in Volzks equivalent to Orchestra Hall in Chicago.

We saw a very significant incident on the way back from Stalingrad. We were waiting in line for the ferry to take us across the Volga and back to Stalingrad. There is a lot of traffic for the electric power station. We drove onto the ferry. They really crowd the cars and trucks onto this ferry. As we got on the ferry there were two more trucks in line. One truck was a military truck. A few dozen soldiers who probably perform guard duty at this site were on this military truck. The woman who runs the ferry refused to let the army truck onto the ferry. She said that the other truck, which was working on the construction job, had priority.

An argument ensued. A Lieutenant argued with the woman. Sergeants came over and argued. We watched and listened. People joined in and yelled at the Lieutenant, "You are beginning to use harsh language and we advise you to stop". The Lieutenant apologized although he was not using harsh language. The Captain did not engage in discussion with the woman operator of the ferry. The woman made the truck back off and the civilian truck, also driven by a woman, came onto the ferry. The soldiers stayed on the ferry but asked where they would meet the truck. They probably had to walk the 20 miles to Stalingrad. I had the impression that the military would get priority. The significant thing is that they are in a hurry as far as construction jobs are concerned.

C. VISIT TO A TRACTOR FACTORY

The next day we went to the tractor factory and were met by the Director, who vaguely remembered me. I do not remember him. We talked about mutual acquaintances I knew when I was in this factory in 1931 and edited a daily newspaper in English for Americans. Since the old factory was destroyed this is a completely new factory. The original factory was built by the International Harvester Corporation and is based on International Harvester patents. Hundreds of Americans were employed there for about three years after it was first built.

The plant has 15,000 employees. We were there on the 29th anniversary of the original plant. While they wanted me to participate in the ceremonies I could not for security reasons. I was given a medal to indicate that I was one of the veterans of the plant, but of course I could not bring this medal out of Russia.

Steel for the plant is supplied by a steel mill which is located a few miles away. Some casting is done in this plant but most of it is done in the big steel plant.

The Director took us through the plant. When I asked him how many tractors they produced a day he said they produced 150 heavy farm tractors per day. He said they cannot keep up with the orders but work on a round-the-clock basis. There is a loading platform and a sort of loading dock and the tractors are placed on flat cars at a railroad siding. The Director asked me to drive a tractor off the assembly line.

We saw the new housing for the workers. Everything was destroyed and rebuilt except for the apartment building where I had lived in 1931. We also went through the new palace of culture.

D. GENERAL OBSERVATIONS IN REGARD TO STALINGRAD

We visited other institutions in Stalingrad such as a trade union center where there was an exposition of Canadian art sent over by the Labor Progressive Party of Canada.

We also visited an industrial exhibit which illustrated the products of Stalingrad such as aluminum, aluminum parts of all sorts, machine parts, oil, oil drilling equipment and chemicals. There was also a special showing of the planetarium just for us and we were shown some exhibits concerning the Sputniks.

Since the death of STALIN they have changed the architectural form and are going to build most buildings in keeping with the pattern of the entire city. Some of the new buildings are already shoddy. The cement is cracking. Even the Stalingrad Hotel was deteriorating. Yet they are building like mad.

There is a lot of travel on the Volga in the summertime. They have built an embankment along this river. There is a port and docks for passenger ships. They have restaurants and other buildings along the river. The embankment will extend north and south. Then they will build steps one kilometer wide from the river to the strategic hill previously mentioned. These steps will replace the tanks which mark the deepest penetration of the German army. These steps will be part of a memorial to the battle for Stalingrad.

We met with more Party people and another Party Secretary. This was not the First Secretary since we were in Stalingrad when a Plenum was taking place and some of the leading Party members went to Moscow. We discussed policy and the future of Stalingrad. We always received the same old answers to the same questions. They are always unanimous. We always got the same answers to questions about the effect of decentralization, what has happened politically and how the Party functions. I asked how many Party members there are in Stalingrad and was told that there are 35,000 in the Party in the city.

There was nothing much to learn about the Party in Stalingrad except that they have a lot of young people involved in Party leadership. They have very few old-timers left. Except for NICOLAI (LNU), not one person could date back more than a half dozen years. Some may have retired from leadership because of old connections with the STALIN regime. People in strategic positions were removed. Most of the rank and file will go along with the leadership. When they sense fire coming, it does not take them long to jump on the bandwagon.

We saw very few statues of STALIN. Statues of others, such as MOLOTOV, who were at one time featured as working with LENIN, have disappeared. You will never find a photograph of TROTSKY. It is possible that they added the photograph of KHRUSHCHEV to the film on the battle for Stalingrad after the film was made.

Black bread made of rye is eaten in Russia. Since they do not raise rye around Stalingrad, we ate white or whole-wheat bread there. We left Stalingrad with the usual fanfare. They do not drink hard liquor in Stalingrad. Toasts were usually made with wine. NICOLAI (LNU) kissed me three times as is the Russian custom. He welcomed us back to Stalingrad.

VI. SOCHI

We went by non-stop flight from Stalingrad to Sochi. The usual front seats were reserved for us in the plane. Sochi is a resort on the Black Sea. It is almost a sub-tropical city. It looks more like Los Angeles than Miami. From Sochi you can see snow-capped mountains. Our purpose in going to Sochi was to rest for five or six days. They wanted us to stay there for a month.

We were assigned to a huge palace called Leninka. It is located about ten miles from the airport. It is a two-story affair with numerous bathrooms, studies, libraries, balconies and so forth. It is supposed to be attached to a sanitarium for members of the CCCPSU. The head of the personnel at the palace was a nurse. While it was on the grounds of the sanitarium for the CCCPSU it was separated from other buildings by hundreds of yards of fences. All gates in this fence were locked. No stranger could walk into the grounds. We could not leave the grounds by ourselves. I do not know its exact location but it is not too far from the sanitarium for scientists. There is a rocky beach and a private pier with a sundeck. This pier was guarded. Since it is on the Black Sea, there are anchorages and the number of the anchorage for the sanitarium for scientists is 80. The palace we stayed at is next door to this anchorage. There is a railroad track running along the coast and trains go by from all parts of the Soviet Union to Georgia, Azerbaijan, etc. We were the only persons in addition to YURI IVANOV and the nurses who used the private pier for the palace in which we were staying.

The sanitarium for members of the Central Committee is called Frunze. I do not know its exact location except that it is also on the Black Sea, in Sochi, and in a westerly direction from where we were. It had anchorage number 76. We never visited this sanitarium although they would have had to take us there if we became ill.

One of these palaces has a tunnel so that one does not have to walk across the railroad tracks on the way to and from the beach and the pier. There are iron gates at the entrance to the stairway which leads up from the tracks. There is a sign "Trespassing Forbidden Under Penalty". Across from us was a sanitarium for the black metal industry. "Pravda" also has a sanitarium there. It was to the left of the palace where we were staying.

We were scheduled to go to the Odessa Opera, but Canadians and Americans were around. Since there was no place for us to hide in the theater we did not go.

While in Sochi we received "Pravda" by Air Mail. There was a powerful short-wave radio at Leninka. By means of this radio I learned of the execution of IMRE NAGY. I could not get any American stations on the radio. I got stations from all over the world except the United States. I got two stations of the BBC. The Russians, unlike the Chinese, never went out of their way to supply us with additional information. They keep people shut off from news of the outside world.

VII. SOME GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ON THE U.S.S.R. AND THE CPSU

A. THE COLLECTIVE

Party membership in the Soviet Union is still a little under 7,000,000. The Party pays a lot of attention to collective things. The way an individual lives does not matter. Their theaters are elaborate affairs. Instructors teach people to knit, to sew, to play chess, to fish, to hunt, etc. They have established many indoor swimming pools.

All stadiums look like the old amphitheaters in Rome. They can seat 110,000 people in the stadium in Moscow. There are three separate stadia inside the stadium. The celebration of the 40th Anniversary of the U.S.S.R. was held in one of these stadia. Every town usually constructs some elaborate structure like this where people can go to forget their individual miseries and feel that they can visit a palace once in a while.

B. ACHIEVEMENTS, PRODUCTION, STANDARD OF LIVING

The remarkable thing in Russia is the rebuilding. They have rebuilt hundreds of cities and towns. They work like ants.

At every factory we visited in every city they would show us some new machinery. They would show us a machine and say, this came from Cincinnati originally, or this came from Cleveland or Detroit. They would then say, all right the United States put on a boycott. Yet here is this machinery. It is much better, an improvement over the original so if the United States thinks it is harming us it is crazy. The Russians said, as did the Chinese, that sometimes it is a blessing if they are compelled to produce their own products.

They would always make comparisons with machines which were first produced in the United States, Germany or England. I would listen to this and in my own mind I always discounted some of it. I am inclined to believe that they would be happy if they could buy some machines while producing their own. While they have machines, they want more in order to speed up production. They have made remarkable progress. However, there are extremes. They must produce some of the finest electronic equipment in order to launch the Sputkiks. They have fine jet planes. They compare very favorably with ours. The Russians should never be underestimated.

We went to an industrial exhibit in Moscow the day before we left for the United States. In this exhibit they have all kinds of automatic machinery, the latest model cars and so forth. One of their latest model automobiles looks like a Cadillac. It is called "Chika" (phonetic--means Sea Gull). All kinds of machinery, mining equipment, tractors and other industrial equipment were on exhibit here. A lot of things I saw compared favorably with things I saw in any part of Europe.

In regard to the extremes, they will build a palace. They will put into the palace many things that we would never dream of. Every factory had a workers palace and theaters with fireproof curtains. They have many hobby rooms with instructors. They devote a lot of energy and money to little things that we don't think about.

Yet, as you walk into a bathroom you will find no improvement there. It is probably a half a century behind ours. An old Russian idea is that the bathroom does not need light. In the apartment we stayed at in Moscow each bedroom was wonderful but the bathrooms had no windows, no light and very poor plumbing. They have not yet overcome their traditions in this regard.

Another example is the palace where we stayed in Leningrad. It was a beautiful palace with silk drapes, inlaid floors and French windows. It is actually a palace. The finest woods are used in furnishings and so forth, but they lacked the finishing touches. Another example was the private pier at Sochi which was made out of welded steel and aluminum but somebody had just slopped the paint on it.

They put up apartment houses in a hurry. They use more machinery than we do. Wherever you go you can see cranes putting up buildings. Some cities are a forest of cranes. They used most modern equipment. But almost before a building is finished it will look old because they do not take care of the finishing touches. Sometimes they do not have the skilled labor.

One can see these contrasts in many lines. Yet when it comes to something necessary for industry or for military purposes, this is where they watch quality. Their automobiles are of a fine quality. They will also put on an opera or a ballet which cannot be beaten in regard to the energy, money, effort, scenery and effects which they put into this artistry.

The Russians should not be underestimated in regard to production in both old and new factories. We watched assembly lines. They work. I was surprised because I was used to seeing older people in factories in Russia. Now they are mostly young people trained in new methods and new techniques. They have lost the old Russian habit of taking it easy and stalling. They reward the workers for their efforts, really rewards those who produce the most with vacations, automobiles and so forth.

Each factory has in the courtyard big boards containing photographs of the heroes of production. Any young person with ambition who is not lazy and if he is endowed with some ability can go as high as he wants to provided he does not mix in politics. This is the "big" drawback because the Party controls everything. If he is a Party member and can choose the correct side, then he can really go places.

I watched some of the youngsters spend money for luxuries. The average worker in the United States is better dressed and lives better. They consider it paradise when they get a two and one half room apartment. They are doing away with communal kitchens and are featuring so called modern kitchens. Refrigerators, televisions, radios and so forth are no longer rarities. They are conducting a campaign about the quality of furniture.

You can get most anything as far as staples are concerned. If there are shortages we did not notice any. The fact that they have no rationing is proof of this. The big problem for Russians used to be bread. Russians eat a lot of bread. They consume a lot of cereal. The Russians eat a lot, by our standards. They pay little attention to diets. They eat a lot of meat, butter, milk, etc. Russia was the only country in Europe where I saw them place so much bread on the table that it was wasted. In Switzerland, France and England they measured every little roll, even in the fanciest restaurants. You cannot get cream in England. You can get all the cream you want in Russia.

The point is that compared to their old standards they have food and they consume more than most Europeans. It is recognized that the low paid unskilled worker cannot always get these things. Yet rent is no problem. Rent is only a fraction of their salary or a maximum of 5%, including utilities. They have no medical bills. Each institution has its own clinic, hospital or dispensary. There are no doctor bills. Drugs are sold for practically the cost of the container.

ALEXAI GRENCHENCO said that the people in Russia could have more clothes, more autos and so forth but Russia is putting the money into machinery and supplies other countries with machinery. He said the people will get more automobiles eventually. Presently, they are building trucks for use in industry.

The standard of living in Russia is now higher than it ever was. It is really high for the section of the population including technicians, architects, skilled workers, writers and the industrious collective farmer.

During STALIN's period the Russians were always suspicious of foreigners. Now they say very openly that if they can learn something from a foreigner they are going to learn. They feel that STALIN's isolation of Russia held them back. KHRUSHCHEV, at the Eastern Germany Communist Party Congress, made an appeal for technicians from the West, particularly Germany. He told the East Germans that Russia would pay them the highest wages if they would come to Russia. He promised not to ask them their political attitudes. He also told the East German Communist Party not to bother scientists and engineers about their political views since they are still making up their minds.

So the Russians are ready to hire foreigners, employ them, learn from them or copy their methods. They are in a hurry to develop. The Russians imitate everything the Unite States produces, including automobiles. Their standards are better than some Western European countries when it comes to food, clothing, footwear, and so forth. Many little things they try to produce and imitate are not so good. An example is ballpoint pens.

Another thing I noticed, they have a labor shortage but they use their army. Wherever I travelled I saw section of the army building railroads. They use the army personnel as real laborers. I also saw army personnel fixing telephon lines. The Russians utilize the millions they have in unifo to perform some form of labor. I don't know about their for labor camps. The Chinese admitted that they still have them The Russians do not talk about such things.

C. ATTITUDE AND MANNERS OF THE PEOPLE

I got the feeling that the people in Russia are worried about international tensions. They would like peace more than anything else. You hardly run into a family that did not suffer some casualties in World War II. We listened to many stories about the war. On the other hand, the Russi spoiled as yet. When I say that they are not spoiled I mean that if they had to go through some ordeal they might be abl to withstand it better than our youth could. They have not been pampered yet. They have not been spoiled by luxuries as yet even though they are started in this direction. They ha not yet achieved the goal of providing a standard of living which would be similar to that of the average American famil It is still much more primitive than that.

USSR

ALEXAI GRENCHENCO is probably being groomed for le ship. He is very outspoken. He brought his wife to the the with us on three occasions. We did not see the wives of mos of the Party people with whom we had contact. There is usua no social contacts with the families. The various official ceremonies and banquets which were announced in the Soviet press while I was in Russia would list the dignitaries and the visitors. Never was the wife of a leader of the CPSU ar as being in attendance. The wives do not attend formal cere My wife was not invited to political discussions. Except fo political discussions in a factory, the only time she was present during a political discussion was at the meeting wit the Party Secretary in Leningrad.

The Russians practice manners to a point where one is embarrassed. Etiquette is very important to them. For, example, the way they set the table, the way they serve you, the way they walk, the way they talk, etc. When they say good-by to a woman they kiss her hand. This was not done in Russia until recently. As far as politics are concerned, it should be noted that there is only one woman in the CCCPSU.

D. SECURITY MEASURES TAKEN IN OUR BEHALF

In addition to the routine at the apartment in Moscow, the Russians always provided security measures for us. We always sat in some private room at air terminals. They would not let us on a plane if there were any Westerners on it. They would reserve seats for us on every plane. Practically everything we did we went through a security routine except for a few movies which we attended in the outlying districts of Moscow where only Russians go.

The various Party organizations have housing set aside for Communists who require security precautions or for dignitaries who want privacy. Except in Leningrad, there are special apartments and we would stay in these apartments. If it was not possible to arrange eating within the premises they would arrange for us to eat under secure conditions in some dining room, private or public, that is used only by the leadership of the Party.

In Leningrad we stayed in a place which is used only by members of the leadership of the Party in that district. We ate in Smolny, the headquarters of the entire Leningrad Party organization. Within Smolny they had a private dining room for the leadership. This entire room was kept open for us even during office hours and on Saturday and Sunday. They would just cook for us and those accompanying us. Other housing where we stayed under security conditions has been previously described.

E. OBSERVATIONS IN REGARD TO AIRCRAFT

The Russians have many commercial jet airplanes. For example, there were never less than a dozen jets around the Moscow airport when we were there. On the trip from Moscow to Peking our jet airliner stopped at Omsk in Siberia. Fourteen jet airliners and 67 migs were observed at Omsk. At Irkutsk I saw 11 jet airliners. There were 4 Russian jet airliners in Peking. Jet airliners were also observed at Kiev. At Kiev and at other airports military aircraft surrounded the field.

The point is that they have scores of jet airlines standing around when you make a cross country trip and they use them. I saw as many as three or four taking off in all directions while we were refueling. They have a crew of six on these jet airliners, not counting the hostess who actually prepares the food on the planes. Most signs on all planes are in both Russian and English. The Czechs are also using jet airliners between Moscow and Prague.

When we went through the mining and industrial areas in the Ukraine we visited the recently established city of Stalino. It was surrounded by migs and missile installations. Near the large factories in the outlying areas there are plenty of migs lined up in adjacent fields. I do not know whether or not these are late models but many of them took off from dirt or clay runways.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) ~~SECRET~~ (U)

DATE: [8/8/58] S(U)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46-Sub B) (U)

SUBJECT: SOLO (S)(U)
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

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UTMOST CARE MUST BE USED IN HANDLING THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IN ORDER TO PROTECT THE IDENTITY OF THE INFORMANTS. (U) ~~(C)~~

The information in the following pages was furnished by CG 5824-S* during the period between July 22, 1958 and August 1, 1958, to SA JOHN E. KEATING and Stenographer [redacted]. This third letter contains details of that part of the Solo operation dealing with discussions and methods of transmittal of funds from the CPSU to the CPUSA. ~~(S)~~ (U)

DECLASSIFIED BY SP4BJA-MB
ON 3-23-30 #965318

② - Bureau (REGISTERED)
[1 - New York (REGISTERED)
1 - 100-134637 (#7-5)] (C)
1 - Chicago

[JEK/jcn] ~~(C)~~ (U)
(4)

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
APPROPRIATE AGENCIES

Post ad
in 1116-3-63

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-1 GMK/JS 5/23/79
REASON - FCIM II, 1.2, 4.2 2,3
DATE OF REVIEW 5/23/89

REC-93
ENCLOSURE
REC-93
EX. - 133
[100-428091-72] (U)
9-11
23 AUG 11 1958

Recorded
on Indexed in 1643
WCT

EX. - 133

55 SEP 23 1958 59

~~SUB CONTROL~~

6-WCT

SECRET

August 7, 1958

~~SECRET~~

MEETINGS WITH B. N. PONOMAREV IN REGARD TO FUNDS FOR THE CPUSA

As indicated previously, a general discussion of the need for funds for the CPUSA was a part of the formal meeting with leading members of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

Before I left Moscow for a tour of Russia, I met with B. N. PONOMAREV, head of the International Department of the CCCPSU, twice and we discussed finances in great detail. It was at the first meeting that I requested $217,000.00 for the CPUSA. At the second meeting with only NICOLAI DIMITROVITCH, head of the North and South American Section of the International Department of the CCCPSU, present, PONOMAREV said that he would make the total a sum of $200,000.00 for the CPUSA for the period from the present until the end of 1958 at which time it could be discussed again.

DECLASSIFIED BY SP4 BJA MLB
ON 3-23-00
#906318

PONOMAREV asked me how the CPUSA would handle this money on the books of the Party. He also asked for suggestions about getting the money to the United States. He said that he would not send it through the Soviet Embassy or diplomatic personnel. Parenthetically speaking, this was for the record. He asked me if I knew how the money from Russia had come into the United States. He asked me if I knew who used to receive it. I told him that I knew of only one person—ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG. He replied, you are right, TRACHTENBERG is the only one. He said that thus far they have only sent money through TRACHTENBERG. (U) ~~(S)~~

I told PONOMAREV that TRACHTENBERG is becoming an old man. PONOMAREV said that he realized this and he mentioned WILLIAM WEINER and said that he did not know what WEINER did with some of the money he received in Russia. PONOMAREV stated that he knows that some things went wrong when WEINER died.

I was hard put to make any suggestions in regard to the transmittal of funds which would at the same time guarantee that we would have control of the flow of these funds. At this time, however, I told him that while we were talking our people in the CPUSA were starving. I asked him for an emergency sum. This is when he told me that they had sent $10,000.00 to TRACHTENBERG after I had been in Moscow only one week. This was the result of preliminary discussions in my apartment about the dire financial situation in the CPUSA.

5/23/79 ~~SECRET~~

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-1 gsh
REASON - FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 2,3
DATE OF REVIEW 5/22/89

- 1 -

ENCLOSURE

100-428091-72 (U)

The reception of this $10,000.00 by the CPUSA was verified during the week of July 20, 1958, by both ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG and EUGENE DENNIS.

I told PONOMAREV that TIM BUCK, head of the Labor Progressive Party, the Communist Party of Canada, told me that he would handle part of this money. I did this because I felt that we would know what money comes through TIM BUCK while we might not know about money coming through TRACHTENBERG. PONOMAREV said, all right we will send at least part of it through TIM BUCK, since Canada is the best means of sending confidential communications from the CPSU to the CPUSA.

The Russians also wanted some new names of persons who can be trusted, people who could receive money legitimately in some way or another. I told them that I would talk this over with the leadership of the CPUSA but that I am sure that I would be wasting my time. It should be noted that I am also certain that DENNIS has no answer for this problem.

~~(S)~~ (U)

I also told PONOMAREV a little about the reserve fund of the CPUSA and said that this money from Russia would be kept in the reserve fund or would be attributed to the fund drive of the CPUSA.

I learned that one must be careful that business matters are not mixed with politics. The Russians have more respect for you if you are a political person. They are afraid that someone may get a position in the Party and utilize this position to reach business agreements or to make money. They have no respect for such people. They would rather discuss general politics and problems of leadership. You cannot go into details in regard to finances. They did not want to go into an accounting in regard to my fare for the trip to and from Russia. They told me to straighten it out with the CPUSA. DENNIS has told ISADORE WOFSY to write off or to replace the $1500.00 which had been given to me as a loan from the reserve fund of the CPUSA.

u/s

DISCUSSIONS WITH EUGENE DENNIS AND ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG IN NEW YORK CITY DURING THE WEEK OF 7/20/58 CONCERNING FUNDS FROM THE CPSU

EUGENE DENNIS told me on July 23, 1958, that $1500.00 of the $10,000.00 which came from Russia through TRACHTENBERG was given to JOHN ABT as legal fees. ABT wouldn't

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take it apparently because he had some idea that it was "tainted." For this reason the scheduled trip of ABT and his wife, JESSICA SMITH, to Moscow was postponed for financial reasons. DENNIS also stated that $5000.00 of this sum went to "The Worker" and $2000.00 of this sum went for back pay. In other words, they got rid of the first $10,000.00 in no time. U.S.

It will be recalled that we know that $10,000.00 was given to TIM BUCK and that $4000.00 of this sum was delivered in New York City by ELIZABETH MASCOLO. She is afraid to carry more than that amount at any one time since $10,000.00 in cash requires a lot of explaining in the event that she is questioned by the police or some federal agency.

According to both EUGENE DENNIS and ALEKANDER TRACHTENBERG, a large amount of money, including one sum of $6000.00, has already gone into Canada from Russia, and by August 1, 1958, there was supposed to be tens of thousands of dollars in Canada from Russia for the CPUSA.

The original agreement with TIM BUCK was that one-fourth of any money from the CPSU to the CPUSA could come through him. DENNIS and TRACHTENBERG want me to try to arrange for most of the money to come through Canada. Not only TRACHTENBERG and DENNIS but perhaps even the Russians would like to see more of the money come to the United States through Canada. ~~(S)~~ (U)

I have to organize the transmittal of the funds from Canada to New York. TIM BUCK may object to such large sums coming through him and DENNIS and TRACHTENBERG do not want ELIZABETH MASCOLO to come directly to New York City with the money. It will be necessary for the CPUSA to pay for the transportation of TIM BUCK from Toronto to Ottawa and for the transportation of the person handling the money from Canada to the United States.

When I told DENNIS that he should have control of these funds, he appointed me as his deputy and has given TRACHTENBERG instructions that he is to inform me every time any money comes into this country from Russia and I am supposed to keep the record. Also, I have to assume the responsibility for getting this money exchanged. Thus, DENNIS has issued the order that the money, all of it, is to pass through me.

I am to inform TRACHTENBERG when any money is to arrive in New York City from Canada so that someone will be available to start exchanging it. According to my brother in

New York, TRACHTENBERG wears gloves when handling and counting the money. He wipes every bill to remove any fingerprints. The order is that the money is to be exchanged. While they have been doing that, they are having a hard time. They exchange it in banks and by money orders but it is a long process.

CPUSA RESERVE FUND

ISADORE WOFSY asked me during the week of July 20, 1958, when I was going to go over his books so that he could be relieved. He said that he has diabetes and ulcers. He also stated that he wants money to go into business. Thus, I planned to go to Detroit on my way back from Canada in order to see HELEN WINTER so that we can go over WOFSY's books in order to relieve him of his responsibilities in regard to the reserve fund.

No one is presently slated to take WOFSY's place. My brother and I talked about the reserve fund. We believe that LEM HARRIS would be the best person to handle the reserve fund for our purposes. He tells us everything. It is best that it be some person with whom we have contact. This is an off-hand recommendation but I think that DENNIS will agree. My brother couldn't take this job because they are holding him for other tasks.

~~(S)~~ (U)

I do not know whether the CPUSA will have any answers for PONOMAREV in regard to the transmittal of funds through persons other than TRACHTENBERG. If DENNIS doesn't tell BOB THOMPSON about the money being received from Russia it will be pretty rough trying to make suggestions in this regard. If DENNIS tells THOMPSON we might be able to solve this problem more easily.

LILLIAN GREEN, WIFE OF GIL GREEN NY

I heard in China, Moscow and in New York that there is a story going around that LIL GREEN is a Right-Winger. Accompanying this story was one that [redacted] is a Right-Winger and is a sympathizer of JOHN GATES. A similar story is that IRVING POTASH's [redacted] have deserted him and will have nothing to do with him. I told the Russians and the

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Chinese that this story about LIL GREEN is probably exaggerated and that the story probably comes chiefly from the ultra-Left.

During the week of July 20, 1958, TRACHTENBERG told me that a few hundred dollars has come in from Russia for GIL GREEN's book, "The Enemy Forgotten." He said that he had heard that LIL GREEN is not sympathetic to the Party. I told him that I did not know but that I would check on it. I told him that I knew that LIL GREEN was planning to send [redacted] to New York City in order that she might go to school there and that LIL was expecting some support from the Party. (U) (S)

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When I check this story about LIL GREEN, she will probably be given either Party funds or the money received as royalties for GIL GREEN's book provided that the story about her is not as bad as they say it is.

- Mr. Thornton

SAC, [Boston (100-18906)] $ (U)

SECRET

September 9, 1958

Director, FBI (100-15877)

(IS) IIOF-EDIS ~~TOP SECRET~~
SEARCH
UPDATE
CREATE 3/19/81
DELETE

EUGENE DENNIS
IS-C
SA-40
ISA-50

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

Declassify on: OADR
2/23/84

DECLASSIFIED BY SP4 BJA/MLB
ON 3-23-00
#906318

Reference is made to previous communications concerning vacation of captioned individual in Maine and his request that he be joined there by CG 5824-S* for further discussions relating to the Solo operation. $ (U)

By letter dated 8-29-58 captioned "Solo, IS-C," the Chicago Office has furnished information pertaining to discussions between Dennis and CG 5824-S* in Maine during the period 8-16 through 18-58. CG 5824-S* advised that he and his brother, NY 694-S*, met Dennis in Stonington, Maine, on the morning of 8-15-58. Dennis stated that he was going to Bar Harbor and suggested that the informants follow him to a picnic grove where plans could be mapped out for the next few days. Informants followed him to a small state park where they talked mostly about inconsequential matters. $ (U)

Upon completion of this talk, Dennis and his wife got into their automobile and at this point an incident occurred which aroused Dennis' suspicions. The following two paragraphs as taken from the informant's report set forth the details of this incident: $ (U)

"Dennis was driving a rented Chevrolet, with a New York license. They got into this car and as Dennis left the picnic area, going North I believe, another car dashed into the picnic grounds. The driver was a young man, about 27 or 28 years of age. He glanced at me and my brother and then dashed out and went in the same direction as Dennis. Later, we learned that Dennis noticed this. Since Dennis is a very careful person, it worried him and he refused to engage in discussions on Saturday night. I am not saying that this incident had anything to do with us or with Dennis or with anything else. Perhaps it was pure coincidence that this car dashed in, turned around and followed Dennis. $ (U)

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 100-15877-68

Tolson
Boardman
Belmont
Mohr
Nease
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
Clayton
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

1 - New York (100-8057) (For Information) (U)
1 - [Chicago (For Information)] $ (U)
[1 - 100-428091 (Solo)] $ [428091-] $ (U)
[WCT:mfs (7)] $ (U) (U)

MAILED 3
SEP 15 1958
MAIL ROOM ☐

NOT RECORDED
150 SEP 11 1958

YELLOW DUPLICATE
SEP
MAILED

SECRET

[Letter to Boston] $(U)
RE: EUGENE DENNIS
100-15877

SECRET

"We drove to Ellsworth and obtained reservations by telephone at Hinckley's Motel (phonetic), which is just North of Bar Harbor. After checking in at the motel, we drove to the Ocean Drive Motel, where Dennis said he would be staying. It is at the other side of Bar Harbor and about seven miles from where we were staying. Because of the incident at Stonington, Dennis suggested that perhaps we should just have a social evening, going out to dinner, etc., and not engage in any discussions that night. By our gestures and discussion, we minimized the incident at Stonington, but agreed to Dennis' suggestion." $(U)

The Boston Office is instructed to immediately advise the Bureau concerning what coverage, if any, was afforded Dennis while on his vacation in Maine. Particularly, the Bureau desires to know whether the unidentified driver of the car which followed Dennis from the picnic grounds was an Agent of the Boston Office. In the event any Bureau personnel was involved in this incident, the Bureau desires complete explanations from such personnel regarding this incident as well as any recommendations you may have relative to administrative action. $(U)

SECRET

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

DATE: August 4, 1958

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46-Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS - C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4-4-00 BY SP4BJA-MLB
#906318

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b7C

Utmost care must be used in handling the following information in order to protect the identity of the informants.

The information on the following pages was furnished by CG 5824-S* during the period between July 22, 1958, and August 1, 1958, to SA JOHN E. KEATING and Stenographer [redacted] This information contains details of that part of the Solo operation from the time CG 5824-S* and CG 5853-S obtained floating visas in Brussels, Belgium, through preliminary meetings with the representatives of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union prior to the formal meetings with the leaders of the CCCPSU.

Subsequent letters will deal separately with the meetings with leaders of the CCCPSU, the trip through Russia, meetings with the leadership of the Communist Party of China, the discussions with JOHN WILLIAMSON in London, the meeting with a secretary of the Komsomol, information pertaining to individuals, information concerning the transmission of funds from the Communist Party, SU, to the Communist Party, USA, etc.

ENG

EX-PROC

②- Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (100-134637, Solo 7-5) (RM)
1 - Chicago
JEK:LMA
(4)

W.C. Sullivan
Branigan

REC- 93 100-428091-73
Sept 11
21 AUG 7 1958

REC- 93
ENCLOSURE
EX. - 133

EX. - 133

cc Baumgardner

59 assigned in

55 SEP 23 1958

INT. SEC.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4-4-00 BY SP4BJA-MLB
#906318

August 4, 1958

I. OBTAINING FLOATING VISAS IN BRUSSELS AND PRAGUE

We left New York City on April 24, 1958, and went to Paris, France. From Paris we proceeded to Brussels and went to the Czechoslovakian Embassy, which is next door to the American Embassy. We talked with a translator and told him that two floating visas were supposed to be ready for us. After a search he stated that there were no visas for us. When we insisted that there had to be, he telephoned Prague and was told that no visas had been made for the names we were using. After much insistance that these visas had to be there and after an hour and a half of anxiety, the visas were located with the last name spelled KAMP instead of CAMP. Once the visas had been located the entire atmosphere changed.

We obtained tickets for Prague, Czechoslovakia, on the Sabina Airlines and proceeded to that city. We located the ground hostess and told her that we were guests of the CCCPSU and asked if she would arrange transportation to Moscow for us. The telegram from Brussels to Prague reflecting that we were on our way arrived in Prague after we did so the representative of the Soviet Government was not there to meet us. In a few moments he arrived. He was meeting a British Trade Union delegation which was going to Russia for May Day.

The representative of the U.S.S.R. took us to a room for privacy and contacted Moscow by telephone. After about one and a half hours two men came running into the room and made out the floating visas for Russia. The one who made out the visas arrived in such a hurry that he forgot his credentials of credit and money but was able to get plane tickets for us. A little difficulty was encountered with a Czechoslovakian official since the Czechoslovakian visa provided for a two week stay. However, it was explained to him that this was merely a transit visa. We were in Prague only about two hours and proceeded by jet airliner from Prague to Moscow.

II. RECEPTION IN MOSCOW, RUSSIA

We arrived in Moscow, Russia, on the evening of April 29, 1958. A security officer boarded the plane and took our passports. We were the last persons to leave the

100-428091-73

ENCLOSURE

B. APPROX. 1916-1918

plane. Since we did not see anyone who appeared to be looking for us we proceeded to the airport terminal and sat down to decide what to do next. In a moment a man about 40 to 42 years of age, about 5' 10" in height and wearing glasses came over and said hello to us. This man is NICOLAI DIMITROVITCH (spelling phonetic and DIMITROVITCH may be either the middle or the last name). DIMITROVITCH has just become the head of the North and South American Section of the International Department of the Central Committee of the CPSU. He succeeded one KORIANOV (phonetic) who is now in charge of a ten man delegation from Russia to the new international Communist magazine "For Peace and Democracy" being published in Prague. The first issue is due on or about September 1, 1958. DIMITROVITCH works under B. N. PONOMAREV, who is the head of the International Department of the CCCPSU and a member of the CCCPSU.

USSR

CZECH

USSR

CZECH

DIMITROVITCH stated that a cablegram announcing our arrival had just been received. He asked for the baggage checks and gave them to the chauffeur who was with him. The baggage was placed into the auto without inspection. This auto had curtains on the back windows and is an auto of the CCCPSU. It had a dark license plate and the number is MU 22-98. We were subsequently to use this same automobile 90% of the time we were in Moscow. A cardboard duplicate of this number was sometimes placed in the windshield to further identify it as an automobile of the CCCPSU. This was a Russian made, seven passenger automobile.

III. LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION OF APARTMENT

We were driven to a nine story apartment building where we were to live all the time we were in Moscow. It is believed that this apartment building is utilized for persons whose identity must be protected or who must live in Moscow under security conditions. While the address of this apartment building is Number 8 Gorki Street, it faces Sovietskaya (phonetic) Square. It is near the Moscow Soviet which is a red building. It is also near the Marx-Engels-Lenin Institute. It is also near a large statue of YURI "The Long Handed", the founder of Moscow.

The apartment building is divided by an archway. It has only a rear entrance. There are two elevators, a passenger elevator and a freight elevator. These elevators are guarded by women who sit in an enclosed glass structure.

It is impossible to use either elevator without a key. The guards, who are always on duty, maintain the keys for the elevators.

We were taken to apartment number 16 on the sixth floor. It is a seven room apartment with three bedrooms, a study, a dining room, a kitchen and bath. The apartment is most elegantly furnished and contains everything a guest might need, including shaving equipment, tooth brush, pajamas, etc. The doors are padded and the walls are soundproof. The housekeeper for the apartment lives in the apartment all the time. She does the cleaning, takes care of the laundry, makes the beds, etc. A cook arrives each morning to prepare the meals.

The apartment is well stocked with staple foods, wine, vodka, brandy, mineral water, oranges and other fruit. There is a television set in the apartment. The study has a short and long wave radio and a record player.

NICOLAI came into the apartment with us and said that this is an apartment of the Central Committee and that this is where we would live. He had supper with us. The meal was practically a banquet, but was only the beginning of several such meals. The cook, who is about 30 years of age, had attended school to learn how to prepare various foreign dishes.

NICOLAI did not give us any Russian money. He said that we should ask for anything we wanted and it would be provided. He said that there was no need for money since we should not be seen on the streets, and the fact that we would have no money would help us to maintain our security. After eating with us, NICOLAI left the apartment.

The study was well stocked with books and current publications in the English, French, German, Spanish and Italian languages. At my request, the "New York Times" or the European edition of either the "New York Times" or the "New York Herald Tribune" were brought to me from time to time. We also received "Pravda" several days a week and the "Moscow News", which is in English and is published on Wednesdays and Saturdays. We were also furnished with "News Week" from time to time. It was impossible, however, to obtain any American or British broadcasts on the short wave radio, even though the radio appeared powerful enough to bring in such broadcasts. It is possible that the antenna was so adjusted so as to prevent the picking up of these broadcasts.

Upon our return from China in July, the housekeeper told us that four persons from Western Germany had occupied the apartment while we were on the trip to China. On the last day before we left Russia to return to the United States we accidently observed that the housekeeper had a photograph of JOSEPH STALIN in her room.

IV. FIRST DAY IN MOSCOW, APRIL 30, 1958

The usual routine was breakfast at 9:00 AM, dinner at 2:00 PM and supper at 9:00 PM or later. B. APPROX. 1918-1923

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On April 30, 1958, ALEXAI ANDREOVICH GRENCHENCO (all spellings phonetic and the last name is the Russian word for buckwheat) appeared at the apartment after breakfast. He is about 35 to 40 years of age and is very similar in appearance to JOHN WILLIAMSON. He works in the North and South American Section of the International Department of the CCCPSU under NICOLAI. Subsequently he met with us for the next three or four days. At the end of this time he left Moscow for the United States as part of the Russian "Student Editors Delegation". He returned to Moscow in June and was with us from time to time after that.

ALEXAI asked us what we would enjoy in the way of entertainment and we asked if it would be possible to get tickets for the May Day celebration.

On the same morning NICOLAI also appeared at the apartment. Both stated that they were happy to see us and that the leadership of the CCCPSU thanks the CP, USA, for finally finding ways of making direct contact.

I asked if they had received any of the material pertaining to the CP, USA, which I had sent through Progress Books in Toronto, Canada. They stated that a few items had been received, such as the resolutions on JOHN GATES, the main resolution from the February meeting of the National Committee, and a letter on the peace movement signed by ARNOLD JOHNSON. I told them that I had not carried anything published by the CP, USA, with me but did carry some clippings and material from the United States dealing with the political, economic and international situations.

They stated that sometimes material such as I had sent is transmitted through the diplomatic pouch. At other times it is sent by boat and in any event it might be two months in transit. I asked if it might have been directed to the wrong office and they assured me that anything for the Central Committee is never misdirected.

B. APPROX. 1908

On the evening of April 30, 1958, we were officially welcomed to the Soviet Union at a semi-formal dinner in our apartment. In addition to NICOLAI and ALEXAI, V. P. TERESHKIN was present. He is the chief deputy to B. N. PONOMAREV. He is about 50 years of age, 5' 8" in height and has a heavy build. His main hobby is fishing. He was well dressed. He is very jolly. While he does not understand English, both NICOLAI and ALEXAI understand English and speak it fairly well. U.S.R

All three stressed the importance of the Communist Party of the United States. They stated that the Soviet Party is glad that the American CP was able to defeat the revisionists. In fact, this is the best news they have had in a long time. In a general discussion they stated that they do not underestimate the American industrial capacity. All present drank toasts to proletarian internationalism, the health of the leadership of the CPSU and the leadership of theCP, USA. TERESHKIN made a toast to the day when the United States will arrive at Communism at the same time that Russia does. In explaining this last toast, TERESHKIN stated that because of the industrial development in the United States, once the Communists get rid of the bourgeoisie, then United States Communism can catch up with Russia, which is now in the first stages of Communism. It is noted that this was a paraphrasing of statements by NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV that the grandchildren of adults in the United States will see Communism in the United States.

It was observed during this first semi-formal gathering that the Russians are very rigid on protocol, operating like a military echelon. During the discussions the persons with lower ranks will remain silent unless asked to speak.

V. MAY DAY IN MOSCOW

On the morning of May 1, 1958, ALEXAI appeared at the apartment with SEMA KUZNETSOV (means SMITH). She

U.SSR

B. APPROX. 1920

is single, about 38 years of age, speaks English and works with NICOLAI and ALEXAI in the International Department of the CCCPSU. She was subsequently a frequent visitor in our apartment.

ALEXAI stated that the Central Committee had honored our request for tickets to the May Day parade. He handed us tickets number 306 and 307. We asked for directions to the Red Square and were told that we would have to pass through three or four guards before getting to our seats and that there was a chance that persons from the various diplomatic corps might see us. There was no way possible to get us into the Red Square secretly. After learning this we said that it was our decision not to attend the parade because of the need for security. They stated that they were happy with this most correct decision and that actually we could see the parade better on television. It is believed that this convinced them that we were in Moscow for serious business and not for a pleasure trip.

In addition to watching the parade on television, we could see part of it from our windows. In the late afternoon SEMA and ALEXAI went with us to mingle in the crowd and to show us the shops and markets. The main slogans carried on banners in the parade and banners decorating the city dealt with peace and peace for the world. One slogan urged the carrying out of decisions of the CCCPSU to surpass the United States in production. Another slogan was "Long Live the Glorious Party of the Soviet Union". Another slogan was "Long Live the Party Which is Leading Us to Communism, the Dawn of Humanity". All slogans dealt with the supporting of the leadership and the issue of peace. There were none of the usual "Down with Imperialism" slogans.

I was convinced from the first days in Moscow, and particularly after viewing the May Day parade, that the Russians have destroyed the cult of the individual. There were no photographs of STALIN in the parade but there were photographs of LENIN or LENIN and MARX together. There was no single photograph of NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV. When his photograph appeared it was with other members of the Presidium and such photographs were few in number. The members of the Presidium are listed alphabetically. I did not observe a photograph or a statue of STALIN in Moscow. I did see one mural of STALIN in a subway. Thus, up to a point, the Russians have destroyed the significance of STALIN. They have almost eradicated his name.

The military was not emphasized in the parade, although there were some missiles and motorized equipment. There were no aircraft in the parade. The emphasis was on peaceful pursuits and peaceful coexistence. In a speech MALINOVSKY stated that Russia is preparing for peace but is also prepared to meet any aggressors. The guest of the day was NASSER of Egypt.

On the evening of May 1, 1958, we were taken for a drive through the city. There were fireworks and dancing in the street. Many lights decorated the city similar to the lighting in the United States during the Christmas season.

VI. MAY 2, 1958

Since May 2 is also a holiday in Moscow, NICOLAI, ALEXAI and SEMA appeared at the apartment and said that we should take it easy on that day. They remained for supper.

ALEXAI suggested that I probably had a number of questions to raise with the Central Committee of the CPSU. He said that these questions should be framed as one CP dealing with another CP. Thus, I should formulate in writing those questions the American CP wants to raise with the Secretariat or Presidium or Central Committee of the CPSU. They also asked, "Would each of you please give us a biography?"

That evening they arrived to take us to the ballet.

VII. ACTIVITY PRIOR TO THE FORMAL MEETINGS WITH THE LEADERSHIP OF THE CCCPSU

YURI IVANOV

Several days were spent in preparing biographies, voluminous material on the CP, USA, and current economic conditions in the United States and the questions to be presented to the CPSU on behalf of the CP, USA. During these days discussions continued in the apartment with NICOLAI, SEMA and YURI SERGEOVITCH IVANOV (phonetic), who replaced ALEXAI when the latter went to the United States. During this time I was also supplied with translations from the Government Information Service and translations of interesting articles in the Russian newspapers and magazines. The "London Daily Worker", which can be purchased in Moscow and throughout Russia, was also furnished to me. Occasionally, I was furnished a copy of "The Worker". I was told that only one copy of "The Worker" is sent Air Mail and it arrives about four or five days after it is mailed.

A. YURI SERGEOVITCH IVANOV

YURI SERGEOVITCH IVANOV is a translator in the International Department of the CCCPSU and it is believed that he also serves as a security officer. He speaks English with a British accent and at first was very formal. He carries the credentials of the CCCPSU, which open all doors at all times. He said that his mother is not a member of the CPSU. His father was a high ranking military officer who was killed during World War II. He is married and has a daughter four years of age. He accompanied us on our tour of Russia.

YURI's mother developed methods for the teaching of deaf and dumb children and later became an inspector of schools for the Russian diplomatic personnel. He lived with her in New Zealand where he learned English. Later, they were in China and passed through the United States from San Francisco to New York City after World War II. He has also been in England. He and his wife are both graduates of the Academy of Languages, the leading language school in Russia.

YURI is trained to perfection in speech, dress, manners, etc. He was a "boy genius" and is well educated. He can recite poetry at length and knows most of the songs from "My Fair Lady". Except for the fields of art and music he does not tolerate any criticism of Russian achievements. He is not as developed politically as are NICOLAI and ALEXAI. Both the wife of ALEXAI and the wife of NICOLAI are studying English, which is the number one language in Russia, next to Russian.

B. BIOGRAPHIES AND VERIFICATION OF IDENTITIES THROUGH ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG

Both my wife and I prepared biographies. Hers was much briefer than mine. She used as a maiden name "SCHLEIS" and did not list her brother [redacted] who is with U. S. Army Intelligence in Germany. With regard to her other brothers, she did not say that any of them are in the CP. She listed her employment as a comptometer operator to indicate that she is a member of the working class. She indicated that she has been a member of the CP, USA, since 1931.

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With regard to my biography, in the retyping any reference to my son was inadvertently omitted by my wife. They assumed that I was a member of the National Committee of the CP, USA. I indicated in my biography that I am the International Secretary, that I am on the Foreign Affairs Committee, that I am on the National Appeals Commission, and that I am on the Auditing Committee of the CP, USA. While they accepted my biography and carried on discussions with me, to make sure that they did not make a mistake in identity or to be certain that someone had not killed me and assumed my identity, they contacted ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG through one of their chief agents in New York in order to verify that I was who I said I was. Therefore, TRACHTENBERG knew that I was in Russia only a couple of weeks after my arrival there.

TRACHTENBERG asked my brother in New York where I was and he was correctly told that I was in Canada. Upon receiving this inquiry concerning me, TRACHTENBERG also went to see EUGENE DENNIS and DENNIS confirmed the fact that I was in Moscow.

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TRACHTENBERG told me and my brother in New York City on Friday, July 25, 1958, that "One of the big, important guys checked to verify that it was you who was in Russia." I learned in Moscow that the Russians deal through TRACHTENBERG in regard to finances for the CP, USA.

It is my opinion that the person representing the CPSU who is in contact with ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG is most likely someone in the Russian delegation to the United Nations. TRACHTENBERG said that he is a most important person with an important position. He has a very responsible position, whatever he is doing. TRACHTENBERG said that he has been in touch with the Russians in one form or another for about 38 years. He stated that he sees Russians from time to time and that one of the guys he is in touch with knows all about the CP, USA, including the identities of every Section Organizer.

I told TRACHTENBERG that the Russians may have a pretty good knowledge of the American CP, but that they do not know every Section Organizer. TRACHTENBERG gives the Russians information almost immediately after every important meeting of the CP, USA. The Russians want this information from many sources. I am sure that they will probably continue to use **TRACHTENBERG** but they are worried because he is getting old and he may become ill. He may have cancer of the throat at the present time.

C. DISCUSSIONS CONCERNING MARSHAL TITO AND YUGOSLAVIA

Every day I was in Russia someone from the International Department of the CCCPSU was in touch with me. Sometimes it would be one person, often it would be two or three persons. They would not only see that I received all the newspapers printed in Russian and whatever was published in English, but they would hold discussions with me. They would talk chiefly about political problems. If some important political article would appear in a magazine only in Russian they would send **YURI SERGEOVITCH IVANOV** to sit with me for hours at a time just translating this material for me.

The most important political problem was the Seventh Congress of the League of Yugoslav Communists. They were very much concerned over whether or not I understood what was happening in Yugoslavia. They wanted to know how or what they could send to the United States, without violating any security, in the way of material that would help the American CP to understand the struggle with **TITO** and the Yugoslavs. **NICOLAI, ALEXAI** and **SEMA KUZNETSOV** engaged in sessions with me in my apartment concerning this.

Much emphasis was placed on Yugoslavia at the beginning of these discussions. They showed me the most confidential documents which are circulating within the CPSU on this particular question. They would read them to me but they would take these documents with them. The Russians are really convinced that **TITO** is an enemy and that he has some understanding with Secretary of State **JOHN FOSTER DULLES** and that he also has some understanding with the Social Democratic Parties in England, Norway, Denmark, Italy and France. Especially with France since he has been fighting with the French Communist Party also. They made allusions that **TITO** may have been a traitor all the time.

The Russians gave considerable time to the "war" with yugo **TITO**. Next to their fight against imperialism and the so called struggle for peace, this is the most important question for them. This is why there has been a renewal of the fight against revisionism. If **TITO** would have gone along with them, they probably would have dropped the fight against revisionism. They want to hold on to the other Communist Parties by showing that TITO has violated everything that is holy and significant in Marxism-Leninism. They say that TITO's betrayal goes back a long way. They blame it first of all on the history of Yugoslavia and its factionalism. They say that when there is factionalism the enemy is able to infiltrate. Then they go into the war situation and say that TITO had representatives from the British Government and contact with WINSTON CHURCHILL through liaison personnel.

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Not only did the Russians disown the program which was adopted by the Yugoslav Communists, but they are even more angry regarding the speeches made at and subsequent to the Seventh Congress of the League of Yugoslav Communists. They blame KARDEJL (phonetic), Vice Chairman and theoretical leader of the Yugoslav Communists. They refer to the speeches in which TITO praised the aid which Yugoslavia received from the United States on a level above that of the aid Yugoslavia received from the Soviet Union. In other words, TITO praised the United States for the disinterested aid given to Yugoslavia with no strings attached and alluded, as did most of the Yugoslav leaders in their speeches at this Seventh Congress, to the pressures from the Soviet side when they gave aid or to the strings attached by the Soviet Government when they gave aid to Yugoslavia.

One other important thing that the Russians become enraged about is the idea of big power hegemony advanced by Yugoslavia with TITO as the moving force. According to Yugoslavia, the following is the meaning of big power hegemony: When Yugoslavia considers big powers it limits them to the United States and Russia. Yugoslavia says that these big powers are just looking out for their own interests and the little nations get caught in the squeeze as these powers contend for better positions in diplomacy or other relationships in the international arena.

Why should this Yugoslav concept of big power hegemony enrage the Russians? They interpret this to mean that first of all TITO puts the United States in the same category with the Soviet Union or the Socialist camp. Since the Soviet Union is supposed to be the apostle of peace and American imperialism is supposed to be the apostle of war, how and why does TITO equate them? This idea of big power hegemony means that Russia and the United States would both be equally guilty in case there is war. This is a violation of one of the fundamental tenets of Marxism-Leninism, namely that capitalism and imperialism generate war.

Another thing which enrages them and makes them very angry is that TITO places stress on the idea of many roads to Socialism. TITO emphasizes, as does the program of the League of Yugoslav Communists and the other Communist leaders in Yugoslavia, that while the Soviet Union was the pioneer subsequently many other countries have established Socialism or at least the beginning of Socialism. Besides, Russia was a backward country at the time the dictatorship of the proletariat was established. Consequently, some of this backwardness was inherited, not only in the economy but also in the political structure.

Furthermore, TITO states that in the capitalist countries the state is playing more and more of a role in the economy because of the world tensions since World War II. Thus, elements of Socialism represented in forms of state capitalism are coming into being and this state capitalism has within it the groundwork or elements of Socialism.

The biggest sin of all which the Russians charge to TITO is that he says that the Communists should not claim a monopoly on leading the country or the people to Socialism. According to the Russians, this means that TITO denies the most important principle of Marxism-Leninism and that is the need for a vanguard CP. Only this vanguard CP can lead the working class through the dictatorship of the proletariat to Socialism.

They spent days with me on this question of TITO. Whoever I talked with would always come back to TITO and Yugoslavia. The Russians were supposed to give TITO a loan and were supposed to ship to Yugoslavia certain supplies and parts for factories which had been built in Yugoslavia by the Russians. However, the Russians have been holding up these shipments. NICOLAI stated that Russia gave aluminum to Yugoslavia and all that the Russians received in exchange was pottery and prunes. Therefore, let TITO sell pottery and prunes to the United States and get his aluminum from the United States.

Incidently, the CP of China is also placing emphasis on the need to destroy revisionism and Titoism. The CP of China has been very rough on TITO as a part of its own campaign of rectification. The Chinese have virtually no diplomatic relations with TITO. The CP of Bulgaria had a congress which NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV attended and at which he made some very sharp remarks about TITO. Many Communist Parties were invited to this congress. Representatives of the CP of Great Britain and the Labor Progressive Party of Canada were present. The point is that ordinarily hardly any other CP would normally attend the Congress of the CP of Bulgaria, but at this congress many CPs were represented. Bulgaria plays a strategic role in regard to Yugoslavia. The Russians felt that there might be a lot of pressure from Yugoslavia or Bulgaria and wanted the CP of Bulgaria to know that other CPs were behind them by getting other CPs to pass resolutions against TITO.

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Every day for about two months, in one or another Russian newspaper, but chiefly in "Pravda", an article would appear which had been written by a leading figure in another CP. These articles dealt with the Seventh Congress of the League of Yugoslav Communists. Only the CP, USA, did not have such an article and thus they eagerly picked up a statement by EUGENE DENNIS on Yugoslavia and noted it in the Russian press. Some newspapers reprinted DENNIS' statement which appeared in "The Worker". The Chinese printed the full text of a statement by DENNIS.

In addition to using the Congress of the CP of Bulgaria as a platform against TITO, the Russians also had NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV at the Congress of the CP of Eastern Germany and also used it as a platform for mobolization against TITO. Just as important was the Warsaw Pact Convention. Although only the industrial and later the international decisions were announced they also discussed TITO and condemned him.

The reason I placed stress on this is because it is almost an obsession with the Russians. They asked me if I knew how the people in the CP, USA, will react to this. They asked if I knew whether JOHN GATES has contact with the Yugoslavians. They wanted to know what STEVE NELSON will do in view of this situation since he is a Yugoslavian.

After they read the confidential material of the Central Committee in regard to TITO, they told me that they had sent a copy of a letter dealing with TITO to the United

States, specifically to DENNIS. I asked DENNIS about this on my return and he said he had not received it. This was a letter just for members of the CCCPSU. It was marked strictly confidential and each copy was numbered. I had to fight with them to make a few notes. It went into the confidential meetings between KHRUSHCHEV and TITO. It gave the reasons for the resumption of the discussions with the Yugoslavians in 1954 and the basis of KHRUSHCHEV's visit to Yugoslavia and the meeting in the Crimea between KHRUSHCHEV and TITO. It went into the argument between Yugoslavia and Russia. It stated that the Russians were willing to give publicity to some of the differences but TITO asked that this be suppressed since they had some understanding and there was no purpose in making these differences public. TITO said, "Let us not emphasize these differences." According to the letter, the Russians were willing to make these differences public at that time but TITO wanted them hidden.

The Russians also charge TITO with double betrayal because while Yugoslavia did not sign the Declaration of the 12 Communist Parties, the Yugoslavian representative at the meeting of all of the CPs in Moscow in December, 1957, did agree to the formulations of the Peace Manifesto which, for tactical reasons, was separate from the Declaration of the 12 Communist Parties. The Yugoslavian representative signed the statement of the 64 CPs which blames imperialism for all the ills in this world, especially for being responsible for continued tensions in the world.

To sum up, the leaders of the CPSU feel that TITO has to be destroyed as an agent of imperialism. The fight against revisionism is a fight to keep the Socialist camp united. Acceptance of the Soviet Party as the leading party is part of this. Loyalty of the Socialist camp to proletarian internationalism is needed so that a united front can be presented against imperialism. TITO has sold out to American imperialism. TITO states that the Socialist state has become a bureaucratic state. Thus, TITO has opened up the "under belly" of the Socialist states and it is believed that he has reached some agreement with the United States.

Only on a theoretical basis can the CPSU rally the other CPs by showing that TITO violated Marxism-Leninism and then sold out to United States imperialism. Thus, all CPs will have to condemn him. Practical measures are needed to isolate and to defeat him. The Russians want to isolate

TITO so that he cannot open up a gate through which imperialism might break into the Socialist camp.

VIII. SECURITY PRECAUTIONS TAKEN BY THE RUSSIANS

The Russians obviously accepted the biographies we submitted otherwise I would not have been permitted to meet with leading members of the CCCPSU.

It will be recalled that when word was first received that the Russians wanted a representative from the CP, USA, to come to Russia, they stated that this representative would be guarded like someone representing the CP of Iraq. They kept their end of the bargain. This has to be understood for the following reason: My visit in Russia, my movements, my contacts with the top leadership were, to a large extent, limited by the fact that I had to live under the most extreme security conditions. I was not like a leader or representative from another CP who could move around freely and make demands. The only questions they raised were in regard to security. Security not insofar as they were concerned, but security insofar as we were personally concerned and security insofar as the CP, USA, was involved. The Russians told me that they were not afraid that something would go wrong and that the United States Government would start to yell. They said that they could take care of themselves, that they are strong. However, if something went wrong in regard to their security for us then we might be punished as individuals by the United States Government.

I repeat that at no time during our entire stay in Russia were we by ourselves, not for one day. Even when we were alone in our bedroom a housekeeper was present in the apartment. We sometimes ate alone since the employees do not sit around the table with persons in our position. There is no equality in Russia. We could never have a real personal conversation about anything since we had to assume that our conversation might be monitored. Occasionally, we would whisper outside the window. Even when we went for walks in the outlying districts we were never alone.

On some days the Russians would appear at our apartment and make suggestions for short trips. We would be taken to the car with the curtains drawn. We would be driven into areas with cobblestone pavements, into forests and into villages or other places where the average foreigner never goes. YURI IVANOV or one of the others would always accompany us. More often than not we would not get to take a walk even though we were at places where only the Russians are permitted to go. We never spoke English in public places.

They took us to places which I suppose had some value. They took us into areas where factories were numbered and not named. I do not know the significance of those places. On the way to this place we passed by the famous prison camp Lubianic (phonetic). At another time we were about 35 miles outside of Moscow. We saw emplacements connected with missiles but no questions could be asked. My wife asked a question and was told these were trenches from World War II. I noticed guns, factories, barracks, etc. They drove us through this area at a very rapid pace.

Except for a river port which we visited twice, we were never taken to the same place more than once. Except for May Day when we walked through a crowd in Moscow, we did not take a walk in the main streets in Moscow.

We saw a lot of ballet and theater. These trips were organized under the strictest security regulations. We never sat in the body of the theater. They would take us to a box, usually the director's box which is closest to the stage. We only sat in the rear row since those in the front row could be seen from the other boxes. In the Bolshoi Theater we occupied a suite of rooms containing telephones, desks, etc. This suite was guarded by an usher. We would arrive 45 minutes before curtain time and would be led through the side entrance. The manager or assistant manager or director of the theater would hurriedly lead us to the suite of rooms. When the theater lights went out we would move into the boxes. We would either leave early or very late. Always two or three persons, such as ALEXAI, SEMA or YURI, would accompany us to the theater.

A barber was always brought to the apartment for me. We did not go to public places for anything. When I went to the clinic of the Central Committee, which is used only by ministers and members and the families of members of the CCCPSU, I registered as Mr. SMITH and my wife registered as Mrs. SMITH from Canada in case any questions would be asked. However, advanced notice of our arrival and the manner of of our entry into the hospital accompanied by a person with the credentials of the Central Committee, precluded any such questions. We usually did not have to wait even though the clinic was crowded, but if there was a delay we were taken to a private room.

The same procedures in regard to security were followed in all cities and in all places we visited in the Soviet Union, such as visits to museums, in addition to the theaters. They would arrange private visits to galleries and museums either after hours or on what they called free days when the museums or art galleries were closed. They did this so there would be no possibility of an accident or a chance meeting with aforeigner.

During all the time we were in the Soviet Union we were not allowed a penny in Soviet currency. Not until our trip to China were we given one Kopeck of Soviet money. I do not want to imply that we lacked anything. We could ask for anything and it would be delivered. Even when we were at one of the out-of-the-way places and expressed a desire for anything--anything at all--the person with us would buy it.

The Russians watched our attire very carefully. Once or twice my wife wanted to wear something a little different than usual when going to the theater or to the ballet. They would suggest that she continue with the usual attire. She would wear a kerchief on her head at all times, dark shoes and usually dark dresses or a wash dress of some sort so that she would look like one of the population. I always wore a dark suit and usually a white shirt. I wore a sports shirt with the collar outside the coat when it was warm since this is the way the Russians wear them.

When I was travelling or was to go to a meeting I wore a white shirt, necktie and a hat. The Soviet leadership dresses in the most formal manner. They wanted everybody to believe that perhaps I am an important person. They did not want me to dress much differently than they do. I have never been dressed so formally when travelling or moving around than I was while in the Soviet Union. This was the requirement.

They also told me how to walk. I would never put my hands in my pockets if I was wearing a coat. This is considered to be bad manners and besides it is also the mark of a foreigner. I could never wear a tie clasp and a fountain pen or handkerchief could not be in view.

1 - Mr. Thornton

SAC, Chicago (134-46 Sub B)

September 10, 1958

REC- 17

Director, FBI (100-428091)-74

EX-102

SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reurlet 8-27-58.

Review of Bufiles as well as inquiry at Department of State has reflected that complete copy of the program recently adopted by the Yugoslav League of Communists is not available in the English language.

For your assistance in this matter, however, there is attached a copy of "Daily Report, Supplement, USSR & East Europe" dated April 2, 1958, which contains a summary of the draft program of the Yugoslav League of Communists. According to a representative of the Department of State, this summary covers the entire program, although it is not the final version adopted and it is boiled down to about 20 per cent of its original length.

For your additional assistance, there is also attached a copy of the June 1, 1958, issue of "Review of International Affairs" which was also obtained from Department of State. This publication contains a verbatim account of the final text of the introduction and first three chapters of the program. According to the State Department representative, this constitutes 40 per cent of the entire program.

It will not be necessary for the Chicago Office to return this material.

Enclosures (2)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4-4-00 BY SP4BTA-MCB
#906318

NOTE: The above-mentioned material was obtained through Liaision from [redacted] of State Department on 9-4-58. The above comments relative to this material were forwarded by [redacted] State Department, who had made this material available to [redacted].

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

DATE: August 27, 1958

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46-Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS - C

CG 5824-S* has advised that it would be most beneficial to him and probably would also be beneficial to the Bureau to obtain copies of the recent program adopted by the Yugoslav League of Communists. CG 5824-S* pointed out that both the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Communist Party of China are vehemently criticizing TITO and the Yugoslav Communists for revisionism. The Chicago informant could utilize the program of the League of Yugoslav Communists in briefing the leadership of the Communist Party, USA, on his discussions with the CPSU and the CP of China.

It would be greatly appreciated if the Bureau could obtain a copy of this program and make it available to the Chicago Division.

2 - Bureau (AM)(RM)
1 - Chicago
JEK:LMA
(3)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
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TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: August 21, 1958

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46)(SUB B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

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UTMOST CARE MUST BE USED IN HANDLING THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IN ORDER TO PROTECT THE IDENTITIES OF THE INFORMANTS.

The information on the following pages was furnished by CG 5824-S* on August 7, 1958, to SA JOHN E. KEATING and Stenographer [redacted] This sixteenth letter deals with meetings with LIU Ning-yi, a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. He discussed the underground operations of the Communist Party of China during the Kuomintang regime. This discussion was held for the benefit of the Communist Party - USA. This letter also contains some comments by CG 5824-S* concerning these underground operations and excerpts from a confidential mimeographed brochure containing two reports by LIU Shao-chi dealing with mistakes in the open and underground work of the Communist Party of China.

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August 21, 1958

MEETINGS WITH LIU NING-YI

B. APPROX. 1913

I had two meetings, lasting over eight hours, with LIU Ning-yi, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. The leadership of the Communist Party of China thought that he was the most capable person still alive who could talk about the experiences of the Communist Party of China in carrying on underground activity, infiltrating mass organizations, and emphasizing the long-range perspective.

Both in Moscow and in Peking, they were surprised to learn that at this time the Communist Party - USA has no real, secret, illegal apparatus which is organized. Of course, I told them that the Communist Party - USA does have what might be called semi-illegal organizations. I said that the Communist Party members in industry are virtually, if not totally, illegal. I also said that in many plants, known Communists will not be hired and that some unions expel Communists. I said that meetings of Communist Party - USA industrial committees are always held secretly. Of course, they considered my "illegal" trip as a victory over the bourgeoisie, and that at least some of these things I mentioned were a step forward. However, they could not understand why there is not an unknown underground apparatus with parallel leaders in the Communist Party - USA.

The leading members of the Communist Party of China said that they expected the Communist Party - USA to keep fighting and not to liquidate the Party. They said that it is quite possible that the Communist Party - USA will have to go underground again. They pointed out that there should always be some kind of an underground apparatus and that perhaps the Communist Party - USA could learn from their experiences. They warned that the Communist Party - USA should not try to duplicate their methods too mechanically, but should use whatever it can from the experiences of the Chinese underground. They said that some of these experiences can be considered universal. However, many experiences may be unique to the circumstances which existed in China.

The Communist Party of China knows a lot about the fight which developed in the Communist Party - USA after the underground period. This is why they wanted to relate their experiences in the underground to the Communist Party - USA. While this underground material may seem old, it should be of great interest to us. The Communist Party of China favors a long-term outlook and the infiltration of everything. They have a

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long-range outlook. A few years means nothing to them, while in most Western countries such long-range plans are non-existent.

The meetings with LIU Ning-yi took place in one of the large, downstairs rooms in the guest house where I lived in the International Liaison Department compound in Peking.

Present at these meetings were LI Chi-hsin, Secretary of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, who took the minutes; Madam YU Chi-ying; TANG Ming-chao; LIN Tang; LIU Ning-yi, and myself.

LIU Ning-yi is a member of the Central Committee. He is one of the important officials in the Chinese trade union movement. He is also an important official in the International Federation of Trade Unions. He was the Chief Organizer and Head of the underground in Shanghai, which is one of their industrial cities. While he was in the underground in Shanghai, he operated a store, possibly a drug store. He travelled between Shanghai and Yunnan Province. Once when he returned to Shanghai, the Japanese had changed the registration system. He lived with the police in Shanghai until they were able to obtain for him the necessary documents so he could pass inspection by the Japanese. They used this as an example of how they can infiltrate anything.

LIU Ning-yi is about 5'10½" in height, weighs about 175 lbs., and has straight features. He is very light in complexion, almost white. He has a full head of hair, none of which is gray. He is about 45 years of age. He is silent most of the time and is not given to emotional expression in his conversations.

LIU Ning-yi was supposed to leave Peking on July 11, 1958, for the Peace Conference in Stockholm, Sweden. He met us at the Peking Airport and said goodbye to us.

Remarks of LIU Ning-yi

LIU started by saying that both their legal and illegal experiences, or their total experiences, under the Kuomintang regime have not yet been summarized. He said, We can give you some documents by MAO Tse-tung regarding "policy" and some collective documents of LIU Shao-chi, particularly his article on work in the White Area (area controlled by the Kuomintang or Capitalist class).

He said he is not familiar with the details of Communist Party - USA underground activities; therefore, he is going to limit himself to Chinese underground activities.

LIU pointed out that their history was nine years of mistakes in illegal work. There was a time when we committed mistakes because of LI Li-san's line and we committed mistakes for some time afterwards.

China [illegible]

(LI Li-san is still alive. He participated in the rectification campaign. He criticized himself during the rectification campaign. He went all the way back to the late 1920's and early 1930's. At the time, he was in Moscow, where he had been sent. He talked of his mistakes in a meeting of the Comintern. In essence, his mistakes consisted of what they called Leftism. He thought that they could organize uprisings in the larger cities, and once they started the uprisings in these cities, then uprisings in other cities would follow. He was one of the leaders of the Communist Party of China in the late 1920's and early 1930's. Naturally, his policy failed. The Party was crushed. He was removed and he has never been in the top leadership since, although he occupies a leading post now in the Chinese Communist Party).

LIU said, But from 1935, we corrected these mistakes in our illegal work in the White Area, and this work was good until the "liberation" in 1949.

He went on to explain why they made these mistakes in the early period. He asked, Was it because of a lack of bravery? No. Was the technique bad? We cannot say that. The basic reason for failures in the illegal work in that early period can be attributed to a mistake in political line. But since 1935, according to MAO Tse-tung, the correct political line was formulated and established. The political line is a very important question. We may study technique. We may even master it. But if we miss the political line or make mistakes in the political line, our work will end in failure.

China

He said that they gave attention to technique during that period, but not to politics or policy. That is, they "worked with legs but not with brains". He quoted MAO again, who said, Politics is the soul and should take command. Work without a soul must fail.

(Here again he meant to emphasize that politics or the general line is more important than the mere tactics).

LIU said, The line has been correct since 1935, and since then one idea was certain -- that is, that the nature of our revolt against imperialism and feudalism would be a long and torturous path. He said they had to understand this. This was very important. Because LI Li-san's line was one of impatience and of coup. You mobilize and try to overthrow a regime or you fail. This is why the question of a long and torturous struggle, as formulated in the policy, was so important.

He said the struggle in China was an anti-imperialist and anti-feudal struggle, and many classes were involved -- not only the workers. But precisely because of the nature of the composition of the people fighting imperialism and feudalism, it was necessary and imperative to build a Communist Party armed with Marxism-Leninism. Since the Communist Party, armed with Marxism-Leninism, was to lead the struggle against imperialism, this Party should have broader unity with the workers, peasants, intellectuals and all patriots. It was especially important to build the workers and peasants alliance.

(MAO, in his remarks to me, told me not to neglect the farmer, even though they may be small in numbers in the United States. Naturally, in China, the peasantry assumes greater importance because of the number).

Continuing, LIU said, Only in this way could we be victorious. He pointed out that this was an important task -- to establish this alliance between the workers and the peasants -- and could not be done in a short period of time. It required a long time. They had to have the long-term outlook.

He went on to emphasize that the greatest tasks are always the most difficult tasks. He said even this question -- that the struggle in China was a long-term struggle -- was not understood by all. Some people thought it would be easy and thought in short terms. Because they did not view this as a long-term task, they made short-term plans and exposed themselves.

(He is now referring to the illegal workers).

Because they were impatient, they did not complete their tasks and disillusionment always followed.

(There is always emphasis on the long-term outlook).

Then he repeated things which others said before. In the strategic respect, we should look down on the enemy because it is a decaying class. It will die and the workers will be victorious. The imperialists will be finished off and we must equip ourselves with this outlook -- that is, imperialism from a Marxist-Leninist point of view is decaying and is finished. Tactically, however, we must correctly estimate the enemy and view it seriously and adopt careful and cautious tactics. For instance, if we have a man of 80, he will soon die. But in the child of 5, there is plenty of vitality, and this child will win eventually. A man of 80 can still give the child of 5 a beating, but strategically the man of 80 will fail.

The question is, How to cultivate the child of 5 to 20 after he can give the old man a beating. (Of course, the "old man" is imperialism).

When in the song "The International" we sing of a victorious tomorrow, this can be twenty, thirty, or one hundred years from now. From the point of view of human history, a century is nothing. But five years in day-to-day work is really a long five years. We say that the over-all revolutionary situation was good when a one-million-man revolutionary army surrounded Shanghai. But even at the time we crossed the Yangtze, the reactionaries were still about to murder our workers and comrades in the city. We could not substitute the over-all political situation in Shanghai for the practical needs. That is, to say "tomorrow" the city will be liberated, but today the workers in Shanghai will be killed.

LIU stated, We must see the distinction between tactical plans and the over-all strategic picture. The strategic outlook must not replace the plans of work in a factory. Our mistakes of Leftist sectarianism lies in this. These mistakes estimated that imperialism is in a crisis and that the ruling classes were involved in a political crisis. Therefore, this particular plant or factory must also be in a crisis. Therefore, we must fight in this factory. (LI Li-san's line).

(LIU was warning against the fact that you cannot substitute the strategic outlook for daily tactical needs and that the sectarians would substitute for this strategic idea the tactical estimation in a given area).

From this factory, we have to develop the struggle to the city; from the city to the province; and from the province to the country. (All this is linked to the strategic idea -- that is, that Capitalism or imperialism is dying).

LIU then asked, Is such a thing possible? Sometimes it is, but it is not that simple. We must understand that the over-all strategic outlook is correct or good. This should strenghten confidence in our work. But in a particular factory, the estimate of this particular factory should be real and tactics should be adopted for this plant. We will have a struggle in this factory, but whether it will develop into a nation-wide victory, we cannot say. It is not always possible to develop a factory struggle into a national struggle. Therefore, we should accumulate strength and we should not engage in adventurism. We Communists are not gamblers. All our methods of work should be around one principle. Everything should have the long-term perspective.

Despite the fact that we had guerrilla warfare and guerrilla areas in the cities, the ruling classes -- the imperialists and Capitalists and bureaucratic Capitalism -- were still strong. Therefore, in the cities, the situation was that the enemy was stronger and we were weaker. It was, therefore, necessary to accumulate strength and forces over a long period.

Then LIU asked, How can we accumulate our strength and our forces? With regard to this, the first question is that of the Communist Party. The Communist Party should unceasingly develop, consolidate, grow some more, and swell its strength. One should see to it that the Communist Party organization should not be disrupted. At the same time, we mobilize to the fullest extent the broadest masses to swell our ranks. In this sense, there is the integration of legal and illegal work. The Party organization should be absolutely secret. But the mass work should be absolutely open and legal. This is a unity of opposites. In the past, we had a wrong understanding of this question. We wanted to build a mass Party. We thought we must integrate legal and illegal secret work with our open work. The words themselves are all right, but the essence of the question is against Marxism-Leninism.

LIU said, It is correct to build a mass Party because this means a Communist Party with a mass following. But if we interpret this to mean that the building of a mass Party means to recruit the masses and lower the standards of Party membership and to open up the Party ranks to all sorts of membership, then we are exposing our members to the enemy. If we carry on mass recruiting, lower the standards, though we pay lip service to illegal work, it is ostrich-like, where the head is in the sand and the body is exposed. Mass recruitment means exposing the Party. Therefore, such a Party could not stand storm and stress. Spies will get into such a Party.

Take this case: All the leaders are holding a secret meeting. The next day we lead a demonstration. We exposed ourselves. This was called "integration" of legal and illegal work in those days. When a particular comrade led a strike, the police followed him and in this way they traced others. This so-called integration integrates the secret police into our Party and into our secret work. As a result, the strike was broken up. The police followed, discovered the secret meetings, and all those who participated were arrested. Then gradually it developed that the masses were afraid. They were afraid because they thought that if they are led by Communists and they are discovered, their strikes will only lead to failure.

LIU stated, On every occasion or on May Day, we held some demonstration. Of course, the police would follow. There were raids and arrests, etc. Leading Party comrades did not refrain from attending. They went to these demonstrations because some Party people "accused" them of cowardice if they did not go. They were not afraid of the arrests. They were more afraid of the accusation of cowardice. Although these things invariably failed (this combination of illegal work and demonstrations), sectarians would always say, "We extended our political influence." But even on the eve of the downfall of our enemies, the membership got smaller and smaller. The workers would say to a Party member, "Do not come to me. I am afraid of my job." Then they would make charges, such as, "You guys get money from abroad." Other workers would say that Communists did not get money from abroad, but they are crazy. The Party was getting smaller. The masses did not follow the Party when it made such mistakes and the Party became isolated. For nine years, we pursued this wrong line. Many of our comrades were isolated, tortured, imprisoned and killed. Yet, the prestige of the Party remained. The masses finally found that we were not Moscow agents, but that we were not practical people either.

After nine years, we came to the realization that we were wrong. We concluded that these methods (integration of legal and illegal work) were wrong. We concluded that the political line and the tactics were wrong. We analyzed and concluded that the Party organization must be absolutely secret and the mass work must be open. Can we say that we want the Party to be secret? We should raise high the Marxist-Leninist banner wherever there is a legal possibility. We should utilize every legal possibility. But the conditions do not always permit this. Therefore, illegal work is necessary. In spite of the fact that the Party wants to be legal, if there is a possibility we should always look ahead. Only in this way will we avoid extermination. It is a life-and-death struggle. We could do open and legal work, but the enemy would use this to finish us off. We will give the enemy a blow by using legality. The enemy wants to drive us underground, but we organize the masses and give them blows. We give the enemy blows from the underground. Legal or illegal work is not an aim in itself. It is a method of struggle.

It is wrong to say that our Party likes to be open or illegal or to place the problem in this fashion. It is wrong to say the Chinese liked illegal work or that the Communist Party - USA likes to do legal work. It boils down to the use of what method under what conditions. Therefore, the question of legality or illegality continues to shift on the basis of events or a given situation.

LIU said, During the days of the Kuomintang and the Japanese occupation, we had little chance of coming into the open. For quite a few years our Party had Party representatives stationed in the Kuomintang areas (during World War II). But we were always on guard, realizing that the enemy would like to finish us off. The real Communist Party organization must be absolutely secret to preserve our strength. Despite the fact that the Party had legal headquarters in the Kuomintang area, comrades worked in secret and had no contact with the headquarters.

We had two systems of organization. I worked in Shanghai during two periods. During the Japanese occupation, I worked for five to six years in illegal work. Then I went secretly to Yunnan, then came out again to Chunking. Then I went to Shanghai as a representative legal figure. The second time I was in Shanghai, I had no contact with the underground. Therefore, the first period was absolutely secret. The second period absolutely legal. The second time I represented the trade union and contacted United States labor attaches. I could not combine two jobs in one person at one time.

Then LIU said, The underground Party organization should be absolutely secret and the enemy should have no knowledge of its personnel or its organization. He said, Here is a difficult question. It is easy to go from illegal to legal work. But to go from legal to illegal work is very difficult. At the beginning of the anti-Japanese war, many Communist Party members were known as legal members of the Communist Party. When the upsurge developed, some members resented the recruitment of others. Then LIU asked, What is the criteria for membership in a revolutionary period or the high tide when people want to become Party members? When there is a low tide, people see Communist Party members and run away from them. Developments in the Party are not even. At the same time, we can have high tides in one area and low tides in another area. The Party leadership should determine if a national tide will continue or if a low tide is coming. The Party leadership should examine to see where there is a high or low tide. The leader's heart should be warm, but he should be cool in the head. (He should not be taken in by certain local circumstances).

Continuing, LIU said, Party leaders should not tail behind the masses. In 1937, there was a high tide in Shanghai. Many people wanted to join the Communist Party, but the Central

Committee said that Shanghai was not reliable. We may lose Shanghai. China will be occupied. There will be low tide and even fascism. The exposed Communist Party members changed their methods of work or left Shanghai. Even before evacuation, we reduced activity and changed the methods of work to save our Party members. Future recruits were all underground. We made advance preparations. If we would not have done so, it may have been too late, when the Japanese came in. When the Japanese came into Shanghai, the Communist Party members had already left, changed their jobs, and others took their place, etc. He said that you have to measure the tides and prepare in advance.

(In their opinion, the underground of the Communist Party - USA was just one big mistake).

LIU stated, The new members were organized into new cells so there would be no contact with old Party members. If we relied only on the old members, there would be continual exposure. The former Party members were later recruited and set up in separate organizations, with a new leadership. If the old members continued to lead the new organization, they would expose not only themselves, but the new Party organization, also. If the old members drop away or become passive, the enemy sometimes believes they are no longer active. The old Party members who are present should be completely divorced from the new. The new Party organization should develop on a new basis so it will be reliable. If we did not make drastic decisions of complete severance of the old and the new, exposure would be inevitable. If one comrade was exposed, we would not allow him to attend any meetings any more. If one place was exposed and destroyed, we did not try to re-organize it. If a comrade was arrested in that place, and if we sent a new leader to work, he, too, would be exposed. Therefore, amputation is needed in such a situation. Carry on as individuals and do not form a new organization.

We prepared our Party membership for this. We told them ahead of time of such a possibility, so there would be no spreading of the infection of exposure.

With regard to the form of Party organization, LIU said, We should be organized on an industrial basis. A secret Party should not be big. Exposure is easier if the organization is big. In an underground Party, the main thing is quality, not quantity. Recruiting according to necessity is not possible in an illegal situation. For instance, in one place the Party recruited three members. Now there were four. In another place, there may be twenty prospective members, but we do not recruit them. Some can look for the Party. Some can carry on work, but not as members. They can do mass work better. For instance, in a big factory, if we had only five to eight really good Communist Party members but many friends, they can lead this factory. On the contrary, if we had fifty low-quality members, the result would lead to exposure.

LIU asked, What do we mean by "good Party members?" First of all, personal history must be known. We should know the political face, work, historical connection with this particular factory, etc., of this individual. The workers in the factory may not know that a given individual is a Communist Party member. But the workers might say that he is a "good guy", a friend of the workers. If a worker is fired, they look to this "good guy" for advice. Where is the strategic position in a factory for this comrade? The strategic position is where the most important work is being done. He must try to get into that strategic workshop. In general, it is difficult to get into such places. Where Communists can get in easily, there is no need for skill. These are the less important shops. It is easy to get in among the casual workers or the unemployed. However, if we organize Party cells in non-strategic factories, we are spending time with unimportant workers who are not effective.

Once in a bus company there were no Party members among the drivers, machinists, janitors, etc. This is not every effective. If we are not in the mainstream, we cannot be effective and even though a city is "liberated", our people do not know im[illegible] sections of the workers. Migratory workers are not [illegible]. We do not know their history.

Next, LIU stated, The highly skilled worker will not listen to the unskilled or to the casual workers. Even progressive workers would be suspicious of casual workers. When we carry on activity, we find that work among these casual workers is easier. We work among these, too, but the aim is to get them into strategic departments. We work among the unemployed, too. We should try to link the employed and the unemployed. At the same time, we should try to place the unemployed into factories and into the most strategic parts of the factory. When you set up Party cells of the unemployed, the objective should be to get them into factories. We should not expect that this line will always work. Never expect an ideal situation, where our people will always be placed in a strategic spot. Once the Communist Party decides that this is an important factory, we must try to get into it, using many methods and means. For instance, in a motor works, a Communist Party member is not in a strategic spot. Efforts should be made to gradually try to move him into a strategic spot and then build an organization. There may be just a small machine shop, but the workers have a lot of connections with auto workers. Through these, we try to make broader connections. Even through a tailor shop, which is a part of a motor works, we can try to make connections. Thus, we can try in three different ways. We should use every method to get into this big motor works.

Then LIU said, The Party leadership is unified. But the multiple sided workers and comrades do not know each other. People in many departments do not know each other. Do not unify Party organization with all members. It is better if they do not know each other. If one is exposed, it would not affect the others. Then LIU asked, Can we have one line in a big shop? Not necessarily. There may be two lines of approach and there may be no connection. The unified leadership can give different tasks and different approaches. You have to have a long-term objective; perhaps no strikes, but just make friends. You may have a ten-year perspective.

Then you have other Communists who do mass trade union work. Sometimes they discover each other, but the Party, as a rule, advises no contact. Even if you are friends, do not divulge your Party membership to each other. If one is exposed, the other is safe. In this way, we can maintain cells in important factories for a long period of time.

In regard to Party leadership on a city scale, LIU said, No one individual should know too much. There should be no meeting of activists. Once they meet, it is too late. Generally, one should have contact with two. Then there should be layer after layer separated so there would be no horizontal exposure.

Again about Party work in the city, you should limit full time cadre. Most of the people should be in the factories. Most Party members should have a profession or trade. Then he can get recruits and protection. A Communist Party member should learn his profession and live according to his status. A businessman should make money, a doctor should be a good doctor, a teacher should be a good teacher, etc., in order to obtain status. Assuming that the police would question such a person about his Communist connections, he would then have good backing.

LIU said, When we made mistakes in the old period, businessmen who were supposed to be businessmen would lose money. In this sense, these comrades would never get prestige among the masses. On the contrary, we would shut ourselves up and isolate ourselves. The comrades who do secret work should be entirely separated from the comrades working in the open. Comrades working in trade unions should be separate. They should not be allowed in Party cells, not allowed to recruit, etc. The comrades who do open and legal work are in danger. If they are in contact with the secret cells, they endanger and may expose the underground. When we were working in the Kuomintang area, there were no connections with the secret organization.

Then LIU asked, How to make contact? How to meet? He said, we used to use public functions. For instance, some worked as businessmen. They would meet in the stock exchange. They would make use of the places where the enemy pays the least attention. Stock exchange members, as a rule, are not watched by the police.

Secret work should be protected not only by Party techniques, but by legal means existing in society. It should be protected by the masses. When we say this or that comrade is doing secret work, it means only as regards Party organization. As an individual, he does work in society. Only the Party organization is secret. The Party members should have on their fingertips the desires of the broadest masses and should unite with the masses. To educate and unite the masses is to make use of legal possibilities and the faults of the ruling class.

Whatever the contradictions are, we should not allow the members to say that they are members of the Communist Party. Yet, they propagate the Communist Party line. How can this contradiction be solved, when one propagates the line and yet does not admit membership in the Communist Party? What do we mean when we say the Party represents the interests of the masses? We mean that our Party slogans should be expressed and transformed to meet the longings of the people, to say the things that are in the hearts of the masses. If we have a Party program and the masses do not heed it, what good is it? The demands and the needs of the masses are systemized into a program. This represents the interests of the masses. For instance, in our Party program we say, "We want to improve the livelihood of the masses." Can the masses change a word? No. In the old days, this meant lowering the integrity of the party. The masses do not say "improve the livelihood of the masses." They say they want a 20% wage increase. They speak more concretely. Can we say the original words were wrong? No. The program needs to be concretized.

LIU cited an example. We say, "We oppose rationalization or speed-up", but in a factory this cannot be put that way. In a particular factory, this must be concretized. For example, "Thirty workers should not be fired", or to be even more concrete, "Mr. SMITH should not be fired unless he receives so much severance pay." To lead and carry out a Party program in the factory, we will say we oppose the firing of our good friend, Mr. SMITH. We concretize the program without the use of the word "rationalization". Now, this word can be used, but it needs to be concretized. Otherwise, the enemy would say, "This is a Communist phrase."

He said that a clever Communist cell is not defending itself merely against rationalization, but is defending Mr. SMITH. A Communist, Mr. JONES, can get up on the floor and make a proposal. He is for severance pay or something connected with firing. If it is a good proposal, without saying that he is a member of the Communist Party, the workers will say among themselves, "He is a good guy". No one will say he supports the Communist Party. LIU said, Despite the fact that we do not use the language contained in the Party program, we, nevertheless, carry through the Party program. The boss wants to fire Mr. JONES because he is a member of the Communist Party. The workers will say, "If he is a Communist, then we are all Communists."

In the past, during our sectarian days, our Party members did not see this. Sectarians called it a revision of our program. They charged us with not raising the banner of the Party, with raising personal prestige, with opportunism, etc. He went on to say that some of these people were expelled from the Communist Party, but the masses and workers did not like this dogmatism, no matter how correct the Party member would be in using the words of the program. In order to carry out work in such a manner -- to concretize it -- a Communist Party member must know the desires of the masses and he must familiarize himself with the language of the people. In this way, he can break down our isolation. Although he is known neither as a Republican, a Democrat, or a Communist, and his lips do not use the word "Communism", he does represent the interests of the masses. We should see to it that this comrade should not lead all the struggles. The next time, another comrade should lead a struggle. Keep on changing people in order to give leadership in mass organizations, so one Communist will not have to stand in the forefront all the time. This would lead to exposure.

Next, LIU stated, During the period when we made Leftist mistakes, we were charged with giving up leadership of the masses. He said, Which is better -- to train one or many mass leaders? If a Party member should be surrounded by a group of non-Party members, this will be effective. The Communist Party should be well acquainted with the real desires of the masses. The Party should know how to surround itself with non-Party people. This is what we call united front mass work. We start with concrete issues and lead to the general Party program. We start not with the distribution of illegal leaflets and not with empty propaganda, but with concrete deeds. Communists have to root themselves and make friends. Just a leaflet will do the Party more harm than good. In the source of the struggle, we would raise the level of understanding. We would talk about the failures or successes of this struggle and educate the workers. To educate the workers through many practical struggles is to distinguish between right and wrong, is to understand and to realize the forces and critical nature of the enemy. By that time, if the enemy will say that our people are agents of Moscow, the masses will not care because the Communists will have gained the confidence of the workers. If we started out by saying the Soviet Union is this or that, the workers will say these are foreign agents and the police will get you. That is no way to support the Party program. You might as well sign a document saying that you are a Communist and then the masses will run away from you.

LIU went on to the question of how to utilize legality. He said that while our Party was an illegal Party, it made use of legality. We make no secret of mass work. When a Party member has twenty workers around him, should this Party member organize them into a study group? Once they are organized, without discipline or experience, the enemy can spot each one and expose them. These twenty non-Party members should make use of legal opportunities and not organize separately. They should use existing organizations. In old China, the Kuomintang organized trade unions. So did the Japanese. In amunition factories, trade unions were not allowed. The Kuomintang trade union leaders were very bad. But we can utilize trade unions. As LENIN said, "If there are masses, go there." The top leaders were bad, but the masses would like to use these trade unions. In such trade unions, there were certain clauses and bylaws in the constitution which could be used. We must bear in mind that these top leaders were corrupt, but were separated from the masses. We made use of bureaucracy to carry on our work. It was possible to become a trade union leader in a factory. We did not admit Communist Party membership. We acted like Kuomintang trade union leaders and utilized the laws of the union for the workers benefit.

Then LIU said, Even when workers oppose bureaucrats, we should not oppose these trade union leaders. Do not charge the union with bureaucracy or make statements against the union, saying that it is no good. Make use of such unions to come into contact with the workers and to derive benefits for the workers. When a comrade becomes a leader in a local or a shop of such a union and the workers launch a struggle against the boss or the trade union leadership, he should not come forward as a leader of the struggle. He should assume a "third person" attitude. When the class enemy wants to suppress us, then this comrade should come out as a reformist and say that this would make the situation worse. Act like a reformist. In this way, you take the position which will help the workers and this will help raise the prestige of this so-called reformist for the future. He differentiates himself from the more corrupt trade union leadership. While this local orshop is led by a Communist Party member, he is not known by the enemy and can hold on to his position for a long time.

The top bureaucracy may issue orders to this local leader. If the order is to deceive the workers, he takes the order and carries it out with some empty phrases. If the top leadership issues secret orders to suppress the workers, he carries it out in such a way as to warn the workers. You may have to carry out orders of the leadership, but carry them out in such a way that they will not be effective. In some cases, if the order is no good, use the bureaucracy for their failures. You can carry out the orders from the top in the Rightist or the Leftist way. This will result in the sabotage of the actual order. In this way, we are making use of the enemy, and its traditional way of doing things, for the interest of the workers. Bureaucracy is bad. But we make use of this bureaucracy to exist permanently. If one of our comrades becomes a leader in a union local, he can protect Communist Party members in that factory. If we have no such attitude, the comrades can be exposed.

Then LIU asked, Can we carry our influence where there are no unions? That is possible. Use local social setups. For instance, in a particular shop, friends and relatives can be used. Utilize cultural and religious organizations. When we utilize these organizations, we should not take a Leftist attitude or we may be exposed. To lead a struggle in a factory, there are legal and illegal methods. These struggles should take different and various forms. A struggle might begin with the circulation of a petition or sabotage or a strike. We can begin by presenting petition demands and develop it into a strike and conclude the strike in a legal way, arbitration, etc. This is the "legal way". Unless the situation is ripe for an armed uprising, if we try to develop a strike into an uprising, nationally would be wrong. In struggles like these, the struggle must be profitably reasonable with moderation. Do not go too far. By "reasonable", we mean it seems reasonable to the workers and society. We want to win sympathy and mobilize masses easier, so they can be more determined in the struggle.

The second principle is that it has to be profitable. If we can gain something out of this, we conduct a struggle. Otherwise, we do not. If the workers insist that we go further and if we think there will be no gain, we must go along and convince them to change their course in order to minimize losses.

Then LIU said, When we gain a victory, we do not continue to expect to gain one victory after another. To push hard will lead to failure. We need time to consolidate our ranks. We are not struggling for the sake of struggle. Struggle is for gaining certain interests of the workers. We cannot solve all the workers' problems. The LA SALLE theory (opponent of KARL MARX in Germany) was wrong. He once said that "struggle is everything". MARX said that struggle is not everything. Achievement is more important. Some of these benefits are only temporary. The reason the Communist Party leads a struggle is to organize, consolidate and accumulate strength to capture political power. These struggles are to gain temporary benefits and advance consciousness for the ultimate goal. When we led strikes and won them, but broke up our organization, we considered these failures. Struggles take place in many forms. There is no principle that wherever a Communist Party organization exists, there must be a strike. Sometimes when we have to convince workers not to strike, this is also a victory. This is where we have differences with LA SALLE. Sometimes a strike is not victorious, but the struggle educates the workers and lays the ground for their future struggle and their victory. The day-to-day struggles are all for training the workers and people's army. They are not aims in themselves.

Then LIU said, We look upon demonstrations in the same way. If the masses demand demonstrations, we will hold them to educate the people, broaden the ranks and strengthen the organization. If we will accomplish this or if it will help us, we will hold such a demonstration. If there is no urgent demand from the masses but only a few Communist Party members want such a demonstration, would not this demonstration be a failure? Not to hold a demonstration or strike depends not upon sentiment, but rather where the strength lies. It must be decided by objective conditions. When the boss is ready to close down a shop and you conduct a strike, you play into his hands. Everything depends on whether we can enlarge our strength. In this way, the Communist Party can organize great mass struggles, and can mobilize them in an open way. But the Communist Party organization is small, under these circumstances, in proportion to the masses. If there are more masses organized, the proportion of Communists can be even smaller. On the other hand, if you have only a few activists among the masses and the masses are not in motion, a proportionately bigger Communist Party may lead to failure. When the Communist Party educates the masses, keep in mind the level of understanding.

Discussions

During the discussions which followed the remarks of

LIU Ning-yi, those present would relate some of their own experiences. The Chinese are bolder in talking about their own activities than the Russians are.

They stated that they had infiltrated and penetrated the Kuomintang Government, as well as every organization over which the Kuomintang had control, including the military. They said that before the "liberation", practically every General in the National Army had a Communist as his executive officer. They said they knew every move of the Kuomintang and they were in a strategic position to determine the outcome of any struggle which would take place.

They made claims that they practically controlled the entire Kuomintang trade union apparatus, both in the top and in the lower echelons. The Communists were not always the leaders in the trade unions. They would win over some of the trade union leaders. Other trade union leaders did not know until the time of the "liberation" that people working directly under them were Communists. The Communists would get into the trade union leadership in one way or another and then behave like non-Communists.

All present cited examples of their experiences in the underground. YU Chi-ying worked with religious organizations. While the Americans were in China during World War II, the Chinese Communists worked as part of the liaison group and as loyal Kuomintang representatives in the various institutions which were established by the United States.

COMMENTS

The Chinese have developed the art of infiltration to the highest degree. They really bragged about infiltration. We should study their underground experiences and benefit from them not only in regard to the Communist Party - USA, but also as an illustration of how Communist Parties work everywhere. The Chinese experiences are a master plan.

Since they have developed the art of infiltration, they were always boasting about the influence they had in Formosa. They said that they are not worried about the Formosan Army.

I am convinced that since they have developed this art of secrecy and infiltration, that they have hundreds of thousands of secret Chinese Communists throughout Asia. There are many millions of overseas Chinese. I am sure that they do not permit the Chinese Communists overseas to expose themselves. On the contrary, they are probably working hard so that these Communists will obtain the most influential positions and the most strategic posts in governments, in labor organizations, and in other organizations which may be of some use to them.

In regard to the Communist Party - USA, the Chinese have read the Resolution of the 16th National Convention, which states that sectarianism is the main danger and that the Communist Party - USA is separated from the masses. They said that if the Communist Party - USA has a long-term view, it might once again develop its connections with the masses while, at the same time, protecting the Party organization. The emphasis was on: (1) A correct political line; (2) A distinction between the strategic aim and the tactical aim; and (3) The carrying on of mass work.

In regard to the illegal Party, it must be secret. If there is an illegal and a legal organization, one has to be totally separated from the other. In mass work, the purpose is to gain strength and to lead only those struggles which will win support for the Party among whatever strategic section of the population the Party is trying to win over. The Party should use every possible method in order to get this strength. It should keep in mind that it is saving strength and forces for the realization of the strategic aim. The Party should not expose its members or the organization as long as it can possibly avoid it. Party leaders should not listen to radical phrases, such as raising high the banner of struggle. Struggle is not an end in itself. A more important end is to gain the confidence of the workers. Educate them so they will have confidence in the Party. Then, when the objective situation is ripe, the Party may have the kind of struggle which would lead to the taking over of the Government apparatus.

EXCERPTS FROM A DOCUMENT BY LIU SHAO-CHI

In preparation for the meetings with LIU Ning-yi, I was furnished with a document by LIU Shao-chi. This document was in the form of a brochure. The material was mimeographed and marked "Confidential". The brochure contained two reports by LIU Shao-chi dealing with mistakes in the open and underground work of the Communist Party of China. The leadership of the Communist Party of China considers this to be their most official and authentic summary of the period of their underground work. I asked for and received permission to copy a few paragraphs. The following paragraphs I considered to be the most pertinent and important in regard to this particular subject:

"Distinction between, and Mutual Changes of, Open and Secret Work

"During a given historical period, the strategic task of the Party and revolutionary class remains unchanged, while tactics may change frequently, that is to say, the concrete form and paths which the Party takes for the fulfillment of the strategic task change frequently in correspondence with different internal and external circumstances and conditions in which the Party and revolutionary class find themselves in different periods and places.

"This explains the complexity and changeability of the forms of struggle, work and organization, which the Party and revolutionary class adopt in different period and places for the achievement of a given strategic aim. The Party and revolutionary class are required to adopt such forms of activities as are 'suitable to occasion and place,' to have the greatest possible flexibility, and to oppose rigidity and formula-ism.

"Open and secret work are two forms of Party work -- two forms of the same thing. In deciding our form of work, whether open or secret, it is necessary that we should make a concrete analysis of the internal and external circumstances and conditions at a given time and place. Only thus can we distinguish what should, and can, be conducted openly from what should, and must, be done secretly.

"Generally (only generally) speaking, whether the activities of the Party and revolutionary class are conducted in a legal or illegal way is the standard and yardstick determining their form of work, whether open or secret. That is to say, legal activities generally can be conducted openly, while illegal activities cannot be conducted openly and must be carried out secretly. (It should be noted that both written and unwritten laws are implied here.)

"When we have truly understood the internal and external circumstances of the Party and revolutionary class at a given time and place and familiarized ourselves with the laws of the rulers, we will then be able to decide which provisions in the laws can be utilized for the activities of the Party and revolutionary class, what forms of work, organization, and struggle can be conducted openly, and what cannot be conducted openly but must be done secretly -- in other words, what activities are allowed by laws of the rulers and can be conducted legally and what are not allowed and must be conducted illegally.

"The legal and illegal scope of the activities of the oppressed revolutionary class and its Party is not unchangeable either.

"This is because:

"1. The laws of the rulers being made for the purpose of oppressing and fettering the ruled and not the rulers themselves, the rulers can, in accordance with their needs and will, promulgate, abrogate, or change certain laws at any time.

"2. The scope of legal activities of the Party and the masses may expand or contract in accordance with the change of the fighting strength of the oppressed class, the relative strength between the contending sides, and the inter-relation of various classes in society.

"Generally speaking, the legal scope contracts when the revolutionary masses are weak in fighting strength and suffering setbacks; it expands when the revolutionary forces are strong and advancing. The Party and revolutionary class, therefore, must always pay attention to winning legal status and expanding the possibilities for carrying on certain activities legally whenever possible.

"With the rulers, however, the stronger and more threatening to their interests and existence the revolutionary forces become, the more they restrict and oppress the revolution (e.g., the present trend of fascism is by no means a sign of the strength of the bourgeoisie.)

"Owing to the changes of the enemies situation and our own and the advance or retreat of the Party and revolutionary class, the scope of legal activities of the Party and masses often undergo sudden changes, giving rise to mutual replacement of open and secret work. Certain or all spheres of the Party's activities often abruptly emerge from the underground into the open or go from the open into the underground.

"Mutual changes also often take place in individual legal and illegal struggles of the masses. The masses, who in the beginning adopt the legal form of struggle, often shift to the illegal form in the course of struggle. On the other hand, illegal struggle of the masses can also force the rulers to recognize the legality of such form of struggle.

"Generally speaking, the activities of the Party and revolutionary class emerge from the underground into the open when the situation is favourable, and go from the open into the underground when the situation is difficult. To emerge from the underground into the open is easy; to go from the open into the underground is difficult.

"The Party should appraise the general trend of the class struggle, the new tasks which it may put forward, and the changes which may take place in the situation in the immediate future. It should go a step further to appraise which part of the activities of the Party and revolutionary class will be made open and which part will go underground and to make preparation and arrangement beforehand, so that such mutual changes of open and secret work will be effected with preparedness and in an organized way. This is of great importance to the work of the Party. By so doing, missing of opportunity, panic, and losses either in work, or of organization, or even of lives can be avoided or minimized.

"How An Illegal Party Should Utilize Legal Possibilities:

"The utilization of the objectively existing legal possibilities by an illegal party in conducting the various aspects of its work is precisely the open work referred to here. In the period of reaction, the Party does not have legal status, nor do the Party members. But individual members, so long as they have not exposed themselves, can still participate in all sorts of legal activities. If we can fully and properly utilize all legal possibilities for individual Party members to participate in all sorts of open and semi-open social activities, then there are objectively many such legal possibilities that can be utilized by us even though the Party is completely underground.

"In times like this, the Party and its organizations are strictly secret, but most of the Party members can still participate in all sorts of open social and political activities according to their respective possibilities. In this way the Party can, through these Party members engaging in open work, penetrate deep into all aspects of social activities, maintain connections with comparatively broad masses, and capture different open and legal social organizations, institutions, and publications.

"This is extremely important to a secret party, because:

"1. Every such organization, institution, and publication can become an important stronghold and fortress of the Party among the masses;

"2. Only in this way can the Party maintain connections with comparatively broad masses and educate them; and

"3. Only by such means can it better preserve and consolidate its secret organizations and continuously build up auxiliary organizations among the masses.

"Thus it will be impossible for the reactionary forces to put the illegal political party of the revolutionary workers out of existence. Only those secret parties that shut themselves up completely in attics are the easiest for the enemy to destroy.

"To utilize legal possibilities is principally to assign Party members to join all legal social organizations and institutions, no matter how these organizations and institutions are controlled by the reactionaries. At the same time it is also necessary to utilize legal possibilities to set up all sorts of legal 'grey' social organizations and institutions, adopt legal form of work to conduct our activities to unite the masses, to educate them, and within legal bounds to support their interest and direct their actions.

"Comrades working in legal organizations and institutions must patiently and persistently preserve their legal exterior; they must by no means reveal any relation they have with the Party. They must, moreover, try every possible means to capture these organizations and institutions and to preserve as long as necessary the legal status of these organizations and institutions. Therefore, comrades engaging in open work must observe the following:

"1. They must join these legal organizations and institutions through proper procedures.

"2. They must assume proper social standing and exterior, to which their manner of work, attitude, language, style, attire, private life, etc. must conform. To the extent of not hampering the practical interests of the Party and the revolution, it is best for them to appear as ordinary and common as possible.

"3. They must adopt open and legal forms that best suit the environment to conduct their work, to direct the struggles of the masses, and to carry out the directives given them by the Party organization. They should not go beyond the bounds of legality to raise, for example, illegal demands and slogans, to distribute illegal propaganda literature, etc. They must not copy the procedure of work adopted inside the Party.

"4. They must be able to utilize the contradictions between the different cliques of reactionary forces for attaining their ends, to oppose, by proper and legal means, the reactionary leaders of these organizations and institutions, and at the same time to keep up a show of friendship with them.

"5. They must adhere honestly to the original tasks of these organizations and institutions (provided such tasks do not fundamentally hamper the practical interest of the revolutions) and try their best to preserve the legal status of these organizations.

"6. They must maintain necessary connections with the secret Party organizations and submit to the guidance and supervision of the Party, only that this must be realized by particularly skillful secret means. Generally they must not simultaneously take charge of any work in the secret organizations; their relation with the Party must be known to the smallest possible number of persons; and their connections with the Party must be minimized to what is necessary.

"Utilization of legality in this way enables our Party members and Party organizations to hide themselves as much as possible among the masses and all sorts of organizations and institutions, to carry out, through legal means, the various aspects of Party work, and within the limits permitted by the situation to cover up at the same time the secret organizations that are carrying on their work. Such work as can be conducted through utilization of legal possibilities should be expanded as much as possible in scope; it should be carried out in as complete a legal and open way as possible (of course semi-legal possibilities should also be utilized.) If the Party has more legal possibilities to utilize in carrying on its various branches of work, its secret branches of work can be reduced and contracted to the minimum necessary extent; the organs, personnel, and expenses for the secret work can be reduced and contracted; and the organs of secret work can be more easily set up.

"Only by expanding the scope of open work can we reduce the scope of secret work; conversely, if the former is reduced, the latter will inevitably expand; and this, as far as a secret party is concerned, will be greatly convenient for the enemies and spies.

"The open and legal organizations and institutions which our Party members have joined and in which they work, have their original system of organization and different offices. In accordance with the different offices held by our Party members, there should be a coordination between comrades in the upper and lower strata, a coordination between the legal struggle of the upper stratum, and the illegal struggle of the lower stratum. Generally speaking, comrades in the upper stratum who take charge of open work should screen and assist comrades in the lower stratum who conduct secret work, while comrades conducting secret work in the lower stratum should unite and mobilize the masses to support and aid the responsible comrades in the upper stratum (in countries where there are parliaments, there is coordination between struggles within and without parliament.)

"Such a coordination is attained through the secret connections and organizations of the Party. At the same time, such connections should not go beyond the bounds permitted by the circumstances prevailing at the given time and place and should be effected by a very skillful method. Should they go beyond such bounds, the offices held by certain comrades, and even the very existence of these organizations and institutions will be affected.

"The Laws Governing Secret Work

"When the Party is illegal, all its members stay underground and secretly connect themselves with the leading organs of the Party. But among the Party members, apart from those who have joined open and legal organizations and institutions and those working among the masses, there must be a section to take charge exclusively of the secret work of the Party, to organize secret bodies, and to set up secret organizations (such as publication of secret papers, communication and leading organs of the Party.)

"Such secret work of the Party must be carried on by specialists (chiefly professional revolutionaries) and should not in general be simultaneously undertaken by those engaging in open work. Secret form of work inside the Party is entirely different from the open form of work mentioned above. The secret form of work inside the Party must never be adopted in open masswork. Underground workers should, as a rule, not reveal their identities before the masses nor should they directly direct the struggle of the masses. They should hide themselves persistently in hard work.

"It is extremely important that both in personnel and form of work, secret work and open work be clearly distinguished from each other and combined with each other in a given form. It is very dangerous for an underground party to have the one overlap the other or confused with the other either in personnel or in procedure.

"of work, for this will undermine not only the secret work and the Party organs but also the open work and open organs.

"The rules governing the secret work of the Party, as well as the relations between secret organs and functionaries and the relation of these with the open organs and personnel should follow strictly certain regulations, and there should be strict discipline to ensure the execution of these regulations. Because of the grave existence of the enemies as well as the existence of spies inside the Party organizations, any negligence in the secret work may bring serious losses to the Party. Only by strict discipline can we ensure the full observance of all regulations and give proper certainty to secret work.

"In regard to the regulations of secret work, the following items should generally be included:

"1. Every Party member and cadre should know only what he must know and not what is possible for him to know. It is impermissible to carelessly reveal the secrets of the Party to comrades unconcerned or to casually pry into the secrets of the Party.

"2. There must be detailed regulations governing the relations of each and every Party organization (or member) with its higher or lower organ (or with other members.) Apart from what has been stipulated, no transversal relations are allowed.

"3. There must be technical stipulations of secret codes, designations, signs, times, et al.

"4. Excepting that which should according to the regulations, be transmitted, all matters discussed at meeting of the Party organizations at all levels must not be disclosed to anyone by those who attend the meetings.

"5. No names of persons or places and no figures should appear in written reports and transmissions. No membership record and cadre record should be kept. When it is necessary to jot down some notes, certain signs should be used.

"6. Generally there should not be any secret Party documents. In case any are necessary, they should be of such nature as will not reveal the concrete secret work of the Party and should be burned immediately after reading. In Party publications and propaganda literature, no secrets should be disclosed.

"7. Secret organizations must be small, compact, and efficient. Utmost caution should be taken against having large sized and motely organizations. Unnecessary acquaintance between comrades must be avoided.

"8. Every Party member should try his best to preserve his legal status, to keep his Party membership from being known by as few people as possible, and to keep his family and personal history from being unnecessarily known by other comrades.

"9. No general transmission should be made within the Party on concrete secret form of work.

"If open work is clearly distinguished from, and linked up according to strict regulations with, secret work; if the regulations of secret work are strictly carried out, and our vigilance is sharpened to the highest possible degree, then it will be difficult for the enemy spies to carry out their activities within the Party, and even if disruption should unfortunately occur in the Party, it would be only of a local nature and would not affect the whole Party.

"The aim of secret work is to preserve and consolidate the Party in the period of reaction, to elude the enemy's observation of, and attention to, the various spheres of our specific work, and to prepare for successful revolutionary offensives. Therefore, in secret work, utmost caution should be taken against 'revolutionary' phrase-mongering (oral or written) which is of no practical significance at all, for such phrase-mongering, devoid of real practical revolutionary significance, will only arouse the vigilance of the reactionary forces, sharpen their attention, and undermine the secret work. We must never identify such phrase-mongering devoid of content and practical significance with propaganda work of the Party which is necessary at all times for the dissemination of the political stand of the Party. The former must be combatted, while the latter is entirely necessary within the bounds of not undermining the specific secret work of the Party.

"Any secret Party organization, in giving guidance to the comrades engaging in open work, should clearly appraise their position and difficulties; it should give them such tasks as they can shoulder and accomplish and ask them to adopt such forms as are feasible; it should not give them such tasks, or ask them to adopt such forms, as are not permitted by the circumstances, for these comrades are confronted with a great difficulty, which consists in the contradiction between the illegal content and legal form and in the indispensable connection between their open status and the secret Party organizations. Therefore, there must be a limit to the scope of legal form within which they can fulfill the tasks assigned them by the illegal Party. It is not possible for them to perform and accomplish such tasks as are beyond the bounds of legal form.

"The Party that is completely underground should shift the center of gravity of its work to the secret Party branches in factories, workshops, offices, and rural areas. It is necessary to try every possible means to place in these Party branches comrades with the ability to guide, and to reduce as much as possible their dependence on the guidance of the secret higher leading bodies. In this way it will be easier to fulfill the task of preserving and consolidating the Party and to develop properly the Party work."

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

DATE: August 7, 195

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

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b7C

Utmost care must be utilized in handling the following information in order to protect the identity of the informants.

CG 5824-S* orally furnished the information on the following pages to SA JOHN E. KEATING and stenographer [redacted] during the period between July 23 and August 1, 1958. This fourth letter contains details of that part of the Solo operation dealing with the contact with JOHN and MAE WILLIAMSON in London, England.

2 - Bureau (REGISTERED)
1 - New York (REGISTERED)
100-134637 (#7-5)
1 - Chicago
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(4)

REC- 67

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1 cc retained
2-1243 WS

W.C. ~~Dorothea~~ Conyers
Bird

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DATE 4-4-00 BY SP4 BJA-MCB
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REC- 67 100-428091-76

23 AUG 15 ~~11~~ 1958

SUBV. CONTROL

airtel to NY
2 - L.A.
2 - N.H.
2 - Newark
2 - CG
1 - Paris
1 - Ottawa
1 - London

SEP 23 1958
9-22-58 : egs

August 6, 1958

I. MEMBERS OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF GREAT BRITAIN (CPGB) IN MOSCOW, RUSSIA

A number of leading members of the CPGB were in Moscow for a vacation during the time I was there. The Russi housed them in summer homes in the woods and suburbs outside of Moscow. These places are surrounded by wooden fences. Guards are at the door. You have to have identification of some kind or a pass to enter. Militia men patrol the area on foot. You would probably find a policeman each one half bloc in that area. The only persons who can get in are those who show an identification from the Central Committee of the CPSU or who are in an auto belonging to the Central Committee.

[redacted] wife of [redacted] was there. [redacted] (phonetic), a member of the Political Bureau o the CPGB, was also there. I talked to him at a dachi (summer cottage) outside of Moscow. ALEXAI ANDREOVICH GRENCHENCO (phonetic) of the International Department of the CCCPSU told me it was inadvisable that anyone else see me. [redacted] carried a message from me to JOHNNY WILLIAMSON that [redacted] would meet him in the Hotel Picadilly in London, England between July 14 and July 17, 1958. Of course, this message was delivered with the approval of the Central Committee of the CPSU. The message also stated that two autographed copies of PAUL ROBESON's book, "Here I Stand" had arrived in Moscow and that one copy was given to NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV. WILLIAMSON did not know who "[redacted]" was when this message was delivered t him.

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II. REASON FOR THE MEETING WITH JOHN WILLIAMSON

B. APPRUA. 1903

A new Communist international magazine will be published in Prague, Czechoslovakia starting on or about September 1, 1958. It is to be called "For Peace and Democrac Actually, it is more than a magazine. It is going to be a sor of Cominform in disguise. Most of the Communist Parties are sending leading people to Prague so that they can hold international conferences. They will place on the agenda of these conferences a particular country depending upon the situation at different times. For example, if there is a certain situation existing in the United States they will have on the

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agenda a report from somebody representing the United States on the magazine. This spokesman would speak officially for the CP of the United States. Actually, it is an international Communist organization whose representatives on the magazine will have sort of potentiary powers for their respective Communist Parties.

This is not a secret. It was mentioned many times by almost everyone I talked with both in Russia and in China. KORIANOV (phonetic) is in the International Department of the CCCPSU and is now in charge of the Russian delegation in Prague for the magazine called "For Peace and Democracy".

[redacted] son of [redacted] is also a member of the Russian delegation to the magazine. Through [redacted] KORIANOV requested to write articles for the magazine but I refused. I discr this with NICOLAI DIMITROVITCH (phonetic), head of the North South American Section of the International Department of the and repeated my refusal to him. I told him that the CP, USA had not issued any instructions in this regard. I stated that I thought that any articles should first appear in the press of the CP, USA.

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saw JOHN WILLIAMSON on July 17 and 18, 1958, and , MARY WILLIAMSON, on July 19, 1958. WILLIAMSON was surprised to but as soon as he found out who I was he prepared no on things he wanted to discuss with me.

I ha onl e purpose in seeing WILLIAMSON. My task was to ask h n behalf of EUGENE DENNIS, whether he wou accept anappointment to serve as the CP, USA representative in C oslovakia on the new magazine, "For Peace and Democ

III. REACTION OF WILLIAMSON TO THE PROPOSAL THAT HE BE THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE CP, USA ON THE MAGAZINE, "FOR PEACE AND DEMOCRACY"

JOHN WILLIAMSON is a paid employee of the CPGB. He is the assistant National Organization Secretary. The National Organization Secretary is a man named LAUGHLIN (phonetic). LAUGHLIN is very jealous of his position so WILLIAMSON has to be careful about what he does. He travels to various areas in England to check up on organization and to make reports.

WILLIAMSON is not a member of the National Executive Committee of the CPGB which is comparable to the National Committee of the CP, USA. Although WILLIAMSON is allowed to take the floor at meetings of the National Executive Committee of the CPGB, he rarely speaks and when he does speak, it is never on a controversial subject. WILLIAMSON is 55 years of age. He is afraid that he may not have time enough to strike roots so that he will be elected to national leadership in Great Britain. He blames EUGENE DENNIS and WILLIAM Z. FOSTER for not putting some pressure on HARRY POLLITT (Chairman) and JOHN GOLAN (General Secretary) of the CPGB. He thinks that POLLITT and GOLAN would have listened to DENNIS and FOSTER and might have elected him to the National Executive Committee of the CPGB.

The CPGB has had two conventions since WILLIAMSON has been in England. One of these was an emergency convention. At the last convention WILLIAMSON's name was put forth on the basis of nominations which came in from lower organizations. When WILLIAMSON learned this he asked that his name be withdrawn because he calculated that he would never be elected. He felt that it was better to withdraw than to suffer defeat. He said that CLAUDIA JONES ran for the NEC and was defeated badly--so badly that it was beyond description. He said that they do not care about Negroes in the CPGB. In fact he had difficulties with them. He said they were practically white chauvinists in their dealings with Negroes until he convinced them that Negroes are sensitive.

On the second day that I saw WILLIAMSON he said that he had thought of DENNIS' suggestion that he represent the CP,USA on the new Communist international magazine and he had decided not to accept DENNIS' proposition. He said that he would be willing to go to Prague or Moscow for a month or six weeks, if necessary, and if he receives an official mandate from DENNIS. He would also want DENNIS to take it up with the CPGB. He said that if he left Great Britain at the present time for a year or so, and that is what this job would require, then he would be in a worse position when he returned than he is now because there would be no possibility for him to ever hope to getinto the leadership of the CPGB. He said that if the CP, USA would make him a member of the NC then he might go. He asked me in all seriousness to take up this matter with the leadership of the CP, USA. However, if the CP, USA starts a campaign for the return of the exiles, and if he gets a mandate from the CP, USA, then he would go to Prague for a short period of time. He would still want to be asked officially by the CP, USA and released by the CPGB.

IV. PERSONAL DATA CONCERNING JOHN WILLIAMSON AND HIS FAMILY

JOHN WILLIAMSON is a very unhappy man and his wife is [redacted]. He told me that MAE is [redacted]

[redacted]

JOHN WILLIAMSON had many complaints. He had a real housing problem. He lived with the [redacted]. The [redacted]s were in the United States and were deported. The WILLIAMSONs lived with them for the first eight months they were in England. The two families lived in a three and one half room house. By the time the eight months had elapsed they were quarreling and were enemies. WILLIAMSON stated that the housing problem is very difficult in Britain. Finally the CPGB helped him to get a place. He said that they did not tell him but he knows that at least one thousand pounds came from Moscow for that purpose. The CPGB put up another five hundred pounds. I believe that these are the figures. In any case, the bulk of the help came from Moscow and the British Party added to it.

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They have a ninety-nine year lease since you cannot buy a house in England. Payment is by week since employment is too unsteady to pay a mortgage or rent on a monthly basis. Another British Communist lives in part of the house so that WILLIAMSON would not become a landlord. They share the rent. This British comrade works for the "London Daily Worker". I do not know his identity. WILLIAMSON told me that he does not have a telephone but the comrade who works for the "London Daily Worker" has a telephone. The number is For 6449. WILLIAMSON said that they have worked out a signal whereby they will call him if he has a phone call.

WILLIAMSON said that the heating system is no good and his wife [redacted] A big expense in Britain is food and fuel. Most of the fuel is wasted because houses are heated by open fire places.

WILLIAMSON's big complaint was that it is difficult to strike roots in the British Communist Party. He said there is no social life among the Party people. To this day he has not been invited to the home of any member of the NEC of the

B. SUMMARY OF PERSONAL DATA

All of the above is related to the question of whether WILLIAMSON goes to Prague as a representative of the CP, USA on the magazine "For Peace and Democracy". WILLIAMSON feels that he cannot leave his family for a year or two. He also feels that he cannot move them around again with the change of schools, etc. This is a factor in his decision not to accept the proposal of DENNIS. He insists that the CP, USA carry on a campaign for his return to the United States. He said he had considered going to Canada and had talked this over with TIM BUCK. However, they arrived at the conclusion that he would get no further in the leadership of the Labor Progressive Party, the CP of Canada, than in the CPGB. Therefore, he is not willing to go to Canada.

V. INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITY OF JOHN WILLIAMSON

In addition to the work he carries on for the CPGB, and WILLIAMSON is very important in the CPGB even though he is not a member of the NEC, WILLIAMSON is actually an international figure in himself. I learned while in Moscow that WILLIAMSON is pretty much in touch with the American situation and when I saw him I verified the fact that he is pretty much up on things. He hasaa pipeline for the supply of certain information and documents from the CP, USA to Moscow, Russia and even to Peking, China. He told me that someone from the Chinese Embassy in London calls him at least a couple of times a year and they spend many hours discussing things. He relays CP, USA information and documents directly to Peking, China.

WILLIAMSON writes an article at least once a week. Some of these articles have appeared in "The Worker". He stated, however, that "The Worker" publishes only about one article out of every six he writes. He showed me copies of his articles which have appeared in the Chinese Press and Communist papers in Europe more frequently than in the press of the CP, USA.

WILLIAMSON said that he visited the Soviet Union at the time of the 20th Congress of the CPSU and the Russians pumped him dry. He said that he has received invitations to return to Moscow but has not been there since the 20th Congress.

He said that unless DENNIS gives him an official mandate he is not going to return to Moscow. He could go there as an individual but would have absolutely no power and might not engage in any official discussions.

WILLIAMSON stated that when he was in Moscow during the 20th Congress he defended EUGENE DENNIS and placed him in the leadership of the CP, USA. He said he raised some problems in regard to the rigidity of WILLIAM Z. FOSTER. u.s He raised the same problems that I did in Russia. He played a role in Russia similar to the one that I played and he too was worried that FOSTER might go to Russia.

It should be pointed out that for our purposes it would be well to keep FOSTER in the United States.

WILLIAMSON said that he did not see any of the leaders of the CPSU during the 20th Congress except for a brief conversation with MIKHAIL SUSLOV. ALEXAI GRENCHENCO was with him. He said that he does not like NICOLAI DIMITROVITCH. He said that they proposed that he move to Moscow and work from there but he had declined this offer. They gave him a vacation on the Black Sea while he was in Russia.

WILLIAMSON said that at the time he was in Moscow, IRVING POTASH was with him. Further, POTASH used to keep in touch with him no matter what part of Europe he was in, such as Moscow, Prague, and Warsaw. WILLIAMSON stated that he knew nothing about the details of the arrest of POTASH in the United States except the fact that POTASH was arrested. He asked me why POTASH was picked up in such a remote area. I told him that I heard of the arrest on the radio and in the newspapers. WILLIAMSON said that an agent of the FBI, who knew POTASH from his Smith Act trial, had arrested POTASH.

A. ACTIVITIES OF WILLIAMSON IN REGARD TO THE CP, USA

JOHN WILLIAMSON is a sort of clearing house for everything connected with American problems and individuals who originated in the United States. He is in touch with dozens of people in the United States who write him personal letters. In fact, he knew more about some people in the CP, USA than I did. He receives letters from all over the United States. People take up various problems with him. In addition to this EUGENE DENNIS has been in touch with him. He showed me two letters he had received from DENNIS, including one letter which gave him a summary of the last meeting of the NC, CP, USA. In another letter, DENNIS indicated that there was friction between BEN DAVIS and WILLIAM WEINSTONE and that there is a new letter to the Party by FOSTER. WILLIAMSON said that he was one of the closest people to GENE DENNIS. He said that somehow there has to be some united leadership in the CP, USA or it would go down the drain. He mentioned the weaknesses of DENNIS but said that despite these weaknesses DENNIS is the only person who can lead the CP, USA at this time.

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WILLIAMSON asked me whether there was still friction between GUS HALL and EUGENE DENNIS. I told him that DENNIS said they reserved a place on the NEC of the CP, USA for GUS HALL but that his conditional parole is not concluded yet because of the decision in the GIL GREEN - HENRY WINSTON case. I said that I did not know that there had been any friction between GUS HALL and EUGENE DENNIS. It is possible that any such friction started when GUS HALL was the acting secretary in the CP, USA.

In addition to the letters, WILLIAMSON also receives documents and resolutions of the CP, USA. On the basis of these communications he sends his own interpretations to other places and other Parties. All of this is overtime since he is really supposed to be busy with problems of the CPGB.

We concluded, after talking with JOHN WILLIAMSON a number of times, that he is really the center in Europe for the CP, USA. While DENNIS did not write too much to him, he wrote enough so that WILLIAMSON is able to speak with authority in regard to the activities of the CP, USA. Despite all dissatisfaction he will stick to American affairs because it gives him prestige on a world-wide scale and he hopes that it will help him to achieve leadership in the CPGB.

All Communist Parties which cannot communicate directly with the CP, USA write to WILLIAMSON and ask him to interpret certain events, write articles, order literature, etc., depending upon their demands. He is a glutton for work and he undertakes many things. He is quite ambitious and this is why he has become the American expert in the CPGB. Every Communist Party on the Continent writes to WILLIAMSON asking him to interpret American events.

B. CONTACTS OF WILLIAMSON WITH FORMER RESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES

In addition to his other contacts, WILLIAMSON has communicated with all of the other exiles in Czechoslovakia, Poland, Germany, etc.

1. [redacted]

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WILLIAMSON said that [redacted] who married [redacted] (phonetic) and who was deported from New Jersey to Denmark, is no longer living in Denmark. He is presently living in Mexico. [redacted]

2. [redacted]

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In discussing [redacted] WILLIAMSON said that the Russians were surprised when the CP, USA leadership in exile did not come to Moscow. WILLIAMSON did not know that [redacted] had deserted the CP until I gave him this information. He said that he only knew that [redacted] had lined up with the Right Wing. He commented that he bets that the Russians are tearing out their hair because [redacted] quit the CP.

WILLIAMSON said that [redacted] was the dealer in money for the CP, USA in London. He said that [redacted] worked underground "here and there" until he returned to the United States. WILLIAMSON said that he thinks that GUS HALL had something to do with the original arrangement for [redacted] to travel but he is not sure since he was in jail at the time. WILLIAMSON then remarked that GUS HALL used to place large demands on the Russians for funds.

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WILLIAMSON asked me if I had seen [redacted] wife of [redacted] or had heard about her. I said that I had heard about her and had read a letter she had sent to someone and that she is stuck in Warsaw, Poland. WILLIAMSON said that [redacted] has not seen [redacted] in all these years. According to WILLIAMSON, [redacted] wanted to see his wife while he was in Moscow. The Russians would not let him see her. Then to convince [redacted] that his wife and children were alive, the Russians flew [redacted] and the children to Moscow from Warsaw on one occasion. The Russians made her walk in a certain square on a street and they let [redacted] look out the window to see his family. However, [redacted] never actually met. While [redacted] used to make trips to Warsaw, Poland, he was never permitted to make contact with her.

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I saw a letter that [redacted] had sent to MANJA REISS in Peking, China. It was full of despair. She is half starving. She has lost her job. In order to support her two children she sometimes receives a few dollars from the United States. She is also giving lessons in English so that she can pick up some extra money. She has no steady job. She went to the American Embassy in Warsaw and was told that if she talks they would let her return to the United States. She said that since she cannot do that she might as well die in Warsaw.

By way of comment it might be well for the United States Government to consider giving a passport to [redacted] but not as a condition precedent to talking since she certainly would not talk in Warsaw. Obviously [redacted] has deserted her because he has never made any effort to get her out of Europe. JOHN WILLIAMSON believes that it is quite possible that [redacted] does not care whether she returns to the United States. Her entire family is out of the CP, USA, including [redacted] She must have volumes of information. JOHN WILLIAMSON said that [redacted] was with [redacted] in regard to the preparations for a CP, USA leadership exile in Moscow. She will not talk while in Warsaw.

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3. [redacted] (phonetic)

JOHN WILLIAMSO[illegible] spoke about [redacted] [redacted] [illegible]cently had an ar[illegible] the "Daily Worker". He was once the [redacted] [illegible] Peoples World". He went to Germ[illegible] do not [illegible] ther he was deported or exiled or left [illegible]lly. [illegible] had some trouble with the CP of Eastern Germany [illegible] y asked JOHN WILLIAMSON about him and WILLIAMSON got in [illegible]ch with the United States. While [redacted] was never a very [illegible]e elemen[illegible] [illegible]AMSON said he finally convinced the East [illegible]er [illegible] is alright and that his articles are [illegible]ight [illegible]LIA[illegible] [illegible]sked me to check on him to see if there is an[illegible] who kn[illegible] anything about him.

4. ABE CHAPMAN

[illegible]AMSON told me about ABE CHAPMAN, who was living with h[illegible] [illegible]ildren in Czechoslovakia. He took out Czechos[illegible] [illegible]itizenship and is now calling himself ABE CHAKOS. He [illegible] along alright in Czechoslovakia but even he asked for a leave of absence to work on the "Peking Review" in China.

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5. DORA LIPSCHITZ

WILLIAMSON said that DORA LIPSCHITZ has one of the most important jobs. She is in charge of the entire radio propaganda department dealing with all foreign languages in Warsaw, Poland. She has no family in the United States but is also unhappy and dissatisfied. She became tense and other comrades couldn't get along with her. WILLIAMSON thought that she was the best example of a person being able to accommodate to conditions but she did not.

6. GEORGE SISKIND

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GEORGE SISKIND is in Warsaw, Poland. WILLIAMSON said that he is in bad shape and that he is unhappy. He asked to go to China.

7. [redacted]

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WILLIAMSON said that [redacted] has a very important job. He is with the [redacted] [redacted] in Warsaw, Poland. He is also unhappy and dissatisfied. He has gained a lot of weight and now weighs about 250 pounds.

8. HARRY YARRIS

FOREIGN

HARRY YARRIS is very unhappy, but his wife recently visited the United States.

It is most likely that the wife of YARRIS would contact [redacted] the sister of [redacted]

9. [redacted]

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WILLIAMSON said that [redacted], who was on a very important mission in India, has returned to Hungary.

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10. J. PETERS

J. PETERS, who used to work underground collecting naturalization papers, birth certificates, passports, etc., in the United States for the CP, USA, is presently in Hungary. WILLIAMSON said that PETERS got through the purge and the counter-revolution alright and is in good graces. PETERS' wife recently visited WILLIAMSON in London.

11. [redacted] - Correct name is [redacted]

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WILLIAMSON said that he wants me to look into the question of [redacted] (phonetic). She was an American Communist. About two years ago the ultra-Left group in the CP, USA decided that she had better get out of the United States. Perhaps she was involved in some investigation in the United States possibly connected with the Greek Civil War. Somebody tried to get information and she got scared. She went to JIM FORD and AL LANNON and they advised her to flee. She fled to London.

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CLAUDIA JONES prepared Party charges against her and said she is possibly an enemy agent. CLAUDIA JONES said that she did not believe [redacted]s story about being involved in the Greek CP situation. JONES stated that the CPGB ought to look into this.

Through CLAUDIA JONES and the CPGB they contacted the Greek CP and the Greek CP cleared her and said that the story was true and that she was involved in some kind of business with Greek Communists.

JOHN WILLIAMSON talked to her and advised her to go back to the United States and told her that she was just creating problems. She is in the United States now. WILLIAMSON wants me to look into this and find out why permission was given for her to leave the United States and who gave her permission after FORD and LANNON told her to flee. WILLIAMSON said that he thinks the CP, USA should have more details and he would like to know about her also.

12. IRVING POTASH

WILLIAMSON talked about IRVING POTASH and said that I should tell IRVING POTASH, when he gets out of jail, that the business POTASH set up in which he sent out various articles (small articles such as antiques) to sell on the European market is no good. WILLIAMSON said that he is sick and tired of bothering with it. It dosen't pay and it is not worthwhile.

13. The [redacted]s [redacted]

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WILLIAMSON said that [redacted]'s wife is presently in the United States for a visit.

14. CLAUDIA JONES

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WILLIAMSON said that when CLAUDIA JONES came to England the CPGB recommended that she go to one of the People's Democracies and they specifically recommended Prague. She would not go. She said that she would wait around in England because somebody was supposed to come to England to marry her. Some guy did show up, stayed a few days and then left her.

CLAUDIA JONES then became ill and they had to go out and raise money to keep her in a hospital. She still would not leave England. Then she used the excuse that she could not get a passport, that the British refused to give her a passport. Finally she became ill again. Usually her illness would be accompanied by a mental breakdown.

Finally they got her to France on a permit visa and the French CP took her down to the Riviera or to Nice in the South of France for a couple of months. The French CP paid the bill. Then she returned to England.

WILLIAMSON said that once in a while CLAUDIA JONES cracks up. Her moral behavior is bad. She again made contact with some guy from the United States and lived with him for a while. Then the CPGB got a telephone call from a woman in the United States informing the Party to tell CLAUDIA to lay off her husband.

WILLIAMSON said that CLAUDIA lives extravagantly, eats steaks, etc., and the average wage of a Party functionary in Britain is that of a British worker. This added to the resentment among the people in the CPGB toward CLAUDIA. WILLIAMSON stated that CLAUDIA JONES is getting money from the United States. The last time she received money it was $50 from LYDIA MINOR, wife of ROBERT MINOR. She writes to others in the United States and receives money from them.

MRS

The CPGB got CLAUDIA JONES a job. For about eight or nine months she worked for a Chinese news agency in London. She was fired because she started to tell her boss, who is Chinese, what to do and started to fight with him. The Chinese complained that she did not do her share of the work, that she was always late, etc. CPGB conducted an investigation but had to concede that the Chinese were correct and that she was wrong.

WILLIAMSON said that she breaks down every time something like this happens. Then they have to put her in a hospital. He said that she belongs in a mental institution. He stated that he tries to keep away from her but he did invite her to participate in a meeting with PAUL ROBESON.

She now has a job but earns small wages. She is the Editor of a West Indian Federation magazine, a British monthly. She could not get along with the West Indians but legally she is in a very good position. They tried to remove her but they could not and she is still the editor of the magazine. She thinks that she may get a West Indian passport some day.

WILLIAMSON said that CLAUDIA JONES is a pain in the neck. She is always fighting. She is participating in the factional fight in the CP, USA. She is fighting [redacted] [redacted] because she is resentful of the fact that [redacted] was elected to the NC and not because [redacted] is an ultra-leftist. WILLIAMSON asked me to tell the CP, USA that CLAUDIA JONES is half crazy if not totally insane and that he is having his hands full with her. He said that he does not know who could influence her.

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C. CONTACTS WITH AMERICANS PASSING THROUGH GREAT BRITAIN

Hardly anything happens in England which is related to some American event or person that does not involve WILLIAMSON. In fact, they still have in existence as part of the CPGB what is called the American Commission. It was established when a number of Americans such as [redacted], the [redacted]s, CLAUDIA JONES, and WILLIAMSON went to England. The main purpose of the commission was to interpret for the CPGB and perhaps to supplement all campaigns undertaken by the CP, USA. WILLIAMSON said that as far as he is personally concerned he wishes that this commission would be abolished but that this commission is functioning.

WILLIAMSON said that many individuals who travel from the United States to Europe stop by in London. Usually there are some problems connected with travel. So every problem connected with the United States is thrown in his direction for some solution.

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1. PAUL ROBESON

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An example is PAUL ROBESON. WILLIAMSON said that it was he who drew up the plans dealing with how PAUL ROBESON would behave and act in Britain. There are two committees in Britain for ROBESON. One is a national committee which fought for ROBESON's right to travel. The other is a local committee.

WILLIAMSON said that he had a fight with [redacted] the [redacted] of the "National Guardian". When ROBESON received his permit to travel [redacted] and others tried to exclude Communists from activities in relation to ROBESON's activities in Great Britain. WILLIAMSON said that he reported this to HARRY POLLITT and JOHN GOLAN.

WILLIAMSON stated that he, POLLITT and GOLAN met with PAUL ROBESON when he arrived in Britain. The Soviet Embassy contacted ROBESON and extended him an invitation to come to Russia. He said he spent a lot of time with ROBESON working out plans for tours in Britain. He tried to convince ROBESON not to rush to the Soviet Union but ROBESON would not listen. He said that ROBESON was going directly to Russia. He is also going to visit Ghana and India and perhaps other countries. He is then returning to England to perform in some theaters. He has already appeared on television in England.

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WILLIAMSON complained about [redacted]. He said he thought [redacted] was making some concessions to some of the people in Great Britain who fought for ROBESON's permit to travel. WILLIAMSON said that [redacted] does a lot of writing for the Russian press, the press of other socialist countries, including the Chinese press. [redacted] gets paid for his articles while WILLIAMSON does not.

2. W. E. B. DU BOIS

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WILLIAMSON said that he is planning to meet with W. E. B. DU BOIS who is coming to England and is on his way to Moscow as a result of arrangements made for DU BOIS by WILLIAM L. PATTERSON.

In regard to DU BOIS, the Russians, through NICOLAI and ALEXAI asked me for recommendations for the Lenin Prize for Americans. They said they would like to offer it to some scientist or some well known person but they do not want the offer rejected. At this moment they would like to give the prize to EUGENE DENNIS or WILLIAM Z. FOSTER but they cannot. They might give it to PAUL ROBESON if it will not hurt anything. They now think they will give it to DU BOIS. It carries a large sum of money with it. I was asked to take this up with the CP, USA to see if the Party has any recommendations. They would prefer a non-Party person. The Russians said they wrote to a minister in the National Council of American Soviet Friendship in regard to the Lenin Prize but did not receive a reply. They assumed that he did not want to answer.

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3. [redacted] (phonetic)

WILLIAMSON said that [redacted], a [redacted] who is a relative of [redacted], went to Hungary. He had talked with WILLIAM L. PATTERSON and they are trying to arrive at some export business arrangement in Hungary. WILLIAMSON commented that PATTERSON has no business making such arrangements.

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It is possible that PATTERSON wants to get in on a business in order to obtain revenue for "The Worker".

D. OTHER CONTACTS OF WILLIAMSON

WILLIAMSON was expecting to see LESLIE MORRIS and BILL KASHTAN of the Labor Progressive Party of Canada. They went to the Congress of the CP of Bulgaria, the Congress of

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the CP of Eastern Germany, and the Congress of the CP of Czechoslovakia and they had a vacation in the Soviet Union. They were in Moscow while I was there. MORRIS RUSH of British Columbia, a member of the NC of the LPP, was also in Moscow while I was there. I did not see any of these people in Moscow. U.S.S.R. CAN

VI. MISCELLANEOUS

I gave WILLIAMSON a birds-eye view of my political discussions in Moscow.

A. WILLIAMSON'S COMPLAINTS CONCERNING THE CP, USA

WILLIAMSON complained that while CLAUDIA JONES receives air mail copies of "The Worker" he does not. He also wanted to know why he does not receive the books the CP, USA promised him. He said there is no money for such things in Britain. He also wanted to know why "The Worker" doesn't print more of his articles. He also stated that DENNIS [illegible] to communicate with [redacted] but [redacted] did [illegible] He also complained that my brother does not write [illegible] It is [illegible] that my brother was told not to keep in touch with WILLIAMSON after the arrest of IRVING POTASH. WILLIAMSON [illegible] requested a pair of shoes which can only be obtained in [illegible] certain place in the United States. U.S.

I relayed WILLIAMSON's complaints to EUGENE DENNIS. I [illegible] told DENNIS that WILLIAMSON rejected the proposition that [illegible] as a representative of the CP, USA to the new Commun[illegible]national magazine in Prague. DENNIS made no comment [illegible] d WILLIAMSON that DENNIS complained that sometimes WILLIAMSON writes to DENNIS about something that he should not write about. WILLIAMSON said that he has taken care of that and that he is no longer writing in the same way.

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B. ARRANGEMENTS FOR COMMUNICATION WITH WILLIAMSON

WILLIAMSON gave me the following confidential address:

[redacted]
[redacted] Drive
[redacted] London. ENG

I should use this address in case I want to write to him about something which should not go to his address and which should not show a direct connection with him. I told him I had a good address and gave it to him to use in the event he has some important information he wants to send to me. (This is a blind post office box in Chicago).

VII. COMMENTS CONCERNING JOHN WILLIAMSON

JOHN WILLIAMSON is in a very important strategic position. He is a dynamo of activity. He knows about everything and everybody. The only thing he lacks at the present time is an official credential so that he could act as a representative between the CP, USA and the CPSU. The Soviet Union is in contact with him. The Russians made the arrangements for me to see WILLIAMSON. They told me to tell WILLIAMSON to come to Moscow. ALEXAI talked with him when he was in Moscow during the 20th Congress of the CPSU. Both NICOLAI and ALEXAI said they would like to see WILLIAMSON come to Moscow with his family.

TANG Ming-chao, a member of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the CP of China, told me to give regards to WILLIAMSON and to tell WILLIAMSON to continue to send information, documents, books, etc., to China as he has been doing.

CHINA

So WILLIAMSON practically has a Center in Great Britain. As a result of all the contacts he has made in the United States, he is in a pretty good position. I gave him $50. We agreed to communicate with each other.

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Total Deleted Page(s) ~ 2
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Page 314 ~ b6, b7C

SOLO

Operation SOLO was a long-running FBI program to infiltrate the Communist Party of the United States and gather intelligence about its relationship to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, China, and other communist nations. It officially began in 1958 and ended in 1977, although Morris and Jack Childs, two of the principal agents in the operation, had been involved with the Bureau for several years prior. The files posted here constitute the first two releases made from the FBI's SOLO file. They range from March 1958 to August 1960. Subsequent releases will be added in the future. Read a related story at

http://www.fbi.gov/news/stories/2011/august/byte-out-of-history-communist-agent-tells-all/.

PART 5 OF 22

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

DATE: 9/11/58

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46)(SUB B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-12-2011

UTMOST CARE MUST BE USED IN HANDLING THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IN ORDER TO PROTECT THE IDENTITY OF THE INFORMANT.

On September 8, 1958, a letter was received in a blind post office box which had been furnished to CG 5824-S*. This letter is dated September 3, 1958, is addressed "Dear David", and is signed "Dick". The letter is postmarked September 4, 1958, at London, England.

One photostat copy of the above letter is enclosed herewith to the Bureau. The Chicago copy is located in Chicago file 134-46 (Sub B)-1A28.

21A HALL DR., LONDON, ENG.
DICK ~~RT~~CHILDS

CG 5824-S* orally advised SA JOHN E. KEATING on September 8, 1958, that this letter is from ~~JOHN~~ WILLIAMSON and was sent through a confidential mailing channel agreed to between WILLIAMSON and CG 5824-S*. [redacted] mentioned in the letter is [redacted] [redacted] is [redacted], and the job he wanted ~~was a~~ applied for technical position on the new international Communist magazine scheduled for publication in Prague, Czechoslovakia. CG 5824-S* further advised that EUGENE DENNIS did not agree to recommend [redacted] for this position.

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b7C

Previous information has been furnished in regard to [redacted] under the above caption. It is possible that this first letter was merely a test to see if this channel of communication is open.

2 - Bureau (Encl. 1)(REGISTERED) REC- 66 100-428091-77
1 - Chicago

JEK/kw
(3)

EX. - 132

15 SEP 15 1958

FBI

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-7-00 BY SP4 BJA-MLD
4906314

ENCLOSURE

REC- 66 EX. - 132

INT. SEC.

5 SEP 23 1958 59

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Nease
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C.Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: 9/11/58

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-12-2011

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C.
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

ReBulet 9/3/58, instructing that I personally deliver a letter from the Director to NY 694-S* and afford him an opportunity to read this letter. Further, that $1,000.00 was to be furnished him for the reason specified.

On the afternoon of 9/10/58, I personally met with NY 694-S* and gave him an opportunity to read the letter. After he read it, I then presented him with the $1,000.00. The informant was extremely pleased at first, receiving a letter from the Director and secondly, with the comments contained therein. He was elated and emotionally touched to know that the Director would personally acknowledge the work that he has performed. In addition to expressing his appreciation for the Director's personal interest in his work, he also stated that he felt that at last it was being recognized that he was making some amends for the mistakes he had made in the past in that he had worked for the Communist Party for over thirty years. He stated that he would always highly prize the letter. He was particularly pleased that at some remote future date his children may have some means whereby to establish that their father actually was a good American citizen and not a Communist such as he might have been charged with being. The letter was retained by me and has been placed in the office safe.

With reference to the $1,000.00, the informant was not at all anxious to accept this sum of money. He pointed out that for thirty years he had been a member of the Communist Party and had been working against the interests of this country. The work that he has been doing for the Bureau and the U. S. Government as a whole is merely a small token in an effort to repay the U. S. Government for this damage. He stated that he is most appreciative of the Director even thinking about giving him $1,000.00 for his efforts as this is merely further proof of the Director's personal interest in his work. He stated that he would prefer not to accept the $1,000.00 for the reasons stated. I pointed out to the informant

100-428091-78

② - BUREAU (100-428091) (RM)
2 - NEW YORK (100-134637) (1 - 134-91 Administrative)
HGF:DJG
(4)

12 SEP 12 1958

EX-108

59

55 SEP 22 1958

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/4/96 BY SP3 [illegible]
#312,224

that we were most appreciative of his thinking in this matter but that the Director felt that he had performed a very meritorious duty and that as a result thereof the Director also felt that he would like to compensate him, in addition to the regular remuneration he regularly receives, for this outstanding accomplishment. He assured me of his continued cooperation with the Bureau and accepted the money and requested that his most sincere appreciation be expressed to the Director. He also stated that although this particular assignment was important, he is going to make every effort in the future to furnish the Bureau with even more important information, if possible.

I would like to point out that I was very well impressed with the attitude of this informant. I felt that he was most appreciative of the letter from the Director, as well as the thought behind the giving him of the $1,000.00.

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

3.9.1952

Dear David,

Just a brief note to inquire how you both are. Hope you had a nice holiday and are now home.

I had a letter from [redacted] saying her [redacted] would like [illegible] much to do that job you wrote me about. Personally I would [illegible] very, very doubtful of such a move. In fact, her description of his discontent where he is now, would only reinforce an already existing big question-mark I would have about him for the job. However, I pass it along to you since I thought you would be interested.

Please asknowledge so I know how you are. The [illegible] joins in sending both of you our very warmest regards.

Yours

Dick

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b7C

BY AIR MAIL
PAR AVION
AIR LETTER
AEROGRAMME

LONDON E.C.
7 PM
4 SEP
1958
B

6d
SIXPENCE POSTAGE

Mr. [redacted]
[redacted]
Chicago, Illinois.
United States of America.

b6
b7C

← Second fold here →

Sender's name and address: [redacted]
[redacted]
London S.E.26.

AN AIR LETTER SHOULD NOT CONTAIN ANY ENCLOSURE; IF IT DOES IT WILL BE SURCHARGED OR SENT BY ORDINARY MAIL.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-12-2011

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNME

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

DATE: September 10

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

PERSONAL ATTENTION

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
A. H. BELMONT

Rebulet September 3, 1958.

On September 10, 1958, in compliance with instruct in relet, I personally exhibited the Director's letter to CG 5824-S* and his wife and at the same time delivered the cash award.

Both of these people were deeply moved by the personal letter from the Director and particularly by the specific comments regarding their demonstration of patriotism at the risk of their lives. CG 5824-S* was so affected emotionally that he was on the verge of tears because of this expression of confidence and appreciation. Both expressed their highest regard for the Director and the Federal Bureau of Investigation and indicated their desire to be of even greater service in the future. They specifically requested that this desire be conveyed to the Director.

CG 5824-S* on this occasion again mentioned that he had thoroughly studied "Masters of Deceit" and feels that it fulfills a great need on the American scene.

I personally feel that through this personal letter and cash award the already splendid relationship between the Bureau and CG 5824-S* and [redacted] has been further cemented and that this gesture will spur them on to even greater accomplishments in the security field in the future.

b7D

The Director's letter has been placed in the office safe in compliance with the instructions in rebulet.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/6/96 BY SP3 Btj/Omy
#396,334

REC- 6

100-428091-59

② Bureau (REGISTERED)
1- Chicago
RDA/njb
(3)

SEP 17 1958

59

5 SEP 22 1958

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-12-2011

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

DATE: August 29, 1958

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46)(SUB B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

UTMOST CARE MUST BE USED IN HANDLING THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IN ORDER TO PROTECT THE IDENTITIES OF THE INFORMANTS.

The information on the following pages was furnished to SA [redacted] by CG 5824-S* on August 25, 1958, in the form of eight Dictaphone memo belts, which were transcribed by Stenographer [redacted] This transcription is located in Chicago file A/134-46-1B123. The information pertains to discussions with EUGENE DENNIS in Maine during the period from August 16 through 18, 1958.

b6
b7C

② - Bureau (REGISTERED)
1 - New York (100-134637)(SOLO)(#7-5)(REGISTERED)
1 - Chicago

JEK/kw
(4)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4-7-00 BY SP4BTA-MLB

#906318
5/02 SP2CI/MB #922087 910390

REC- 97

100-428091-80

EX. - 133

14 SEP 12 1958

EX. PROC.

67 SEP 23 1958

ec Baumgardner 9/22

Let Belmont 9-9-58

Memo Baumgardner to Belmont
9-14-58 WCT:[illegible]

ENT. REC.

I. ARRANGEMENTS FOR DISCUSSIONS WITH EUGENE DENNIS IN MAINE

When I saw EUGENE DENNIS on July 23, 1958, it was agreed that we would finish our conversations about the trip to Moscow and Peking in Maine. When I learned through [redacted] [redacted] and my brother that DENNIS was in Stonington, Maine, I wrote a letter to him, stating that I would meet him in front of the post office in Stonington at noon on August 15, 1958.

On the morning of August 14, 1958, I took Flight #614 out of Chicago at 8:00 A.M. My brother met me in Boston. He had rented a car there and we drove to Bangor, Maine, and spent the night in the Twin City Motel in Brewer, Maine, which is a few miles from Bangor.

We left Brewer for Stonington on the morning of August 15, 1958. This part of Maine is hilly and consists of many small islands, so the travelling is slow. We arrived in Stonington over one hour before noon. We went into a restaurant on the main street. As we were sitting there, we noticed EUGENE and [redacted] drive by. They also saw us and motioned for us to follow them. We met them not far from the post office.

DENNIS said that he had to give up the cottage where he was staying and that he was going to Bar Harbor. He suggested that we follow him to a picnic grove, where we could map out plans for the next few days. We followed him to a small State Park. He said he had reservations at a motel in Bar Harbor, gave us a printed folder containing information pertaining to motels, and suggested that we call ahead for reservations and then call him when we arrived at Bar Harbor.

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We talked mostly about inconsequential matters. DENNIS called me aside and said that I could talk about some matters in front of [redacted] but that it was entirely up to me. He said that he had not yet told her that I had been to Moscow and Peking, but if I did not object, he would tell her. However, he stated that whatever else I might talk about in front of her, I was not to mention the matter of finances. I said that if he has faith and trust in [redacted] and discusses very confidential matters with her, then, of course, I have no objection and would talk to her as I talk to him. I also said I would respect his request that financial matters not be discussed in her presence.

DENNIS asked why my wife did not come with me. He said he was under the impression that she would accompany me.

I told him that she was not feeling too well, but in view of the wonderful scenery, etc., I wished that she were with me. I also pointed out that I flew to Boston and the expenses would have been too great if she had accompanied me. He said that he and [redacted] were preparing to spend some days with both of us as a sort of vacation. He said he planned to stay in Maine through the week after Labor Day.

DENNIS was driving a rented Chevrolet, with a New York license. They got into this car and as DENNIS left the picnic area, going North I believe, another car dashed into the picnic grounds. The driver was a young man, about 27 or 28 years of age. He glanced at me and my brother and then dashed out and went in the same direction as DENNIS. Later, we learned that DENNIS noticed this. Since DENNIS is a very careful person, it worried him and he refused to engage in discussions on Saturday night. I am not saying that this incident had anything to do with us or with DENNIS or with anything else. Perhaps it was pure coincidence that this car dashed in, turned around and followed DENNIS.

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We drove to Ellsworth and obtained reservations by telephone at Hinckley's Motel (ph), which is just North of Bar Harbor. After checking in at the motel, we drove to the Ocean Drive Motel, where DENNIS said he would be staying. It is at the other side of Bar Harbor and about seven miles from where we were staying. Because of the incident at Stonington, DENNIS suggested that perhaps we should just have a social evening, going out to dinner, etc., and not engage in any discussions that night. By our gestures and discussion, we minimized the incident at Stonington, but agreed to DENNIS' suggestion.

We took them to dinner at a restaurant specializing in sea food. At the dinner table, [redacted] said that GENE is not feeling too well. She said he does not sleep nights. Despite the fresh air and exercise he has been getting up at 2:00 o'clock in the morning and does not go back to sleep after that.

While we agreed that DENNIS should try to get to bed early, we went to DENNIS' motel for drinks. I had brought a couple of bottles of liquor with me. Since I know DENNIS, I knew that no amount of danger warnings from the doctor would keep him from drinking. The fact that he welcomed the bottles indicated that he still drinks an awful lot. When he mixes a drink, you have to be prepared to take an amount of liquor which is generally in three or four ordinary drinks. After some drinks, we parted with the understanding that he would pick me up the next morning at 9:30. On the way to Bar Harbor, my brother

I agreed that he should tell DENNIS that he was going on a fishing trip, since DENNIS might not want to talk in the presence of anyone besides [redacted] and I had also mentioned to my brother that DENNIS had said that I should not discuss finances in front of her. So on Saturday evening, my brother asked DENNIS if he would pick me up on Sunday morning, since he would need the car to get to a fishing boat on Sunday.

Soon after my brother left on Sunday morning, GENE and [redacted] arrived. He said he could not sleep and had been up since 2:30 A.M. Even though we had obtained sandwiches, they said they had prepared a lunch and if I was ready, we might start our conversations earlier than we had originally planned.

Talking to DENNIS is a hard physical and mental task. We travelled from about 8:30 A.M. until early evening. We covered the entire Bar Harbor area in a circle, with inner circles, detours, etc., and never spent more than about a half hour in any particular spot. He selected picnic groves or rocks on the beach. We would sit facing each other so each could see in the opposite direction. He would also determine which way the wind was blowing. He would send [redacted] a hundred feet or a few hundred feet away to see if the conversation could be overheard at any level or to see if someone was hidden behind some shrubbery or a rock. We spent a little time in a spot on the ocean which is outside of Bar Harbor and is called Thunder Hole. These were the type of places he preferred so that there would be no possibility of any outsider overhearing our conversations. Since it was Sunday, tourists and others would come along, and as soon as he would see somebody within a hundred feet or so, he would say, Let's go.

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Our conversations were punctuated by about a dozen stops. We even drove up to the summit of Cadillac Mountain, which is the highest point around Bar Harbor. Perhaps all of these details seem unimportant or innocuous, but DENNIS is one of the most careful of the Communist conspirators. He will not utter a word unless he feels safe and sure. Engaging in conversations with him about matters he considers secret and confidential becomes a terrible chore. Under the best of circumstances, conversations with DENNIS are a terrible task.

II. DISCUSSIONS WITH EUGENE DENNIS ON AUGUST 17, 1958

A. Reaction to Photographs of the Wife and Child of [redacted]

When we made our first stop, I showed [redacted] and GENE the photographs of [redacted]'s [redacted] and child. She was very eager to see these photographs and was very eager to talk about [redacted]. She said that something has been bothering her for years. Then she asked if [redacted] was still angry with them or with her because he feels that he had been deserted. She asked if [redacted] still thinks that he ought to join them in the United States. She then said that she is happy that he is married. She said she was worried about his getting married at this late age. She had felt that if he had married and had family responsibility, he might forget that since he was a little child he had been separated from the family most of the time, and particularly during the last fifteen years or so.

I assured her that [redacted] is quite a different person than the one he was in 1947.

This matter was of significance and of psychological importance. I believe that they were aware of this feeling on the part of [redacted]. They are correct. Every time he would see someone connected with his parents, he would indicate a loneliness and a desire to be with his family. They were worried that this feeling might even turn into an antagonism. While it is true that [redacted] is now involved as a grown man in his own problems of life, he is still desirous of meeting his parents, especially since he reads about them from time to time. He reads about DENNIS' activities and also reads DENNIS' articles.

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So, we spent some time on this problem. I convinced them that [redacted] is a man in his own right and that they have a son to be proud of, from the point of view of their ideology, etc. I also said that there is no danger that he will come to the United States soon. I said that I did not carry a photograph of him because the Russian leadership thought that there was some family resemblance and deemed it inadvisable. I said that if I had met [redacted] in Prague as I had planned, I might have brought a photograph of him which they could see and then keep or destroy. I described his appearance and [redacted] in any case, felt happy and contented.

Before leaving Bar Harbor, both [redacted] and GENE DENNIS asked my [redacted] whether he could have these photographs duplicated. [redacted] said that she wants the photographs to send to her mother, because she would be very happy to know that she is a great grandmother.

This is the first time that they showed some real interest in their [redacted] Since [redacted] is standing on his own feet and is involved in the activities of the Russian Communist Party, particularly the international work of the Central Committee, GENE's reaction may have been more than that of a parent. It may also be a political reaction for fear that parental neglect might influence the thinking of [redacted] in regard to political matters. I do not believe that this is true about [redacted] may have feelings about neglect by his parents, but on the other hand he worships and admires GENE DENNIS.

Further, all the rumors about parenthood may be just so many rumors. The way both GENE and [redacted] reacted at this time, asking about [redacted]'s feelings, how he looks, etc., indicate that perhaps they are mellowing a bit with age and are getting back some of the ordinary human feelings and reactions which ordinary people have. The hard-boiled, stone-like exterior of [illegible] warped by terrible ideology, may be wearing off

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B. Discussion Concerning Funds from the Communist Party of the Soviet Union

When we got away from the subject of [redacted] GENE called me aside and we took a little walk in a shaded area, part of a mountain forest, outside of Bar Harbor. He told me that only he, TRACHTENBERG and myself will know about the money coming from Russia. He said that he has not even told [redacted] [redacted]. He said he believes that HELEN WINTER should be told that the Party has this money, but should not be told where it came from.

He told me that I should think up some ideas for the purpose of explaining this money. For example, somebody may die and leave a will or an estate. He said, Maybe you know of a few people who formerly used to make donations and who have died. Perhaps we can come up with the idea that they left a certain amount of money which may not be coming into the Party all at once, but may be coming into the Party in installments. I told DENNIS that I would work on this. I also said that perhaps we can think of some people who made large donations in the past and say that some of these have once again given sums to the Party.

Then DENNIS told me how he intends to use some of this money. He told me that about 25% of this money will be under his direct control. He said he is going to use it in order to strengthen a few Districts, so that full-time functionaries can continue to operate. Then he will also try to put on a couple of additional full-timers as Organizers so they can travel or work in areas where it is impossible to raise enough money to keep them going at this moment. He asked if I objected. I said that I cannot object to anything and that as far as I am concerned, he is the boss. He can dispose of this money in any way he sees

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

fit and that no one beyond us will know how this money is being used.

He mentioned that [redacted] is one person he would like to p[illegible] into some position. He said that perhaps [redacted] cou[illegible] as a functionary in the Middle West. Since [redacted] [illegible]nnot make a living in Montana, this may be one w[illegible]nging him into Party activity and at the same time g[illegible] some monetary aid.

He was satisfied that he will have no problems in [illegible] to the disposal of the funds. I also took this occasion to tell him that my trip to Toronto did not result in the obtaining of any money which had been promised. I told him that I had taken [illegible] to remind the Russians that they had been neglect[illegible] thing [illegible] had believed to be urgent.

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I also [illegible] DENNIS that when I stopped off in New York, I wo[illegible] TRACHTENBERG to get in touch with his contact. This [illegible] be for the purpose of having TRACHTENBERG also notify [illegible]ns that, although many weeks have elapsed, they have [illegible]oving in order to put this money at the Party's dis[illegible] the United States. I did tell DENNIS that TIM BUCK was informed that there is a substantial sum of at least $50,000 in Canada and that only the arrival of a certain Soviet personage [illegible] Embassy is needed in order for this money to be given to [illegible] agreed that I should talk to TRACHTENBERG and tell [illegible]nd the Russians.

[illegible]t point out that I did talk to TRACHTENBERG in Ne[illegible] during the week of August 17, 1958. He told me th[illegible] in view of [illegible] important personages in New York City at the present mome[illegible] connection with the special assembly meeting of the Unit[illegible]ns, it is impossible for him to contact the Russians. He [illegible] they have an understanding of long standing that during such important periods, they are not to be contacted and they avoid contacting the American Communists, particularly TRACHTENBERG.

C. DENNIS' Comm[illegible]s Briefing of WILLIAM [illegible]

We did not t[illegible] in the automobile as we travelled from place to [illegible] when we did, DENNIS had the radio turned on.

DENNIS told me that he did speak with WILLIAM Z. FOSTER the Friday before he went on his vacation. He said he told FOSTER that it was I who had been to both Moscow and Peking.

DENNIS said that he told FOSTER that sometime in September, he, FOSTER, will get more of the details and personal regards. DENNIS said that he had visited with FOSTER in the country, where FOSTER is staying. DENNIS stated, however, that he knows that the residences of FOSTER, both in the city and in the co[illegible]y, are "wired". Therefore, he wrote out whatever he told F[illegible] about my trip. DENNIS did not elaborate on this state-[illegible] but it should be noted that DENNIS goes on the assumption every place is "wired".

DENNIS said that FOSTER's reaction was very good. He said FOSTER was flattered wher[illegible]e told him that the comrades both [illegible]n Moscow and Peking wer[illegible]nterested in personal problems and [illegible] some ma[illegible]l aid to FOSTER and to DENNIS. DE[illegible] in that ev[illegible] though this did not come, [illegible]f i[illegible]n in the [illegible]ure. DENNIS said that he also [illegible] there [illegible]onal regards from these very [illegible]eople in Rus[illegible] China. DENNIS said that this [illegible] [illegible]STER feel happy.

Whe[illegible] in New Y[illegible] City, I thought of going to [illegible]it wi[illegible] [illegible]IS told him that there will be [illegible] [illegible]ought it advisable to hold off [illegible] [illegible]ime I am in New York.

D. [illegible]uled Meeting of the National Executive Committee, with the Selection of a Secretariat

Then DENNIS told me that he had spoken to [redacted] and told him that somebody was in Moscow and Peking. He said he had also spoken to JIM JACKSON and JACK STACHEL about this. He said that he did not tell these people that it was I who had travelled. However, he assumes that they know that it was I and that it could not have been anyone else. I asked when he is going to place this question on the order of business so that there can be an official discussion or a semi-official discussion, but one which would involve more than the two of us.

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DENNIS said that at the next meeting of the National Executive Committee, which will take place in the middle of September, the 14th and 15th are the tentative dates (subsequently changed to September 21, 1958), they will officially designate a Secretariat. He said that the Secretariat functions now, but it is still unofficial. He said that when this Secretariat is formally elected, then the problem of whom to invite may be, to a large extent, eliminated. Then he said, You will make a report about that time, to this group designated as the Secretariat. Of course, if someone is elected to the Secretariat whom they not trust, then that person may be excluded from a discussion of my report. He said, however, that all those people who he talked about as composing the Secretariat now functioning in an unofficial capacity will be the Secretariat. Then the problem of someone feeling slighted because they have not been invited, although they suspect that there is some information both from Moscow and Peking, will be eliminated. I told DENNIS that this is all right as far as I am concerned.

E. Discussion Concerning the Communist Party Headquarters in Exile in Moscow

I enlarged upon some of the things that I gave him previously in outline form. I also read to DENNIS from the notes concerning China. He took notes, particularly on those things that he thought concerned policy or political line.

I asked DENNIS why the center in exile was not established in Moscow. DENNIS said that he does not know, since he was in jail at that time. He said he is of the opinion that the group which would have made up this center in exile, plus a few who were working underground in the United States, made the decision and perhaps they did not bother to inform the people abroad. He said that GUS HALL's arrest undoubtedly interfered with it -- that is, interfered with the decision to go ahead and also with the idea of notifying the Russians when the decision was made not to go ahead. The people he mentioned by name as being involved in this matter were GUS HALL, GIL GREEN, HENRY WINSTON, MAX WEISS and FRED FINE. These are about the only names that he can recall at the present time. He said they made the decision to cancel the idea of a leadership in exile or had something to do with the decision. Whether they did this in a formal manner, with all of them getting together, I do not know. I did not question him about this. But these were the people who had the responsibility to set up such an American leadership in exile and some of these people mentioned were to have made up this leadership.

F. A Possible Underground Apparatus for the Communist Party - USA

I told DENNIS that the people in Moscow and Peking were somewhat surprised that at this moment we in the Communist Party - USA do not have a real underground apparatus, not even in a skeleton form. He made a note of this and said, Well, we are going to try to solve this problem soon without going to some extreme. He said it might be a good idea if I thought about this problem.

G. Discussion of the New International Communist magazine

I then took up a number of problems with DENNIS, because answers were needed from him.

The first question which needed DENNIS' immediate attention was that of the magazine which will be published in Prague and the suggestion that the English edition be printed in Canada. I gave him the details, including the price, the size, etc. He said that he agrees with TIM BUCK that the original suggested price of 50¢ a copy would have been too much.

DENNIS stated that he is fearful about the publication of the English edition of this magazine in Canada right now. He said that if it is not too late, he would suggest that the English edition of the magazine be published in Prague as originally planned. Then it could be, if necessary, transferred to Canada afterwards. I asked why he has objections to the publication of this magazine in Canada. He replied that up to now, we have been able to use Canada as a point of communication, internationally. He said that with the publication of the magazine in Canada, it will become more difficult for the Communist Party - USA to utilize the Canadian Party. He said, Specifically, it may even become more difficult for you, your brother or anyone else to go into Canada and engage in the kind of work and contact that we have been engaged in up until now.

I told him that I would try to convey his point of view as soon as I was able. In the meantime, my brother had a couple of messages for him. One written message from TIM BUCK asked that somebody be appointed to work full-time to promote and circulate in the United States this magazine which will be published internationally. Another message concerned [redacted] [redacted]s brother. When [redacted] was in East Germany, [redacted] had talked to him about [redacted] and asked if DENNIS would agree to [redacted] working as a technical writer on this new/international magazine.

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DENNIS did not give a reply to either message. He said that these things can wait and we will decide later. I am sure that he will probably leave the message concerning [redacted] [redacted] unanswered. As to the other question of a full-time person for the promotion of this international magazine, he may hold off to see if it cannot be worked out in another way. He may decide that the present apparatus, without appointing someone full time, would suffice. I also believe that he will ask more questions about the financial part of the promotion. I do not think that the Communist Party - USA will lay out $10,000 -- it would require a minimum of that amount -- to hire a person to promote the magazine. So that is being held in abeyance at this time.

H. JOHNNY WILLIAMSON

I also raised with DENNIS the question of JOHNNY WILLIAMSON. I told him that [redacted] had talked to JOHNNY WILLIAMSON only a few days after I had talked to him, and had brought back a message. I told him that WILLIAMSON was planning to do an "IRVING POTASH" and would try to sneak back into the United States. DENNIS said that JOHNNY is crazy and that under no circumstances should he try it. He said there is a difference between JOHNNY and IRVING POTASH. Although it was wrong for POTASH to do it in the manner in which he did, still there is very little the Government can do about it after POTASH finishes his sentence in Atlanta.

DENNIS said he thinks that the most the Government can do is hold POTASH for another six months, but that they cannot deport him, since no country will take him, at least no country designated as a Socialist country. However, since there is an extradition treaty between the United States and Great Britain, he said he is of the opinion that JOHNNY WILLIAMSON would not last once he was discovered. He would only create additional problems for the Party.

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I told DENNIS that I would convey this message to the Canadian Party and that TIM BUCK is not anxious to have WILLIAMSON undertake any such trip. I said BUCK would only do so if the Communist Party - USA agrees. I said all BUCK did was to convey the message which [redacted] had brought to him.

Since I talked with DENNIS, I have communicated with TIM BUCK. In a vague way, I gave the Canadian Party the message about DENNIS' attitude toward the magazine and toward a promoter for the magazine. I did not deal with the WILLIAMSON problem in that letter. I was afraid to put it into writing. I will have to find some way of transmitting DENNIS' opinion to JOHNNY WILLIAMSON. I am seriously considering conveying this opinion to WILLIAMSON by letting him know, through the confidential mailing address he gave to me, that the Canadians did inform the Communist Party - USA about his intentions and that DENNIS said that this plan is no good.

I. Conclusion of the Discussions on Sunday, August 17, 1958

I am not going into all the discussions I had with DENNIS regarding the trip abroad. He did not receive any information that I have not reported. I spent hours repeating some of the same things. We talked until about 7:00 P.M. We returned to his motel, since he was very tired. He mixed some of those big drinks. Then we went outdoors and talked a little bit. He would not talk indoors. We took them out to dinner again. After dinner, we returned to his motel, had a few drinks, and decid[redacted] call it a [redacted]00 P.M., in the hope that [redacted] some

[redacted] [redacted]hat he not only wakes up early, but he dresses and does not go back to bed. He keeps her awake, too. [redacted] usually takes a sleeping pill before going to bed, but after [redacted]ional pills. He claims tha[redacted]is mind is not clear. I learned [redacted] do not work on him any longer, since he has [redacted]n taking these pills for years and he has taken large doses.

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III. DISCUSSIONS WITH EUGENE DENNIS ON MONDAY, AUGUST 18, 1958

On Monday morning, in a big down-pouring storm, we went to meet DENNIS. It had been agreed that my brother would take [redacted] out, so DENNIS and I could sit and talk by ourselves. The rain created problems for us. My brother did take [redacted] out to do some shopping. DENNIS had to be content talking to me in the kitchen of the motel. To converse with him indoors is even more difficult. He had a small battery radio, which he brought into the kitchen and this was supposed to serve as a background to make it more difficult for anyone to unscramble the conversation in case the house is "wired".

I talked chiefly about the Chinese situation. He made notes when he thought that there was a point of some importance or political interest. In any case, he got the idea that the Chinese Communist Party, as well as the Russian Party, favors the present leadership and that he is, as an individual, an important part of this leadership. Perhaps, in view of WILLIAM Z. FOSTER's illness, the first among this leadership. I did not tell him everything. He only got a smattering of the discussions with the Chinese on the need for infiltration and underground activity. However, he got the idea that the Party in the United States lacks something and that is some kind of an emergency apparatus, at least in skeleton form. He made a note of that.

A. DENNIS' Comments on Individuals in the Communist Party - USA

DENNIS asked me if I was going into New York City. I again told him that I was going to do this in order to pay attention to some of my personal business and also to take up some problems with [redacted] and others in the National Office. He told me to check to see that the bonds of those who have been released in the JIM JACKSON case are taken care of and that the money gets into the hands of the Party. He said that except for TRACHTENBERG and JACKSON, the other people involved in this trial are not to be trusted. Both [redacted] and BILL NORMAN are out of the Party and they had some financial difficulties with NORMAN previously. He said, It is quite possible that things may even become worse. On the other hand, maybe they could convince BILL NORMAN now to give up this $25,000 that [illegible] is [illegible]posed to be keeping in the event that he is sent [illegible] [illegible]e he will not go to jail now, he might surrender [illegible] he might make a deal with the Party.

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DENNIS said that FI[illegible] [illegible] also not to be trusted. Further, SID STEIN is not to be trusted. He said some of the bonds in [illegible] names of the wives of those people. He said someone [illegible] into this situation and see to it that this money is p[illegible] whenever possible. Then he said that I should also [illegible] to WILLIAM L. PATTERSON about the bonds that were to have been released on the Puerto Rican cases.

I raised this question with TRACHTENBERG and with JACKSON. JACKSON said that it is too early and that it will be another thirty days before they can consider the question of bonds. In the meantime, they are looking into other aspects of the bond question.

Then DENNIS talked to me about STANLEY LEVISON. He said that there is a group around LEVISON and this group, with LEVISON at the head, is under the influence of BEN DAVIS. He said that since I know STANLEY LEVISON, it would be well if some arrangement were made for me to meet with him and his group to keep them lined up politically. He said that they would arrange regular meetings for me with this group. It is a group which works with the American Jewish Congress, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and some other mass organizations. I do not know who else is in this group. He mentioned a lawyer, without naming him. DENNIS said that by keeping LEVISON politically informed, it is quite possible the Party may get even more money from him. He asked me if I knew that STANLEY LEVISON's contributions have been cut. He said he is of the opinion that since BEN DAVIS influences STANLEY LEVISON now, that LEVISON may be giving some of the money he earns from Party businesses to the New York District, through BEN DAVIS. We agreed that we would discuss this matter further in New York City, when EUGENE DENNIS returns from his vacation.

DENNIS stated that when he talked to WILLIAM Z. FOSTER, he asked him about the letter FOSTER had written in May to the National Committee members, and which pertained to the building of the Party. He said he asked FOSTER whether he wants this letter put to a vote at the next National Committee meeting or at the next National Executive Committee meeting. FOSTER said he does not want to put this letter to a vote. FOSTER said that perhaps for the time being, the letter should be considered information for leading and active comrades in the Party. FOSTER also told DENNIS that if it is put to a vote, he knows that it might be voted down. DENNIS said he told FOSTER that if it is put to a vote, there will naturally be a political struggle and that this is not going to help to consolidate the Party. So, as of now, the FOSTER letter is just a communication and is not an official document to be voted on.

Then DENNIS told me that they received a letter from BILL SCHNEIDERMAN. He said SCHNEIDERMAN had failed to attend the National Committee meeting, but in this letter SCHNEIDERMAN cast his vote against the DENNIS report, against the THOMPSON report, and cast a vote for the AL RICHMOND - SI GERSON resolution concerning Hungary. DENNIS called SCHNEIDERMAN an unreconstructed Right-winger.

Then DENNIS talked about [redacted] of Denver. He said she represents no one. He stated that she has only two members in her District right now. Therefore, one of these days they will have to consider the removal of such people from the National Committee.

He asked me some questions about various other individuals. He again asked what I think of [redacted]. I told him that I have not much to add to what I told him before. He asked me whether [redacted] is a maneuverer. I told him that CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT had used stronger words.

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DENNIS asked about JIM WEST. I told him I do not know WEST well. I said that I have only known him since he has been in Chicago, but WEST thinks politically the way we do. I said I know nothing about his current thinking, so I would rather not discuss WEST.

Then DENNIS asked me if I thought it would be a good idea to bring [redacted] into the Middle West to work, since this would be one way of providing for him. I told him that I saw no objections and that it might be a good idea, if he thinks that it is.

At this point, I got into a discussion with DENNIS. It was quite an emphatic discussion. I told him that one of these days I am going to unload some tasks and that I am going to build a base for myself. I said that I think that the time has come to put an end to provincialism and the war lord conception of each person who runs a little District receiving a title. Meanwhile, I run around this country and the world representing the Party leadership, and yet, cannot speak with the full authority of the National Committee. He listened and said that maybe we ought to be more patient. He said that there is no question about my being a part of the leadership, and that there are some tasks that need to be taken care of which cannot be spoken about too loudly. However, before the next Convention is over, they will certainly give consideration to integrating me into the top leadership of the Party.

At this point, I deemed it advisable to cut off the discussion on the leadership, and we talked about other matters.

B. Conventions of the Communist Party of Mexico and Communist Party of Uruguay

I asked DENNIS what he proposed to do about the Mexican Party Convention. He asked me whether I had taken up the question of the Mexican Party with the Russians. I said that I had. I also told him that I had talked to a Cuban Party representative in Moscow, and he had the same opinion about the Mexican Party as we do. I said that it is quite possible that by this time the Russians have intervened and this may account for the fact that they are calling a Convention. However, I stated that we ought to give consideration to their request for either a greeting or a fraternal delegate.

DENNIS said that JIM JACKSON might be the logical delegate, in that he has been interested in these problems. He said I could take this up with JACKSON when I was in New York City. I replied that I would turn over the communication from the Mexican Party to JACKSON. I also told him that I would give some newspapers concerning the Mexican Party discussion to JIM JACKSON. I did turn this material over not only to JACKSON, but to [redacted] as well.

I told DENNIS about the Convention of the Uruguayan Party and why it was important. I told him why I had communicated with [redacted] and told [redacted] to see to it that a communication was sent to that Party, since this Convention will set a possible date for a Western hemispheric conference. When I was in New York City, I learned from [redacted] that he, with the help of JACKSON, drew up a brief telegram of greetings which was

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dispatched to Montevideo, Uruguay, on the eve of their Convention.

IV. SUMMARY AND COMMENT

Despite all the time spent with DENNIS, he has not received all of the information in detail about the meetings in Moscow and Peking. Some things are still to be discussed. But there is no question that he was glad that I came to see him again and he was somewhat surprised at the old man's (that is, WILLIAM Z. FOSTER's) response to my trip. In general, he was satisfied that we had accomplished something on this trip; that is, that we had presented the case of the Communist Party - USA before the two leading Communist Parties in the world. This means before the world Communist movement. Further, that they, in turn, showed confidence in the leadership of the Communist Party - USA and a great deal of confidence in DENNIS. Also, he felt that he had learned something about the international situation and policy as a result of these discussions. Also, that he had learned the attitude of the Soviet and Chinese leadership on a number of world problems, particularly their attitude toward United States imperialism. Of course, he was satisfied that he got some material aid and that more would be forthcoming in the future.

Also, DENNIS was satisfied that we have established our own contact and communication with the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. In the discussion, we also agreed that DENNIS would write more frequently, or even if he makes a speech, that he would use parts of his speech or speeches as articles which can be transmitted to the various Parties, and thus enhance his own name and reputation as the leader of the Communist Party - USA.

I think that all in all, DENNIS received the results of this last mission as an accomplishment and that this visit with him was very satisfactory. Despite the fact that I had raised the question of my role in leadership, he has to depend upon me. This does not mean that I am indispensable, but he is obligated to me in more ways than one. Also, he knows that I am aware of many secrets which are not known to the rest of the leadership. Since I am on the Auditing and Inspection Committee, as he called it, and gave him the go-ahead signal to utilize the money from Russia as he sees fit, this makes him even more dependent upon me.

I am not now raising the question of indispensability. I am just reasoning out why DENNIS would co-operate with us and would not accept the raising of the question of leadership as a challenge to his own person. Besides, he does not feel too secure in this leadership. He has to depend upon certain people and certain groups. He knows that the Right wing challenge will be met and has already been met. With the GATES walk-out and the other resignations from the Right, there is little challenge to him from the Right. He also knows that the ultra-Left will be taken care of. But he does feel a re-alignment inside the leadership of the Party that would be similar to that of 1946. This is a re-alignment which is based upon FOSTER, DAVIS, [redacted] WEINSTONE, and some remnants of the Left which would remain in the Party apart from the split-off or ultra-Left group. Therefore, he wants to consolidate a group around him which might be considered a Middle group, but not a Centrist group in the Communist sense of the word. It would be a Middle group only insofar as it does not go to extremes, but would definitely base itself on Marxism-Leninism and the struggle on two fronts.

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I did emphasize to DENNIS that the Russians consider revisionism as the main danger, and that he must find some way of carrying on this fight on two fronts, with emphasis upon revisionism, and that he must find the concrete forms to place the problem in that manner.

I think that while DENNIS may have been a little bit worried at first about my brother accompanying me, we agreed that I could not have travelled by myself. However, before the discussions were over, he was very much satisfied that my brother had come with me. In fact, DENNIS asked him to do a few favors. DENNIS was short of ready cash and he asked my brother to give him a loan and to cash some checks for him. This was taken care of so that he would have enough cash to last until the end of his vacation. He would not even talk to other persons about his financial problems. No one else would respond in a positive way to his requests.

DENNIS tried to act as a congenial host whenever he had the opportunity. Before our departure from Bar Harbor at about 2:30 P.M. on Monday, August 18, 1958, we all went to lunch. He was very talkative, but was very ill. He has some arthritis or bursitis. He uses anti-coagulants and anti-shock pills. He also discussed with my brother the possibility of getting some credit cards. All of this indicated a large degree of confidence. The question of confidence is not a point of issue, since every possible secret was taken up with DENNIS.

I think this trip was necessary and important, and that the purpose was accomplished.

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FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-09-2011

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: 9/3/58

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46)(SUB B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

UTMOST CARE MUST BE USED IN HANDLING THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IN ORDER TO PROTECT THE IDENTITY OF THE INFORMANT.

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CG 5824-S*, on August 28, 1958, made available to SA JOHN E. KEATING several Dictaphone memo belts, which were transcribed by Stenographer [redacted]. This transcription is located in Chicago file A/134-46-4589. The information on the following pages is contained in this transcription, and it pertains to meetings with ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG on Wednesday, August 20, 1958, and Thursday, August 21, 1958.

2 - Bureau (REGISTERED)
1 - New York (100-134637)(SOLO)(#7-5)(REGISTERED)
1 - Chicago

JEK/kw
(4)

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DATE 4-7-00 BY SP4DJA MLB
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9/8/58
memo. to Belmont
fr. Lizoo
JAS

REC- 10 100-428091-81

EX- 133

21 SEP 4 1958

EXP. PROC.

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SEP 22 1958
59

August 28, 1958

Meeting with ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG on August 20, 1958, in Regard to Communist Party - USA Funds MEMBER NY RUSSIA

When I saw ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG, I told him that I had gone to Canada and that there was a mix-up and a lack of co-ordination. I told him that while it was acknowledged that there was money in the Russian Embassy in Ottawa for ~~the~~ MEMBER Communist Party - USA, that both TIM BUCK CANADA ~~and myself~~ wasted our time, since the people in Moscow did not give consideration to the vacation period and only the person in charge of the Embassy could give the go-ahead signal for the turnover of this money. I further told TRACHTENBERG that I had seen EUGENE DENNIS, Gen. ~~and~~ that he is aware of what happened in Canada. I also stated that there is another financial crisis in the National Office of ~~the~~ MEMBER Communist Party - USA. I cited the example of WILLIAM L. PATTERSON who, by a decision of the National Executive Committee, was supposed to go to Washington to contact very important individuals in the Negro community about a petition to the United Nations; however, PATTERSON had no money for fare and had to borrow money. Further, that I had to cash a money order in the amount of only $5.00 for ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN, since there was no cash in the office of "The Worker". USA

C.P. MEMBER

IX

Because of this, I told TRACHTENBERG that it might be advisable for him to get in touch with his contact in New York and tell him what had happened. Further, that while Canada has agreed to handle the greater share of the money from the USSR, if not all of it, as requested by DENNIS and TRACHTENBERG, that if TIM BUCK has to travel from Toronto to Ottawa and wastes his time, he may decide not to participate in the transmission of this money.

TRACHTENBERG then said that at this time it is virtually impossible for him to see his contact. He again repeated that this is a very important contact and that the man is doing very important work. He again said that this man knows most of the details about the American Communist Party. I asked, Why can't you see him? He replied that he cannot make contact whenever there is a large international gathering in New York City. If important Russians are involved or if something is being negotiated behind the scenes, and at this moment there are behind-the-scenes negotiations between the Russians, the United States and the British on another summit conference, then he cannot make contact. There are also negotiations in regard to a settlement of the Middle East conflict. He said that under such circumstances, he is not to make contact with anybody from the Soviet Union.

TRACHTENBERG said that some weeks ago -- he meant months ago -- a very important document came in from Russia. It was a document dealing with the Yugoslav situation.

Parenthetically speaking, this is the document which I had mentioned to DENNIS.

TRACHTENBERG said that he was about to receive this document, which was a letter of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in regard to Yugoslavia. However, because a summit meeting was in the making, contact could not be made with the Soviet agent who was going to transmit this document. Then, the Soviet agent had to leave the United States and the document went with him back to Moscow.

TRACHTENBERG emphasized that whenever there are questions in negotiation, whenever important Russians are talking to Americans or other pro-Western nations of the United Nations, they are very careful about their contacts. So, he said perhaps weeks will go by before we can, through my channels, notify the Russians concerning what happened in Canada and the failure of the Communist Party - USA to receive the money from Russia.

TRACHTENBERG then suggested that (and I agreed with him) perhaps we could change some money that he has on hand. I do not know the source of the money that he had on hand. He did not tell me. I did not ask him. I assume that it could be money which was sent from Russia to pay royalties or to give to WILLIAM Z. FOSTER. TRACHTENBERG said that he would try to get this money converted and would keep it on hand for emergencies in the event that the financial crisis in the National Office grows deeper and it becomes necessary to make some advances.

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He said that it can be replaced with the money which will come in from Russia. I agreed that this was a good idea and said that it would be very bad if we did not have any money on hand when DENNIS comes back from his vacation.

He then asked to have my brother see him the next morning. This was done.

Meeting with ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG
on Thursday, August 21, 1958

I was with TRACHTENBERG for about fifteen minutes on the following morning -- that is, Thursday morning. I told him that my brother had agreed to convert some money for him. He kept on badgering me about details regarding my stay in Moscow and Peking. Since DENNIS had mentioned it to him, I told him that I would give him the details some day, but that I did not think this was the ideal moment. He agreed that since most of his staff, including JIM ALLEN, was on vacation, that it might be well to postpone such a wide discussion.

USA

Then we talked about the "old man". He told me that the "old man" is quite ill again and then he went into a tirade against JACK SHULMAN. He said that BILL FOSTER does not trust JACK SHULMAN. He said he does not trust JACK SHULMAN. He said that JACK SHULMAN is filling WILLIAM Z. FOSTER with a lot of ultra-Leftist tripe and that something has to be done in order to eliminate JACK SHULMAN as FOSTER's assistant or secretary.

C.P. [illegible]
USA

USA C.P. MEMBER

I tried to reason out this tirade and I came to the conclusion, as a result of a later discussion with JACK SHULMAN, that SHULMAN is creating a very difficult situation between FOSTER and the others in the leadership of the Communist Party. They do not trust him and they feel that FOSTER is misinformed. They feel that if someone else was working with FOSTER, their relationship with FOSTER would be better.

ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG is a good weather vane. ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG learned that the leadership of the Soviet Union and the leadership of China are not 100% with WILLIAM Z. FOSTER. While they admire FOSTER, they actually depend upon EUGENE DENNIS to be the future leader of the Party and regard him as the day-to-day leader of the Party at the present time. ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG usually makes a switch and he has done so. In fact, he indicated to me in a number of ways that perhaps the "old man" was too rigid in the past and for practical purposes, except for his moral authority, cannot lead the Party. Further, that EUGENE DENNIS is the person to be depended upon. Also, that the ultra-Left has to be fought and that perhaps the "old man" did encourage the ultra-Left in the past. Further, that JACK SHULMAN may have some contact with the ultra-Left even to this day.

TRACHTENBERG was asked if he was going on a vacation. He said, No, that he did not plan to take a vacation this year despite his hay fever, although it is not so bad. He said that his throat bothers him and that he has to receive some attention from the doctors. Since his bail bond has not been released, he is not planning to ask the authorities for permission to go on a vacation. He said that he will wait until the bond is released and his case is completely thrown out of court. He said he does not like the authorities to go to the landlady when he rents a room or a cottage in the White Mountains in order to escape the pollen.

TRACHTENBERG was asked if he intends to travel abroad. He said that at this moment, he has not given consideration to it, but at the proper moment he will. It will depend upon the final outcome of the Smith Act case and the release of the bond. If the Government does not appeal, he will give this a second thought. Most likely, he will make a trip to Moscow.

When I left TRACHTENBERG, I told him I would see him in a few weeks. My brother then took over with TRACHTENBERG; and since I was not present, I do not know the details of what happened in regard to the conversion of the money.

When I left TRACHTENBERG's office and was on the way to the elevator, someone came out of the door of an unmarked office which is adjacent to that of TRACHTENBERG. This man was in his early 30's and looked at me to see who I was and where I was going. This thing was so obvious that I turned around and looked at him because it seemed as though someone was chasing me in order to ascertain my identity.

381 4th av.
Bufile 100-19-[illegible]

TRACHTENBERG is a very careful person. Afterward, my brother told me that even while counting the money which he had on hand, he was careful so that there would be no sound as the money was being counted. He thinks that it might be possible to ascertain the amount of money merely by listening to the rustling of the paper, even though the count is not made out loud. Since we had agreed the day before that he would have this money on hand, I am of the opinion that he does not normally keep it in the office, although there is some possibility that he may. This money, of course, is to be kept on hand and is not to be used. Only in an extreme emergency will TRACHTENBERG turn the money over to the National Office and in that event, it would later be replaced by the money that is due to come in from the USSR.

TRACHTENBERG is getting quite old and sometimes becomes forgetful. He is showing some signs of senility. He repeated the story about his contact over and over again. I have heard it now three or four times. He has added nothing new. He also frequently tells the story of how he attended the 18th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and that this was the last time that a foreigner was permitted to attend any Russian Congress. Now, that is a long time ago. It is at least 20 or 21 years ago.

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DATE 05-09-2011

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNME

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: September 8,

FROM : MR. J. A. SIZOO

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference is made to attached communication from Chicago dated 9/3/58, and particularly to 3rd paragraph on page 4.

I talked to Supervisor [redacted] of New York today (9/8/58) and, after checking, he advised me that New York did not have space on 13th floor of building located at 381 Fourth Avenue, on which floor Trachtenberg has his office space. [redacted] said that NY had already checked and had satisfied themselves there was no Agent on that floor for any reason at that time. NY speculates that the young man seen by the informant might have been a clerk in Trachtenberg's office.

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RECOMMENDATION:

That Chicago be telephonically advised that a check has been made and it has been determined that the young man seen by 5824 near Trachtenberg's office was not a Bureau employee.

Enclosure

SAC Auerbach
was so advised
by a+B 9/10

JAS:LL
(4)
1--Mr. Belmont
1--Mr. Baumgardner
1--Mr. Thornton
100-428091

REC- 10

100-428091-8

SEP 18 1958

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
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DATE 04-27-2011

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. BELMONT

DATE: 8/26/58

100-428091-

FROM : R. D. Auerbach RDA

SUBJECT: SOLO

Tolson
Boardman
Belmont
Mohr
Nease
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
Clayton
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

Pursuant to our conversation as to the results of, and further action to be taken in connection with the above-captioned project, the following is being set out for your consideration, and I recommend that we take the action indicated below:

1. It is recommended that the Bureau direct two strong letters, in their correct names, to the Chicago informant and his wife (in one instance), and to the NY informant (in the other instance), over the Director's signature, on formal stationery, highly commending them.

It is proposed that I personally deliver these two letters to them, but only for their perusal, and then I will take them back and keep them in the SAC's safe, with the idea that, the security situation being as it is, it is not safe for them to keep the letters, and we will keep them for them.

I feel that this will provide a distinct morale booster for them, and should be of considerable assistance in their future handling. It is suggested that we, in Chicago, deliver both letters (the NY informant will be coming to Chicago in connection with conferences, et cetera, and his letter can be delivered at that time).

EX. - 132

REC- 13 100-428091-83

2. I also recommend that we give the two informants an incentive award for their work.

16 SEP ~~24~~ 27 1958

My basic reasons for the above recommendations are as follows:

It seems to me that there is an excellent potential for the future (and a probability that it will come about, because of the international situation) whereby we would want the informant and his wife to take a second trip, i.e., go back again for additional developments. The results of the first trip were worthwhile, it

RDA:CSH (4)
cc Mr. Belmont
2-cc Mr. Auerbach

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4-7-00 BY SP4BJA-MCB

5 SEP 23 1958 59

06318

Mr. Belmont

did not hurt the health of the informant or his wife, he feels he has accomplished something startling (and I believe he has), and certainly the opposition apparently was delighted with the renewal of ties after a 10-year lapse, and would lose no opportunity to strengthen them further by additional trips.

As a practical matter, in the handling of the Chicago [redacted], it is believed the action recommended above will put them in line to work easier for us.

b6
b7C

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-27-2011

13

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

DATE: 9/11/58

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46)(SUB B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

UTMOST CARE MUST BE USED IN HANDLING THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IN ORDER TO PROTECT THE IDENTITY OF THE INFORMANT.

CG 5824-S*, on September 5, 1958, orally furnished to SA JOHN E. KEATING the information appearing on the following page. This information had been obtained during the "SOLO" operation.

2 - Bureau (REGISTERED)
1 - Chicago

JEK/kw
(3)

EXP. PROC.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4-7-00 BY SP4BJA-MLB
#906319

EX. - 1

REC- 13

100-428091-84

20 SEP 19 1958

ENCLOSURE

REC- 13

INT. SEC.

55 SEP 24 1958

September 5, 1958

Russia

In a conversation with one of the representatives of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, it was learned that [redacted] [redacted] of [redacted] of Chicago, is engaged in very important work in the Translation Department of the Central Committee of the CPSU. He is translating some works of V. I. LENIN. [redacted] is married to a Russian and for a time he worked on the "London Daily Worker".

b6
b7C

no loc

JOHN WILLIAMSON, during July, 1958, confirmed that [redacted] [redacted] is in Russia.

The Russians and JOHN WILLIAMSON were not told that [redacted] is currently out of the Communist Party, USA.

ILL

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4-7-00 BY SP4BJA-MLB
#906318

100-428091-84

ENCLOSURE

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. J. A. Sizoo

DATE: September 3, 1958

FROM : Mr. A. H. Belmont

SUBJECT: SOLO

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-09-2011

Tolson
Boardman
Belmont
Mohr
Nease
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

SAC Auerbach called me on the afternoon of September 3 pointing out that the Bureau had previously advised the New York Office to handle information from the SOLO operation very carefully. Auerbach felt that New York may be handling the information too loosely. He referred to New York letter to the Bureau dated August 20, 1958 (100-3-63), CPUSA Funds, pages 6 and 7, copies of which were sent to many offices.

Auerbach also advised that he was fearful that a physical surveillance of Alexander Trachtenberg might well endanger the SOLO operation. He noted that New York letter of August 8, 1958, entitled CPUSA Funds contained many references of physical surveillances of Trachtenberg.

I told Auerbach we would look over both of these letters and if it appears that New York needs to observe more caution we will caution the New York Office. Please see that these are carefully examined in view of the importance of the SOLO operation.

memo 9/15 WCT

5-WCT

REC-10

100-428091-85

14 SEP 25 1958

cc - Mr. Belmont
cc - Mr. Baumgardner

AHB:jdd
(3)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4-7-00 BY SP4BJA-MCB
#906318

5 SEP 29 1958

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-09-2011

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 9/24/58

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: CHICAGO (134-46- Sub B)

~~Confidential~~

SOLO
IS - C

DECLASSIFIED BY SP4BJA-MLB
ON 4-7-00
#906318

Re NY airtel 9/18/58 concerning application of ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG and others who are planning to go to Moscow as a result of the current successful efforts of other Communists to obtain passports legally.

This office concurs with NY's view that the successful continued operation of SOLO may be dependent upon shutting off of other Communist leaders from visiting Moscow at will. While it is recognized that these people appear to have every legal right to travel under the present interpretation of the passport laws, this office is making the following suggestions for consideration of the Bureau to possibly deter and discourage such foreign travel by individuals such as TRACHTENBERG:

As an immediate proposal, it is felt that if the Bureau could plant information with friends of the Bureau who are in a position to publicize certain information that the Bureau could legitimately furnish as to the identity of persons traveling and the nature of their business (in the

~~Confidential~~

Classified by 7157
Exempt from GDS, Category 2-3
Date of Declassification Indefinite

EX. - 132

(3) Bureau (REGISTERED)
1- New York (REGISTERED)
100-13467 (SOLO)(info)
1- Chicago
CNF/njb
(5)

REC 12 100-428091-86

14 SEP 26 1958

INT. SEC.

Approved: Special Agent in Charge

Sent M Per

1 OCT 7 1958

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date:

Transmit the following in ____________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via ____________________
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

case of TRACHTENBERG, (International Publishers), which might discourage such travel. These stories could be worded along the lines that there are no travel restrictions regarding passports and we can look forward to frequent contacts between representatives of the CP, USA and the CP SU. By innuendo, it could be indicated that the doors to increased espionage by the CP, USA have been opened by failures to legislate to protect internal security.

The desired effect of such publicity would be to have the Russians feel that they were endangering the security of the CP, USA leadership by encouraging such travel to the Soviet Union by leading Communists. By such an approach the doors to the continued SOLO operation might not be shut.

On a longer range basis, it is suggested that the Bureau may also consider the use of the press for continuous stories publicizing information concerning applications with the State Department for passports and identifying the individuals in press news stories of leading papers throughout the country.

Another possible suggestion would be for the Bureau's liaison representatives with legislators charged with responsibility for inquiries on the need for passport legislation to discuss the possibility of subpoenas of individuals who are applying as well as individuals who have been granted passports in the recent past. The legitimate purpose of such subpoenas would be for the legislators to learn of the scope of foreign travel of these individuals as well as their purpose and the identity of the Communist officials abroad with whom they have been in contact.

As examples of the type of [redacted] people who might be subpoenaed, it is noted that [redacted] and the wife of [redacted], both of whom have recently been in China, would be logical persons for such exploratory testimony.

b6
b7C

Approved: ____________________
Special Agent in Charge

Sent __________ M Per __________

FBI

Date:

Transmit the following in ______________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via ______________________
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

CG 134-46- Sub B

Confidential

As an additional suggestion, it might be desirable for the Bureau to prepare memoranda and/or charts showing the identity of individuals in and around the Communist movement who have traveled with the permission of the State Department since the recent Supreme Court decision regarding same. A resume of their travels, of their press interviews, here and abroad during and after these trips, etc., would clearly show the damage being done by the permitted travel from a propaganda standpoint internationally.

It is noted that a news item in the "Chicago Tribune" of 9/23/58 indicates that ANNA LOUISE STRONG had just arrived in Red China. STRONG, upon her return to this country, can be logically expected to lecture extensively propagandizing for the Soviet Union and for China.

The Bureau and this office are vitally concerned with the desire to effectively continue the SOLO operation. The suggestions offered above are certainly not all inclusive and the Bureau may at this time have other ideas of a much more effective nature. The purpose of this airtel is to offer whatever assistance in the way of suggestions this office can make in an effort to expedite the closing of any channels that might interfere with the continued operation of SOLO.

Confidential

AUERBACH

Approved: ______________________ Sent ______________ M Per ______________
Special Agent in Charge

September 25, 1958

b6
b7C

[redacted] was met at Eaton's Department Stor in Toronto, Canada, on Tuesday, September 23, 1958, at which t she turned over to me a shopping bag containing $12,000. This sum was part of the first shipment of $50,000 being sent to th Communist Party - USA by the Communist Party of the Soviet Uni as part of the arrangement by which the CPSU agreed to send th CP-USA $200,000 by the end of 1958. Since there was supposed be $23,000 remaining from the first installment of $50,000, I said that I wanted to take all of the remainder of the first s from Russia on this trip back to the United States. [redacted] s that she thought it was not wise to take more than $12,000 on one trip in case of an accident, but finally agreed to discuss request with TIM BUCK.

I met with TIM BUCK briefly on Wednesday morning, September 24, 1958. He made the same complaint that [redacted] did, but after I stated that once one is carrying $12,000, any additional amount does not create any greater security problem. He finally agreed to give me an additional $5,000 from this first installment. BUCK said that [redacted] had made a trip and that some money will be taken by the Canadians for the expenses of [redacted]. It is, therefore, believed that [redacted] went to Ottawa to obtain the balance of the first sum.

BUCK advised me that a courier comes from Russia to Canada approximately every two weeks. BUCK stated that he was of the opinion that since the first $50,000 has been obtained from the Embassy in Ottawa, that the second sum will arrive soo We agreed that I would meet him again in Toronto on October 16, 1958, at which time additional money for the CP-USA will probab be available. I signed the receipt for $17,000 at the request BUCK and it was agreed that [redacted] would meet me and give me a additional $5,000.

I met [redacted] again on Wednesday evening at Childs' Restaurant on King Street West, at which time she gave me the additional $5,000.

1-336 (4-26-57)

FEDER[illegible] BUREAU OF INVEST[illegible]GATION

Washington 25, D. C.

REPORT

of the

LATENT FINGERPRINT SECTION

Identification Division

REC- 21

YOUR FILE NO. 134-46-Sub B
FBI FILE NO. 100-428091 — 87
LATENT CASE NO. 17446

EX-132

October 1, 1958

TO: SAC, Chicago

RE: SOLO
IS - C

REFERENCE: Letter 9/25/58
EXAMINATION REQUESTED BY: Chicago
SPECIMENS: One airmail type letter

The letter was examined, but no latents were developed. The letter and identification tag are enclosed.

Enclosures (2)

JEB:als
(5)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4-7-00 BY SP4DJA-MLB
#906318

Tolson ____
Boardman ____
Belmont ____
Mohr ____
Nease ____
Parsons ____
Rosen ____
Tamm ____
Trotter ____
Clayton ____
Tele. Room ____
Holloman ____
Gandy ____

66 OCT 6 1958

MAILED 19
OCT - 1 1958
COMM-FBI

CUT

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover, Director

MAIL ROOM ☑ *THIS REPORT IS FURNISHED FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY*

1-36 (Rev. 11-14-57)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
LATENT FINGERPRINT SECTION WORK SHEET

Recorded: 9-30-58 9:00AM

Received: 9-30-58/js

Answer to: SAC, Chicago

Reference No: 134-46-SUB B)
FBI File No: 100-428091- 87
Latent Case No: 17446

Exan [redacted] ed by: Add

Cr

SOLO
IS-C

Date of reference communication: 9-25-58
Specimens: 1 letter
Named individual: JOHN WILLIAMSON

BUS

RETURN EVIDENCE

Result of examination:

No latents developed 9-30

Examination by: Burke
Evidence noted by:

Pic

9-30-58

JEB

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4-7-00 BY SP4BJA/MLB
#906318

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-12-2011

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNME

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: 9/25/58

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46-Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS - C

ATTN: FBI LABORATORY
LATENT FINGERPRINT SECTION

Re Chicago letter 9/11/58 enclosing a photostat copy of a letter dated 9/3/58 addressed "Dear David" and sig "Dick". It is noted that CG 5824-S* advised that this lette was written by JOHN WILLIAMSON in England and sent through a confidential mailing channel agreed to between WILLIAMSON an CG 5824-S*.

The original letter is enclosed herewith. It is requested that the Latent Fingerprint Section of the FBI Laboratory make an examination of this letter for latent fingerprints. Any latent fingerprints found should be compared only with the fingerprints of JOHN WILLIAMSON, Bufile 100-11687.

Upon completion of this examination, the enclosed letter should be returned to the Chicago Division where it will be maintained in Chicago file 134-46-Sub B-1A (28).

② - Bureau (Encl. 1)(RM)
1 - Chicago
JEK:LMA
(3)

Bureau 9-30-58
Lc#117446

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4-7-00 BY SP4BJA-MLB
#906318

ENCLOSURE
(Sealed)

EX. - 132

REC- 21 100-428091-87

3 SEP 58

10-3
2 ~~SEP 29~~ 1958

E

SEC.

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

MR. A. H. BELMONT September 15, 1958

MR. F. J. BAUMGARDNER

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
FUNDS
IS-C

By letter 8-20-58 in captioned matter, New York set forth summary of significant information developed during June and July, 1958. A review of New York letter reflects that on page 6 under a caption "Funds From Abroad," information was set forth to the effect that [redacted] gave Jack Childs two packages of money containing $4,000 in USA currency. It is not felt that Childs' name should be set out in this communication and that this sentence could be worded to the effect that Tim Buck through his courier, [redacted] made available to the Communist Party (CP), USA, two packages of money containing $4,000 in USA currency. The second paragraph on this same page also mentions the name of Jack Childs. This paragraph should be reworked to eliminate this name.

b6
b7C

On page 7 of relet, the second paragraph states that on July 23, 1958, Eugene Dennis indicated that he desires Morris Childs to take charge of the funds from Russia. It is felt that in order to afford this matter the utmost security, the name of Eugene Dennis should be eliminated from this paragraph and that the paragraph merely state that Morris Childs has been designated to take charge of this money.

The last paragraph on page 13 of this letter is a precautionary phrase as to the manner in which this information should be handled. This phrase concludes with a statement "as information furnished by these two highly placed informants tends to identify them as the source thereof." It is felt that this latter portion should be eliminated.

In addition to the above, it is noted that New York letter of 8-8-58 in captioned matter contained many references of physical surveillances on Alexander Trachtenberg who is directly involved in the transmittal of Soviet funds to this country. In connection with this matter, it is noted that memorandum from Mr. Sizoo to you dated 8-13-58 captioned "Alexander Trachtenberg, IS-C, SA-40," reflected that Mr. Sizoo talked to ASAC McCabe regarding surveillances on Trachtenberg. At this time, Mr. McCabe advised that New York does not maintain a moving surveillance on Trachtenberg at any time because of the danger to the

1 - 100-3-63
1 - 100-428091 (Solo)
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Thornton
CLT:med
(5)

Tolson
Boardman
Belmont
Mohr
Nease
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
Clayton
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

1 - 100-428091 - ✓
NOT RECORDED
126 SEP 26 1958

ORIGINAL FILED IN

INITIALS ON ORIGINAL

OCT 15 1958
MAIL ROOM

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/11/97 BY 5[?]cw/dk/clw

security of our informants. Mr. McCabe continued that a spot surveillance is utilized on Trachtenberg and that when information is received that Trachtenberg is going to a certain place, an Agent proceeds to that location where he observes Trachtenberg from a fixed spot. No surveillance is maintained on Trachtenberg while he is en route to any location. Mr. McCabe is very conscious of the danger to our two highly placed informants CG 5824-S and NY 694-S and that spot surveillances are conducted on Trachtenberg on a most discreet basis. Mr. McCabe was reminded of the necessity to be most discreet and to immediately drop any surveillance if there was any security danger.

OBSERVATIONS:

In view of the extremely sensitive nature of the information regarding the transmittal of Soviet funds to the CPUSA, it is recommended that we continue to give this matter the most careful handling and to limit any detailed knowledge thereof to Bureau personnel on a strict need-to-know basis.

ACTION:

In accord with the above, I telephonically instructed ASAC Norman McCabe of the New York Office today (9-15-58) to take the necessary corrective action in the New York letter of 8-20-58. I also instructed him that this matter must be afforded the most careful attention and information concerning it must be limited to a need-to-know basis.

1 - Bird

9/12/58

Airtel

To: SAC, New York (100-83194)
2 - Los Angeles (100-55852)
2 - New Haven (100-16933)
2 - Newark
2 - Chicago

From: Director, FBI (100-363397)

[redacted], was.
IS - R - GREECE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4-7-00 BY SP4BJA
#906310

b6
b7C

Re Chicago letter to Bureau, copy to New York, dated 8/7/58 entitled "SOLO, IS - C," Chicago file 134-46 Sub B, New York file 100-134637.

For the information of Chicago (100-428091-) and New York the data set out as item 11 on page 11 obviously refers to the above-captioned subject who is being investigated by the New York Office as office of origin. [redacted] is alleged member of an illegal apparatus of the Greek communist movement. She departed the U.S. in early 1957 and left London for Paris on 2/5/58. Her whereabouts have been unknown since 2/23/58 when she was in Paris. Information has been received that from Paris she expected to return to London and thereafter travel to the U.S. via Canada.

For the information of offices other than Chicago and New York, relet reports information received from CG 5824-S (T symbol who has furnished reliable information in the past) during July, 1958, that the subject was currently in the U.S. Utmost care is to be utilized in handling information received from this source.

100-428091

NOT RECORDED
145 SEP 16 1958

1 - Paris
1 - Ottawa
1 - London

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit
1 - 100-428091 (SOLO)
ETB:egs (17)

olson
ichols
oardman
elmont
ohr
arsons
osen
amm
rotter
ease
ele. Room
olloman

59

YELLOW
DUPLICATE
SEP 12 1958
MAILED

b6
b7C

The New York Office should promptly conduct intensive investigation to verify that the subject was in the U.S. as of July, 1958, and, in view of this information, expeditious attention should be afforded the leads presently outstanding in the Los Angeles, New Haven and Newark offices.

Chicago should request CG 5824-S to endeavor to obtain further details, if possible, concerning the subject's activities and movements while abroad and the means by which she returned to the U.S.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-09-2011

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

DATE: September 30, 1958

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46)(SUB B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4-7-00 BY SPYBJA-MLB
#906318

UTMOST CARE MUST BE USED IN HANDLING THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IN ORDER TO PROTECT THE IDENTITY OF A HIGHLY PLACED INFORMANT.

CG 5824-S*, on September 25, 1958, turned over to SAs JOHN E. KEATING and [redacted] $17,000, which he had received from ELIZABETH MASCOLO as part of the first shipment of $50,000 from the Communist Party of the Soviet Union to the Communist Party - USA. Photographs of this money have been made are are being retained in Chicago file A/134-46 Sub B. The Chicago Division will exchange this money for CG 5824-S*, who will retain it until EUGENE DENNIS asks for it.

b6
b7C

It is requested that the New York Division check the attached list of serial numbers against those known to have been distributed by the Soviet Embassy. If any identifications are made, it is requested that the numbers be furnished to the Chicago Division and the series for these bills will be obtained from a review of the photographs.

CG 5824-S*, on September 25, 1958, orally furnished to SA JOHN E. KEATING the information appearing on the following page. This information, which pertains to the obtaining of this sum of $17,000, was reduced to writing on September 30, 1958:

2 - Bureau (Encls. 2)(REGISTERED)
1 - New York (100-134637)(SOLO)(#7-5)(Encl. 1)(REGISTERED)
1 - Chicago

JEK/kw
(4)

REC- 86 100-428091-88

EX-135

11 OCT ~~2~~ 7 1958

EX-PROC

ENCLOSURE

REC- 86
EX-135

cc-opened
cancel 1243
WCT

Pertinent data has
been included both in
Presentation and Brief
for Director. WCT

OCT 10 1958

INT. SEC.

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-09-2011

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Nease
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C.Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

FBI

Date: 9/18/58

Transmit the following in ________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS - C
Internal Security - Communist

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4-7-06 BY SP4BJA-MLB
#906318

ReNYairtel, 9/18/58, entitled, "CP, USA, INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS; IS-C."

b6
b7C

On 9/17/58, CG 5824-S* made the following observations to SA [redacted] concerning the contemplated trip to Moscow of the individuals mentioned in referenced airtel:

At the present time the individual identified with the captioned case is liaison agent between the CP, USA, and the Soviets. Should TRACHTENBERG and the others planning to go to Moscow be allowed to do so, there is every chance that the Soviets would utilize these individuals as liaison agents, and set up channels of communication with the CP, USA, over which the Bureau would have no control. The individual identified with the "SOLO; IS-C" case possibly could lose his contact with the Soviets, and even if he should not, would not obtain the information that he could as exclusive liaison agent with the Soviets.

The informant further considers it possible that the Soviets might utilize the services of TRACHTENBERG and the others as liaison agents with other Communist Parties, or in espionage apparatuses operated in various places throughout the world.

3 - BUREAU (100-428091)(RM)
1 - CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)(Info)(RM)
1 - NY 100-134637

ACB:mfd (7-5)
(6)

REC-61

100-428091-89

Memo to Belmont 9/24/58 wcs

20 SEP 19 1958

cc-Watson

59 OCT 10 1958

Approved: ________________
Special Agent in Charge

Sent ____________M Per ________

INT. SEC.

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

F B I

Date:

Transmit the following in ______________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via ____________ ______________________
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

NY 100-134637

The informant urges that the Bureau devise some means whereby these individuals can be prevented from going to Moscow, and notes that time is of the essence in this matter. He feels that if a program of harrassment of one or two of these individuals were instituted immediately - such as service upon them of a subpoena to appear before a government committee - the others might be deterred from going to Moscow.

FOSTER

Approved: ______________________
Special Agent in Charge

Sent ____________ M Per ____________

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-09-2011

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMEN

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: 10/15/58

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS - C

Re Chicago letter 9/30/58.

The list of serial numbers of the $17,000 received in Canada by CG 5824-S* on 9/23/58 has been checked against the list of known serial numbers of currency issued to Soviet establishments in Washington, D. C., and New York City, with negative results.

In the future, in order to facilitate the checking of serial numbers of currency, it is requested that the Series (1928, 1934 or 1950) be included in future lists of currency, as well as the complete serial number. The NYO has only known serial numbers of currency issued to Soviet establishments of the Federal Reserve Note 1950 Series.

The NYO believes information set out in Chicago lett of 9/30/58 is pertinent for dissemination to the NYO files of CP,USA - FUNDS, IS - C, and SASH, ESP - R, as well as on files on the individual security subjects involved. The Chicago Office is requested to advise what further dissemination of this information they intend to make.

2 - Bureau (100-428091)(RM)
1 - Chicago (134-46)(Sub B)(RM)
1 - NY 100-134637 (7-5)

REC- 83 100-428091-96

DR:msb
(4)

21 OCT 17 1958

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4-7-00 BY SPYBJA-MLB
#906318

INT. SEC.

9/19/58

We are exploring this situation to see whether any action can be taken to prevent these individuals from traveling to Russia. We are considering publicity, pointing out that such wholesale travel to Russia for conferences by Party functionaries as soon as passport restrictions were lifted tends to prove the Government's case against the Communist Party before the Subversive Activities Control Board that the Communist Party, USA, takes its guidance and directions from the Soviet Union.

We are also considering the feasibility of whether these individuals could be called before a congressional committee and are exploring the situation to see whether any other action might be taken.

The attached pertains to
Communist Party (CP) plans to
Send CP officials to Russia
now that passports can be
obtained.

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DATE 4-7-00 BY SP4BJA-MLB
#906318

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
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DATE 05-12-2011

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: 9/30/58

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46) (SUB B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

The following is a tabulation of the financial transactions in the "SOLO" operation which relate to the expenditures and receipts for the trip of CG 5824-S* and [redacted]

b7D

EXPENDITURES

DATE	ITEM	AMOUNT
3/20/58	Spectacles	$ 11.00
3/20/58	Two birth certificates	2.00
3/25/58	To open an account for CG 5824-S* and [redacted] at the LaSalle National Bank	200.00
3/25/58	13-week subscription to "Life" magazine	3.99
3/26/58	Personal stamp pad	2.00
4/7/58	Passport fees	20.00
4/7/58	Passport photographs	11.50
4/16/58	Two round-trip plane tickets to Europe (This amount was withdrawn from the account at the LaSalle National Bank)	1,206.00
4/16/58	Personalized checks (This sum was withdrawn from the account at the LaSalle National Bank)	1.25

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REC- 66

21 OCT 1958

EX-128

2 - Bureau (REGISTERED)
1 - New York (100-134637) (SOLO) (#7-5) (REGISTERED)
1 - Chicago

JEK/kw
(4)

FBI - JUSTICE
REC'D SEAT ROOM

INT. SEC.

55 OCT 22 1958

DATE	ITEM	AMOUNT
4/16/58	Hotel reservations, balance of air transportation to Europe, etc. (This sum was withdrawn from the account at the LaSalle National Bank)*	$ 244.89
4/17/58	Payment to [redacted] for loss of salary at the rate of $102.50, from 4/20/58 through 5/24/58	512.50
4/18/58	Air transportation in Europe, ground transportation, hotel rooms, meals, luggage, clothing, literature, etc.	2,000.00
4/22/58	Emergency fund	500.00
4/22/58	Post Office Box	7.50
6/30/58	Post Office Box	6.00
6/30/58	Money orders to pay bills of the informants'	1.10
8/20/58	Payment to [redacted] for loss of salary at the rate of $102.50 from 5/25/58 through 7/26/58.	922.50
	SUB SUB TOTAL	$5,652.23
	In addition to the above, two sums in the amount of $300 were authorized for expenses for NY 694-S* for trips to Canada primarily for this operation.	600.00
	SUB TOTAL	$6,252.23
	In addition, CG 5824-S* was paid the full authorized amount for services. Since he was out of the United States for approximately three months, at $900 per month, this is:	2,700.00
	Also, CG 5824-S* was given $400 by the Russians for expenses in Europe while in transit to the United States.	400.00
	TOTAL EXPENSES	$9,352.23

b7D

RECEIPTS

DATE	ITEM	AMOUNT
4/10/58	Received from [redacted] and deposited in the LaSalle National Bank	$1,500.00
4/25/58	Received from the USSR through ELIZABETH MASCOLO $1,000, of which $100 was given to MASCOLO for travel expenses from Toronto to New York City and return (This sum of $900 is in a safety deposit box in the LaSalle National Bank)	900.00
7/11/58	Received from the Communist Party of the Soviet Union	400.00
	TOTAL RECEIPTS	$2,800.00

b6
b7C

EXCESS OF EXPENDITURES OVER RECEIPTS: $6,522.23

* The April statement for the LaSalle National Bank shows a balance of $247.86 in the account established for the informants. This account is in the assumed names used by the informants for this trip. UACB, this account will be maintained as is for future trips of this nature by CG 5824-S*. Also, the sum of $900 in the safety deposit box at the LaSalle National Bank will be maintained for future trips of this nature by CG 5824-S*, UACB.

In regard to the expenditures, it is felt that only the following items would be expenditures which the Communist Party could reasonably expect CG 5824-S* to make:

ITEM	AMOUNT
Passport fees	$ 20.00
Passport photographs	11.50
Two round-trip plane tickets to Europe	1,206.00
Hotel reservations and balance of air transportation to Europe	244.89

ITEM	AMOUNT
Air transportation in Europe, ground transportation, hotel rooms, meals, luggage, clothing, literature, air transportation in the United States, etc.	$2,000.00
Emergency fund	500.00
Amount furnished by the CPSU for expenses in Europe enroute to the United States	400.00
SUB TOTAL	$4,382.39
Less amount in account at LaSalle National Bank	247.86
TOTAL	$4,134.53

Amount Furnished to CG 5824-S* by Communist Parties

Amount furnished by the Communist Party - USA	$1,500.00
Amount furnished by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union	1,400.00
TOTAL	$2,900.00

EXCESS OF EXPENDITURES OVER RECEIPTS: $1,234.53

Prior to the last trip of CG 5824-S* to New York City during September, 1958, it was suggested to him that at that time he should, for security reasons, request EUGENE DENNIS for an additional amount of money for expenses for this trip.

CG 5824-S* pointed out that since he had received $2,900.00, less the $100.00 which was given to MASCOLO, from the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Communist Party - USA, a sufficient amount was obtained to prevent any questions concerning how he could make this trip from a financial standpoint. CG 5824-S* further pointed out that some of the expenses were for luggage, clothing, travel in the United States, hotel rooms, and meals in New York City, and extra days spent in Switzerland and England for security purposes. CG 5824-S* stated that EUGENE DENNIS

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
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DATE 05-12-2011

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNME

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: 10/10/58

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46)(SUB B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Put ee in file on

On October 6, 1958, an Airmail letter was received b SA JOHN E. KEATING through a blind post office box, which has been furnished to CG 5824-S* by the Chicago Division. This letter is from London, England, is dated October 2, 1958, is addressed "Dear David", and is signed "Dick". CG 5824-S* advised that this letter was received through the channel of communication agreed to by the informant and JOHN WILLIAMSON.

One photostat copy of this item is enclosed herewith to the Bureau and New York Division. The Chicago copy is loca in Chicago file A/134-46-Sub B 1A35.

The original was furnished to CG 5824-S* so that it could be exhibited to EUGENE DENNIS.

On October 8, 1958, CG 5824-S* furnished the followi interpretation of this letter:

In Paragraph 2, the "Management Comm. and stockholders' meetings" refers to the last meeting of the National Committee of the Communist Party - USA. "My regular correspondent" is EUGENE DENNIS. By way of comment, CG 5824-S* stated that since DENNIS has learned from IRVING POTASH that WILLIAMS was responsible for the DUCLOS letter to the 16th Congress of the Communist Party - USA, DENNIS may not have the same confidence in WILLIAMSON that he previously had and thus may have deliberately ceased corresponding with him. "Mr. Taller's immediate associate" probably refers to [redacted] the closest associate of DENNIS in the national leadership. CG 5824-S* did not see the letter referred to by WILLIAMSON in Paragraph 2.

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In regard to Paragraph 3, [redacted] is [redacted] and the Communist Party - USA would not recommend him for a technical assignment on the "World Marxist Review" in Prague, Czechoslovakia.

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4-11-00 BY SP4BJA-MJD
#906316

~~66 OCT 29 1958~~

EX-136 REC-21 100-428091-9

20 OCT ~~14~~ 1958

2 - Bureau (Encl. 1)(REGISTERED)
1 - New York (100-134637)(SOLO)(#7-5)(Encl. 1)(REGISTERED)
1 - Chicago

ENCLOSURE REC-21

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In regard to Paragraph 4, [redacted] is [redacted] of the Labor Progressive Party. With regard to the two things WILLIAMSON "raised", CG 5824-S* believes that the first was the consideration by WILLIAMSON of a move to Canada. The second was consideration by WILLIAMSON of not only moving to Canada, but of also trying to slip into the United States for a couple of months. "Their journal" refers either to the publication o the Labor Progressive Party or the English language edition of the "World Marxist Review" being printed in Canada. "Their firm" is the Labor Progressive Party. The last sentence refer to the desire and wish of WILLIAMSON to be elected to the National Executive Committee of the Communist Party of Great Britain, which corresponds to the National Committee of the Co munist Party - USA.

In Paragraph 5, "Our friend who had the long stay in the sanitarium" is IRVING POTASH.

Octo.2,1958.

Dear David,

It was good to receive yours of the 9th so quickly. Im afraid I am not such a responsive letter writer. Furthermore my work keeps me busy in and out of the city.

I have not heard anything since the Management Comm and stockholde meetings. In fact mail has been very scarce, even from my regular correspondent. I hope he has not stopped writing. At the end of Aug. I did receive a letter from Mr. [redacted]s immediate associate asking me about my thoughts and perspectives, as well as how me and the family were getting along. After considerable and serious thought I gave him a very specific answer which I think was realistic, howeve much I may xxxx not have liked it. You may have seen that part of my letter. I formulated it with great care, and only after long thought.

I am glad the firm has the view you mention on [redacted] which I certainly agree with.

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Its clear that [redacted] must have got things mixed up. First of all, on thing I raised was over 2 years ago and in view of my thoughts that I have written you, can now be forgotten. The second thing was raise over a year ago---probably at a 'low' moment in my morale. It was just an off-the-cuff idea about me taking a couple of months seeing all their beautiful scenery combined with work for their journal, after which I would return to what Im doing. Even if their firm agre there mightwell be a lot of abstacles and in any case it should all await to see if there are any new developments affecting me here.(N that Im too hopeful). So just put it on ice.

I hope to hear further from you after your further conversations. have not heard from our friend who had the long stay in the sanitori Is he OK in every way, now? I need not reemphasise how wonderful i was to hear from you a few months ago after such a long period. I ho you and the wife are all settled and in good health.

We are all well and we send you our wammest regards.

Dick.

PS Be sure to acknowledge.

BY AIRMAIL
PAR AVION
AIR LETTER
AEROGRAMME

LONDON S.E.1
7.15PM
2 OCT
1958
A

6d
SIXPENCE POSTAGE
IS COMMON SENSE

Mr. [redacted]
[redacted]
Chicago, Illinois.
United States of America.

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Sender's name and address: [redacted]
[redacted]
England.

AN AIR LETTER SHOULD NOT CONTAIN ANY ENCLOSURE; IF IT DOES IT WILL BE SURCHARGED OR SENT BY ORDINARY MAIL.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-09-2011

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Nease
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

DATE: 10/13/58

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46)(SUB B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4-11-00 BY SP4BJA/MLB
#906318

CG 5824-S*, on October 9, 1958, exhibited to SA JOHN E. KEATING the following items, which the informant planned to mail to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union on October 10, 1958. These items were being mailed to Main Post Office Box #341, Moscow, U.S.S.R.:

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BOOKS

(1) "Stride Toward Freedom", by MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., published by Harper and Brothers, New York, New York.

(2) "Black Bourgeoisie -- The Rise of a New Middle Class in the United States", by [redacted] Howard University; published by the Free Press, Glencoe, Illinois, and the Falcon's Wing Press.

PAMPHLET

"Miracle of Social Adjustment -- Desegregation in the Washington, D.C., Schools", by [redacted]; published by the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, 515 Madison Avenue, New York, New York.

MISCELLANEOUS

(1) Excerpts from statements by DEAN ACHESON, JAMES P. WARBURG, and NORMAN THOMAS in regard to Quemoy and Matsu. These excerpts were distributed by the National Office of the Communist Party - USA.

(2) The Volume 2, Number 5, September-1958, issue of "Moving Forward", issued by the Communist Party of Missouri.

EXP. PROC.

100-428091-93

REC-65

23

5 OCT 17 1958

2 - Bureau (REGISTERED)
1 - New York (100-134637)(SOLO)(#7-5)(REGISTERED)
1 - Chicago

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(4)

cc Baumgardner

INT. SEC.

61 OCT 27 1958

(3) An article entitled "Why We Are Losing the Ruble War", by WALDEMAR A. NIELSEN and taken from the September-1958 issue of "Harper's Magazine".

(4) The Volume 3, Number 5, October-1958, issue of "Friendship", monthly bulletin of the Chicago Council of American-Soviet Friendship, 32 West Randolph Street, Chicago.

(5) The Volume 26, Number 10, October-1958, issue of "Economic Notes", published by Labor Research Association, 80 East 11th Street, New York, New York.

CG 5824-S* pointed out that he is attempting at this time to illustrate to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union that in him they have a valuable apparatus for the transmittal of publications and information to and from the Communist Party - USA. CG 5824-S* not only hopes to receive printed material from the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, but is also trying to pave the way for an even greater reception and the obtaining of more information in future "SOLO" trips.

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DATE 05-09-2011

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Nease
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: 10/22/58

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46)(Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

CARE MUST BE USED IN HANDLING AND REPORTING THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IN ORDER TO PROTECT THE IDENTITY OF A HIGHLY PLACED INFORMANT.

CG 5824-S*, on October 20, 1958, orally furnished to SA JOHN E. KEATING the information on the following pages. This oral information was reduced to writing on October 22, 1958:

2 - Bureau (REGISTERED)
1 - New York (100-134637)(SOLO)(#7-5)(REGISTERED)
1 - Chicago

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REC- 93
100-428091-94
EX-136
1254

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RECEIVED-ROOM
OCT 30 1958

CC Baumgardner

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 4-11-00 BY 514 BJA-MLB
#906318

61 NOV 3 1958

October 20, 1958

During the first part of the week of October 12, 1958, EUGENE DENNIS instructed ISADORE WOFSY to attempt to locate an apartment in New York City where a small meeting could be held under secure conditions. WOFSY was unable to, or in any event did not, obtain an apartment. The purpose of the meeting would be a briefing on the trip to Russia and China. This meeting would be limited to a few members of the National Executive Committee of the Communist Party - USA. DENNIS has stated that such a meeting will be held in the future, although for security reasons it might be well not to insist on this meeting.

Thus far, DENNIS has received information concerning this trip in some detail. He has authorized the giving of some of the information to the following persons: WILLIAM Z. FOSTER, JAMES JACKSON, ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG, [redacted] and JACK STACHEL.

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Some information has been furnished to them individually. He has also authorized the giving of some information to CARL WINTER and CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, and this will also be done individually. He has not authorized the giving of information concerning the trip to any other individuals. Further, he has instructed that no one should be told about the following:

(1) Arrangements for funds for the Communist Party - USA from the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

(2) Details concerning the "World Marxist Review".

(3) Identities of persons in the leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Communist Party of China who met with the representative of the Communist Party - USA.

(4) That the Communist Party of the Soviet Union would like the Communist Party - USA to send persons to Russia for schooling and instruction.

(5) That anything was said to indicate that Negroes might not be the best persons for leadership of the Communist Party - USA or any major District of the Communist Party - USA.

It should be noted that EUGENE DENNIS, as far as can be ascertained, has not told anyone about the financial arrangements between the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the

C.P. N.Y.

Communist Party - USA. In fact, he stated that if HELEN WINTER, a member of the National Auditing Committee, makes any inquiry about unexplained funds in the Reserve Fund of the Communist Party - USA, she should be told that the Communist Party - USA made investments in Canada which are now beginning to pay off.

With regard to funds received from the Communist Party of the Soviet Union thus far, DENNIS has stated that he used $2,000 for salaries, gave $10,000 to "The Worker", and $500 to IRVING POTASH when he was released from prison. CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT has been given $2,000 for concentration work in Illinois, and DENNIS has authorized up to $5,000 for LIGHTFOOT for this purpose.

It is contemplated that DENNIS will also authorize a sum for CARL WINTER for concentration work in Michigan.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
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DATE 05-09-2011

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMEN

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

DATE: 10/31/58

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46)(SUB B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Re Chicago letter dated October 21, 1958, reflecting that TIM BUCK commented that the Russian Ambassador to Canada and the Party Secretary in the Russian Embassy in Ottawa returne to Russia on leave and have not returned to Canada. The following is the complete text of a news item from the Sunday, October 26, 1958, issue of the "New York Times":

"London, Oct. 25 (Reuters)

CAN
N.Y.
U.S.S.R.

"The Soviet Union has appointed Amazasp A. Arutyunyan as Ambassador to Canada, Tass, the official Soviet press service, reported today.

"He replaces the present Ambassador, Dmitri Stepanovich Chuvakhin, who is being transferred to another post, Tass said.

CAN
U.S.S.R.

"Mr. Arutyunyan is one of the Soviet Union's top economic and labor experts and a well-known spokesman for his country in United Nations organizations. He is reputed to be one of the key figures who drew up the Soviet Five-Year Plan."

2 - Bureau (REGISTERED)
1 - New York (100-134637)(SOLO)(#7-5)(REGISTERED)
1 - Chicago

JEK/kw
(4)

REC- 13

EX. - 124

100-428091-95

NOV 4 1958

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4-11-00 BY SP4BJA-MLB
#906318

N. SEC.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMEN

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: 11/3/58

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-09-2011

ReChicagolet 10/21/58.

The serial numbers of the currency received by CG 5824-S* on 10/17/58, have been checked by the NYO against the serial numbers of the known currency furnished to Soviet establishments in Washington, DC, and NYC with negative results.

② - Bureau (100-428091) (RM)
1 - Chicago (134-46 Sub B) (SOLO) (RM)
1 - New York (100-134637)

DR:hr
(4)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 4-11-00 BY SP4 BJA-MLB
#906318

EX-103 REC-35 100-428091-96

24 NOV 5 1958

FBI

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CORR. SEC.

66 NOV 7 1958

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMEN

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: 11/10/58

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

SUBJECT: SOLO
~~IS~~ - C

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-09-2011

ReNYlet, 10/15/58, wherein Chicago was requested to advise what further dissemination they intended to make of information appearing in Chicago letter dated 9/30/58.

Re Chicago let, 10/21/58.

The NYO also believes information set out in Chicago letter of 10/21/58 is pertinent for dissemination to NYO files on "CP, USA, FUNDS; IS-C" and "SASH; ESP-R", as well as to files on individual subjects of security investigations. Chicago is requested to advise what further dissemination of information appearing in their letters of 9/30/58 and 10/21/58 is contemplated.

2 - Bureau (100-428091) (RM)
2 - Chicago (134-46 Sub B) (RM)
1 - NY (100-134637)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4-11-00 BY SP4BJA-MLB
#906318

REC- 6

100-428091-97 Orig

23 NOV 12 1958

DR:mfd/hr
(5)

FBI EX-136

INT. SEC.

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55 NOV 24 1958

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FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-09-2011

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMEN

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: 11/12/58

RPa/ ly

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46)(SUB B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Re Chicago letter dated September 30, 1958; and re New York letter dated October 15, 1958.

The Chicago Division plans no further dissemination of the information contained in referenced Chicago letter, in order to protect both CG 5824-S* and NY 694-S*, who are the only persons, outside of EUGENE DENNIS, in the Communist Party - USA with knowledge of the details of the financial transaction described therein. Further, this transaction was merely an implementation of an over-all agreement between the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Communist Party - USA, and the Bureau is in possession of all facts surrounding this agreement and this information has been disseminated at a high level. It is felt that any further dissemination at this time merely increases the chances of exposing two highly placed informants.

②- Bureau (REGISTERED)
1 - Chicago

JEK/kw
(3)

EX 105

REC- 27

100-428091-9

NOV 14 1958

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4-11-00 BY SP4BJA-MLB
#906318

INT. SEC.

63 NOV 24 1958

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DATE 05-09-2011

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

5t

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: November 12, 1958

FROM : MR. F. J. BAUMGARDNER

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Nease
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

Solo is code name for operation involving travel of CG 5824-S, one of our most highly placed informants, to Soviet Union and Red China from 4-24-58 to 7-21-58 as official representative of Communist Party (CP), USA.

Immediately upon informant's return to New York City on 7-21-58 he furnished certain highlights of information he had obtained. This information was promptly disseminated under "Top Secret" classification to Vice President Nixon; Honorable Gordon Gray, Special Assistant to the President; Secretary of State Dulles, and the Attorney General by memoranda 7/24, 25, 31, and 8/1/58.

Upon completing his report to Eugene Dennis, CP leader, informant returned to Chicago, Illinois, where he prepared 17 detailed reports setting forth results of his trip. These reports contain extremely detailed information, including almost verbatim accounts of his discussions with Soviet and Red Chinese officials; their comments regarding this country and international situation in general; some of their future plans; results of their various industrial and agricultural programs; informant's own observations as to what he saw and heard, et cetera.

M

Additional dissemination of this data was held in abeyance in view of the pending briefing of the Cabinet by the Director unless the information was of such urgency as to require dissemination. Review of these detailed reports reflected that they contained certain data relative to the attitude of Red China toward Formosa. In view of the tense international situation, this information was disseminated on 9-2-58 under "Top Secret" classification to afore-mentioned officials as well as intelligence agencies of armed services. It is noted that all of this dissemination was paraphrased to conceal the fact that the CP representative was a Bureau informant.

EX-132

REC-60 100-428091-99

ENCLOSURE

M

In considering further dissemination of the detailed data furnished by our informant, his reports have been carefully and thoroughly reviewed and reduced to a document consisting of 188 pages. This document was prepared in such a manner that to the reader it would appear to be a bona fide report of a CPUSA functionary relative to his contacts with high government officials in Russia and Red China. These reports were carefully edited to delete any indication that this is an over-all report of an FBI informant. We also deleted or revised any references to the fact that the

NOV 21 1958

55 NOV 26 1958

Enclosure
100-428091
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Thornton
WCT:med (4)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4-11-00 BY SPVBJA-MB
#906319

informant was accompanied by his wife. To further protect the identity of our informant, this data was left in the informant's own terminology, grammar, sentence structure, punctuation, et cetera.

OBSERVATIONS:

In final analysis after taking into consideration all of the factors involved, it has been concluded that dissemination of this detailed 188-page document would undoubtedly go to the lower levels of the various agencies with a resultant increase in the number of people who would be aware that the FBI had in its possession the report of the official representative of the CPUSA to the Soviet Union and Red China. A shorter summary, however, would be read by the top officials of these agencies thus reducing the risk of jeopardizing the security of this most valuable informant.

We have furnished the pertinent highlights of this material to the afore-mentioned Government officials and have also furnished the intelligence agencies of the armed services with that data concerning Formosa. While the detailed information furnished by the informant would undoubtedly be of interest to the personnel on the working level in certain Government agencies such as State Department, it is felt that we owe a greater responsibility to the country by taking every precaution to completely safeguard the security of this informant.

[redacted]

ACTION:

Referral/Consult

[redacted]

2. The document of 188 pages consisting of a composite report of the information obtained by our informant should be made an enclosure to this memorandum and placed in our files in order that we will have all of the pertinent information obtained by him in one memorandum.

WCS

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - [illegible]. Baumgardner
1 - [illegible]r. Donohue
1 - Mr. Thornton

SAC, Chicago (100-33729)

December 1, 1958

Director, FBI (100-3-81)

PERSONAL ATTENTION

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4-11-00 BY SP4BJA-MLB
#906318

Reurairtel 11-26-58.

Review of reairtel reflects that we are once again presented with the opportunity of having CG 5824-S* travel to the Soviet Union as an official representative of the Communist Party (CP), USA. Such activity on the par of our informant is, of course, highly desirable provided it can be accomplished without endangering his informant status in any manner.

Inasmuch as the informant will be going to the Soviet Union as part of a delegation of three CPUSA representatives consisting of himself, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn and James Jackson to attend the 21st Congress of th CP of the Soviet Union which is scheduled to commence on January 27, 1959, certain factors must necessarily be gi consideration.

Prompt attention must be given to the matter a passport for the informant. In this regard, it must whether he should continue to use the one he obtained connection with the Solo operation or whether he should now apply for one under his true name. It is felt th informant's views in this matter should be obtained a carefully considered since he is obviously in the bes to know which would be the more secure course of act take from the standpoint of suspicion on the part of officials. If it is decided that he should apply f passport, the time element must be borne in mind.

Another matter which should be settled as possible is whether the informant feels that his accompany him as she did on the Solo operation. appear that from the Bureau's standpoint, the inf operate more effectively if he was not accompanied wife. The informant's viewpoints along with your and recommendations in this regard should be pro submitted.

SOLO

1 - New York (100-86624)
SEE NOTE ON YELLOW PAGE 2
1 - 100-428091 (Solo)

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Letter to Chicago
RE: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
100-3-81

In addition to the above, immediate attention should be given to the financial aspects of this trip. Obviously it is the Bureau's desire that the informant obtain as much financial assistance as possible from the Party. Ascertain from the informant just what arrangements have been or will be made with Eugene Dennis along these lines.

This over-all matter must receive the most careful attention and closest of supervision. The above factors as well as any other possible problems not now readily apparent to the Bureau must be resolved at the earliest possible moment in order to avoid the inherent danger of having to make last-minute decisions and/or changes.

In considering this contemplated trip, bear in mind that the security of our informant is of paramount importance. Careful consideration must be given to the fact that on the occasion of this trip, the informant will undoubtedly be accompanied by Flynn and Jackson and will necessarily spend a considerable portion of his time in the Soviet Union in their company. This, of course, will increase the security hazards involved in this operation and it is vital that the informant be carefully reminded of this factor.

It is desired that CG 5824-S* be promptly contacted in accord with the above and that the requested data be submitted to the Bureau as soon as possible. Any additional developments in connection with this over-all matter should be promptly brought to the attention of the Bureau.

In view of the highly sensitive nature of this over-all operation, it is desired that the details thereof be handled on a selective basis and restricted to the personnel in your office on a need-to-know basis.

NOTE ON YELLOW:

CG 5824-S* has been requested by Eugene Dennis to go to Russia as part of an official three-man delegation from the CPUSA to attend the 21st Congress of the CP of the Soviet Union. Provided the security of our informant is not endangered, it is highly desirable that he proceed to the Soviet Union. By this action, he will undoubtedly solidify his present status of being a direct link between the CPUSA and the CP of the Soviet Union. The above factors are being called to the attention of the Chicago Office at this time in order that all necessary arrangements for this trip can be made at the earliest possible moment.

It is noted that Elizabeth Gurley Flynn and James Jackson have been selected by Dennis as the other two CPUSA delegates. We have received prior information that both of these individuals have planned to go to the Soviet Union to attend this 21st Congress. We have also received prior information that they have submitted their applications for passports and also that Jackson has received his passport. Although we have not received definite information that Flynn has received her passport, there appears to be no grounds for State Department to withhold issuance thereof.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-10-2011

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: 10/21/58

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46)(SUB B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

included in Director's Brief
WT

CG 5824-S*, on October 17, 1958, turned over to SAs JOHN E. KEATING and [redacted] $6,000 in $20 bills. CG 5824-S* had received this amount earlier on the same day from TIM BUCK, Head of the Labor Progressive Party (the Communist Party of Canada). BUCK stated that this amount is the balance of $50,000 which was sent to the Communist Party - USA from the Communist Party of the Soviet Union through the Russian Embassy in Ottawa. BUCK stated that normally he receives advance notice when any of this money is available in Ottawa. He has not received any notice that any additional sum is presently available in Ottawa. BUCK commented that the Russian Ambassador to Canada and the Party Secretary in the Russian Embassy in Ottawa returned to Russia on leave and have not returned to Canada. Because of this, there is presently no one in the Russian Embassy in Ottawa with whom BUCK feels that he could discuss Communist Party affairs.

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On October 20, 1958, photographs were taken of this $6,000, and these photographs will be maintained in Chicago file 134-46 (Sub B).

There is attached hereto a list of the $20 bills, broken down by Federal Reserve Bank and Series. It is requested that the New York Division check this list with the lists of money distributed by the Russian Embassy.

2 - Bureau (Encls. 2) (REGISTERED)
1 - New York (100-134637) ~~(SOLO)~~ (#7-5) (Encl. 1) (REGISTERED)
1 - Chicago

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(4)

ENCLOSURE

copy incoming + enclosure retained in Rm 1243
WT

REC- 19

100-428091-100

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4-11-00 BY SPUBJA-MLB
#906318

1 - Liaison
~~TOP SECRET~~ 1 - Mr. Thornton

December 16, 1958

BY COURIER SERVICE

Mr. Allen W. Dulles
Director
Central Intelligence Agency
Administration Building, Room 123
2430 E Street, N. W.
Washington 25, D. C.

DECLASSIFIED BY 5P4BJA-MLB
ON 4-11-00
#906318

Dear Mr. Dulles:

I have noted that several articles have recently appeared in the press reflecting that Mao Tse-tung is stepping down under pressure as head of the Government of Red China. According to these articles, there is unrest in Red China due to the failure of the campaign against Quemoy and also resistance from the people of Red China to the commune system under which families are uprooted and drafted into labor battalions. These articles further indicate that Mao will remain as head of the Communist Party in China although he will have less power than he now has.

With regard to the above, you may desire to take into consideration certain information contained in my communication of November 13, 1958, concerning discussions between leaders of the Soviet Union and Red China and an official representative of the Communist Party, USA. This communication reflected in part that Mao had told the representative of the Communist Party, USA, that he had requested to be relieved of his position as chairman of the government while retaining his position as chairman of the Chinese Communist Party. He further stated that he hoped to be relieved as chairman of the government no later than 1960 in order to spend his time in writing about communist theory and philosophy. Mao continued that this information was to be conveyed to one or two leading members

~~100-3-81~~
① - 100-428091 9 (Solo)
SEE NOTE ON YELLOW, PAGE 2.
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of the Communist Party, USA, so that when any announcement was made, the Communist Party, USA, would recognize as lies any distortions by the capitalist press as to the actual reason for Mao's relinquishing of the chairmanship of the Red Chinese Government.

The foregoing is also being furnished to the Honorable Richard M. Nixon, the Vice President; the Honorable Gordon Gray, Special Assistant to the President; the Honorable John Foster Dulles, Secretary of State; and the Attorney General.

Sincerely yours,

NOTE ON YELLOW:

This memorandum classified "~~Top Secret~~" since it contains information obtained from a most valuable informant. Unauthorized disclosure of this information could easily jeopardize our informant's security and result in grave damage to the national defense.

SECRET

1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Thornt

SECRET

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE.

December 16, 1958

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable Gordon Gray
Special Assistant to the President
Executive Office Building
Washington, D. C.

2/15/94
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Declassify on: OADR
MANDATORY REVIEW
NLE 96-447

My dear Mr. Gray:

I have noted that several articles have recently appeared in the press reflecting that Mao Tse-tu is stepping down under pressure as head of the Government of Red China. According to these articles, there is unrest in Red China due to the failure of the campaign against Quemoy and also resistance from the people of Red China to the commune system under which families are uprooted and drafted into labor battalions. These articl further indicate that Mao will remain as head of the Communist Party in China although he will have less power than he now has. (U)

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DECLASSIFIED BY 5448TA-ARB
ON 4-11-00
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1 - 100-428091 (Solo) (S)(u)
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Honorable Gordon Gray

The foregoing is also being furnished to the Honorable Richard M. Nixon, the Vice President; the Honorable John Foster Dulles, Secretary of State; the Attorney General; and to Mr. Allen W. Dulles, Director, Central Intelligence Agency. (U)

Sincerely yours,

NOTE ON YELLOW:

This memorandum classified "~~Top Secret~~" since it contains information obtained from a most valuable informant. Unauthorized disclosure of this information could easily jeopardize our informant's security and result in grave damage to the national defense. ~~(S)~~(U)

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- Liaison
- Mr. Thornton

December 16, 1958

BY COURIER SERVICE

The Honorable
The Secretary of State
Washington 25, D. C.

DECLASSIFIED BY SP4BJA-MLB
ON 4-11-00
#906318

My dear Mr. Secretary:

I have noted that several articles have recently appeared in the press reflecting that Mao Tse-tung is stepping down under pressure as head of the Government of Red China. According to these articles, there is unrest in Red China due to the failure of the campaign against Quemoy and also resistance from the people of Red China to the commune system under which families are uprooted and drafted into labor battalions. These articles further indicate that Mao will remain as head of the Communist Party in China although he will have less power than he now has.

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The Honorable
The Secretary of State

The foregoing is also being furnished to the Honorable Richard M. Nixon, the Vice President; the Honorable Gordon Gray, Special Assistant to the President the Attorney General; and to Mr. Allen W. Dulles, Directo Central Intelligence Agency.

Sincerely yours,

NOTE ON YELLOW:

t
This memorandum classified "~~Top Secret~~" mant.
contains information obtained from a most valuabl y
Unauthorized disclosure of this information coul d damage
jeopardize our informant's security and result i
to the national defense.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

~~SECRET~~

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (65-62041) DATE: 12/12/58

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (65-16441) ~~S~~ (U)

SUBJECT: SASH
ESP-R ~~S~~ (U)

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE~~

ReNYairtel to Bureau and Chicago, 12/8/58. ~~S~~

(U) ~~(S)~~

Extreme caution should be exercised in disseminating the information contained herein inasmuch as, by its nature, said information tends to reflect the source to be NY 694-S, a valuable informant. ~~S~~ (U)

On 12/9/58 and 12/10/58, NY 694-S furnished to SAS [redacted] and [redacted] the following supplemental information regarding his trip to Toronto, Canada, between 12/3/58 and 12/7/58: ~~S~~ (U)

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TIM BUCK ~~S~~ (U)

On first contact with TIM BUCK, head of the Canadian CP, NY 694-S delivered to BUCK, for transmittal to the Soviet Union, a characterization of PAUL NOVICK, prepared by the CP, USA, reflecting that although NOVICK was about to go to the Soviet Union with CP, USA, credentials, the CP, USA, desired ~~S~~

8 - Bureau (65-62041) (RM)
 (1 - 100-428091) (SOLO)
 (1 - 100-3-81) (CP, USA, International Relations)
 (1 - 100-3-76) (CP, USA, Youth)
 (1 - 100-5) (PAUL NOVICK)
 (1 - 100-21341) (TIM BUCK)
 (1 - 100-3-) (CP, USA, Jewish Question)
2 - Chicago (65-3888) (SASH) (Info) (RM)
 (1 - 134-46 Sub B) (Solo)
1 - NY 134-91 (Inv) (415)
1 - NY 100-134637 (SOLO) (415)
1 - NY 100-15140 (TIM BUCK) (33)
1 - NY 100-86624 (CP, USA, International Relations) (415)
1 - NY 100-74560 (CP, USA, Funds) (415)
1 - NY 100- (CP, USA, Jewish Question) (415)
1 - NY 100-80644 (CP, USA, Youth) (415)
1 - NY 100-7918 (PAUL NOVICK) (411)
1 - NY 100-8057 (EUGENE DENNIS) (415)
1 - NY 100- (CP of Canada) (415)
1 - NY 100- (ELIZABETH MASCOLO) (33)
1 - NY 65-16441 (33)

(U) ~~(S)~~

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NY [65-16441] ~~S~~

the Soviets to know that NOVICK had "strong nationalist tendencies" regarding the Jewish Question. BUCK said he would give the characterization document immediately to Canadian CP functionary [redacted] who would cable the information contained therein to the Soviets as soon as possible on that same evening. BUCK did not indicate how, or through whom, [redacted] would send the cable. ~~S~~(U)

BUCK was pleased to receive the characterization of NOVICK, stating it vindicated the Canadian CP's position regarding him. NOVICK, BUCK said, had informed [redacted] who is head of the Canadian CP Jewish Bureau, that he was going to the Soviet Union as a representative of the CP, USA, and that before going, he desired to go to Canada for a conference with [redacted] and other Jewish leaders. NOVICK had indicated that he would like to act as representative of the Canadian CP in discussing the Jewish Question with the Soviets. ~~S~~(U)

BUCK said that the Canadian CP did not permit NOVICK to confer with [redacted], feeling that it did not want him, as an American, to act as a representative of the Canadian Party in a discussion of the Jewish Question with the Soviets. BUCK indicated, moreover, that the Canadian CP was not desirous of raising the Jewish Question again with the Soviets. ~~S~~(U)

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NY 694-S then inquired of BUCK concerning the meaning of a cryptic telephonic message he had received on 12/1/58, from ELIZABETH MASCOLO, who had called him from Toronto. The message, to be delivered "to whom it concerned", according to MASCOLO, was as follows: "It's been agreed that [redacted] can go to the same place that [redacted] went to, or was at, on one condition - that he leave in next few days because the opening is on the sixth or the seventh." (Upon receipt of this message, NY 694-S received the impression that he was supposed to understand its significance, and to know to whom it should be delivered, and therefore did not question MASCOLO regarding the message. Having been unable to ascertain to whom in the CP, USA, it was to be delivered, he raised this question with BUCK on 12/3/58, two days after receiving the message.) ~~S~~(U)

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BUCK, on whose instructions MASCOLO had delivered the message to NY 694-S, explained the message as follows: ~~S~~ (U)

[redacted] in the message is [redacted], Canadian CP representative to what BUCK called the "World Socialist Youth" in Budapest. (NY 694-S believes that BUCK may not have correctly designated the organization he referred to.) [redacted] was a reference to [redacted] whom BUCK, in the past, had known to be associated with the CP, USA, Youth Movement, and whose name was inserted in the message only to indicate that the message had reference to the Youth Movement. ~~S~~ (U)

The purpose of the message, according to BUCK, was to inform the CP, USA, that the Soviets had agreed to pay the expenses of a CP, USA, youth representative to Budapest and to Columbo, Ceylon. ~~S~~ (U)

BUCK apparently was unfamiliar with the details regarding the nature of activities in Budapest and Ceylon, and stated he knew only the following about the matter: ~~S~~ (U)

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[redacted] was in the USA recently and spoke to "some young people" there. BUCK did not know to whom [redacted] had spoken. [redacted] told "the young people" to send "somebody" to Budapest for six months. This person was to go to Budapest first, then was to go to Columbo, Ceylon, where he was to arrive on or before December 7th, and then was to return to Budapest. ~~S~~ (U)

In discussing this matter, "the young people" in the USA raised the question of payment of expenses for the trip. [redacted] had told them that they would be reimbursed for expenses when the American representative arrived "on the other side." ~~S~~ (U)

Upon returning to Toronto, [redacted] reported to BUCK the "money problem" involved in this matter. BUCK immediately sent a cable to "the other side", and in three days

~~S~~ (U)

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NY [65-16441] $(U)

received a reply, "guaranteeing and OK'ing the fare." The reply contained the provision that the American representative arrive in Columbo "on opening day, December 7th." $(U)

NY 694-S inquired how the American representative would obtain a visa for travel to Budapest. $(U)

BUCK replied, "That's simple. Go to London. Either contact JOHN WILLIAMSON, who will arrange for 'a floating visa', or go directly to the Hungarian Embassy or Consulate, and there ask for [redacted], a former Canadian now one of the attaches. It's never a problem for him to get a visa." $(U)

NY 694-S then inquired whether, in view of the time element involved with regard to Columbo, Ceylon, BUCK thought the CP, USA, should send a representative abroad. BUCK replied "Tell him to go anyway." (Upon his return to New York, NY 694-S, through CG 5824-S, who was then in New York, referred this matter to EUGENE DENNIS. The latter professed to know nothing about the matter. The informant currently is attempting to ascertain to whom in the CP, USA, this matter is of interest.) $(U)

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On a subsequent meeting with BUCK, the latter made the following supplemental remarks regarding a financial matter referred to in referenced airtel as pertinent to the case entitled, "SOLO; IS-C": $(U)

According to BUCK, in talking to a representative of the Soviet Embassy in Ottawa, he pointed out that the CP, USA, now is in a very precarious financial situation owing to commitments made by reason of anticipating receipt of a large sum of money. BUCK stated that as a result of the Soviet's experience in the [redacted] case, transactions such as he was discussing with NY 694-S are handled by the Soviets "with strict security." In this regard, BUCK mentioned that he had never been inside the Soviet Embassy in Ottawa. BUCK said that only one person in the Embassy - the ambassador - knew all the facts of such transactions, such as how much money was involved, and to whom it ultimately was to be paid. He also noted that he is personally acquainted with the newly appointed Soviet ambassador to Canada. $(U)

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NY [65-16441]S(U)

NY 694-S briefed BUCK concerning a recent NEC meeting in New York, and concerning CP, USA, functionaries who had obtained passports for travel abroad. BUCK stated that three Canadian CP delegates would attend the January Congress in Moscow, of whom he would be one. He said that as yet he did not know who the other two delegates would be. He also indicated that he would leave Canada for the said Congress on 1/20/59. S(U)

[redacted]]S(U)

NY 694-S contacted [redacted] of the Canadian CP Jewish Bureau and editor of the Canadian CP Jewish paper, "Wochenblatt." [redacted] was anxious to ascertain from NY 694-S why PAUL NOVICK had not been permitted to go to Canada to confer with him regarding his proposed trip to the Soviet Union. The informant realized that [redacted] was "fishing", and decided it would be wise to pretend not to know anything about this matter. He told [redacted] his call was purely social in nature, and that he had come to Toronto primarily for personal business reasons. S(U)

[redacted] said he was very angry about the NOVICK matter. He reported the following: S(U)

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A week before, NOVICK sent him a letter, in Yiddish, stating he was going to Moscow, where he would discuss the Jewish Question. NOVICK felt he should represent, and speak for, the Canadian CP as well as for the CP, USA. [redacted] told [redacted] (member of Canadian CP secretariat in charge of trade union work) about this letter, and suggested that NOVICK come to Canada, to discuss his proposed trip with [redacted] and other CP functionaries. [redacted] agreed, and consequently [redacted] invited NOVICK to Toronto to confer with Jewish Bureau functionaries. A special meeting of the Jewish Bureau was arranged. Subsequently, [redacted], member of the National Committee of the Jewish Bureau, informed [redacted] that the leadership had changed its mind, deciding that NOVICK should not come to Toronto. S(U)

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NY [65-16441] $ (U)

[redacted] as a result had to advise NOVICH not to come to Toronto, and cancelled the meeting of the Jewish Bureau. This episode has convinced [redacted] that the Canadian CP leadership refuses to deal honestly with the Jewish Question; that the Russians "are calling the shots"; and that the Canadian CP leadership "has no guts." $ (U)

[redacted] felt that the CP, USA, "had a hell of a nerve" to be "in cahoots" with TIM BUCK and others in preventing NOVICK from coming to Canada, and in determining who should, or should not, represent the Jews. $ (U)

[redacted] said he would like to know the identity of "the guy in New York who perpetrated this conspiracy." He would never accept the idea that NOVICK should not be permitted to represent the American and Canadian Parties in a discussion of the Jewish Question in Moscow. NOVICK, he said, was a charter member of the CP, and a most trusted and capable comrade. $

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[redacted] said he was "disgusted and heartbroken by this terrible situation." He said the Soviets had further insulted Jews by publishing in all languages but Yiddish the books of the great Jewish author Sholem Alechem (PH). $ (U)

Because of the stupidity of the Canadian CP leadership, it is strengthening the position of [redacted] and [redacted] who now have more influence in the United Jewish Peoples' Order than when they quit the Party. There is now in the UJPO a struggle which, in effect, is a revolt against the Party. The unpopularity of the Party in the UJPO is difficult to describe. There is extensive hatred of the Soviet Union in the UJPO. $ (U)

[redacted] said [redacted] had approached a leading official in the garment workers' union in Canada, offering assistance in combating the CP and the Soviet Union. This was brought to the attention of DAVID DUBINSKY, head of the ILGWU, who said, "Tell [redacted] that I fought Communism and the Soviet Union long before he did, and that we need no one like him." $ (U)

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NY [65-16441] S (U)

[redacted] stated he had received a letter from [redacted] (PH), editor of the Warsaw newspaper, "Folkstimme". advised [redacted] that henceforth it would be wise to discuss in advance with Party leaders Jewish problems intended for publication. [redacted] said he disagreed with SMOLIN, and would not accept the latter's advice. S (U)

TIM BUCK / S (U)

Following his interview with [redacted] NY 694-S contacted TIM BUCK, and informed the latter concerning the informant's discussion with [redacted]. BUCK was glad to receive this information about [redacted]. He said [redacted] had been in New York two weeks before, had contacted NOVICK, but had not reported to BUCK the nature of his discussion with NOVICK. S (U)

BUCK said the Party was very unhappy about [redacted], and that "all this will lead to no good." He indicated that [redacted] was involved also in "some fast real estate operations with non-Party people", and that the Party was concerned because "the city has threatened him." BUCK mentioned that the operation of "slums" was involved in the aforesaid real estate transactions. S (U)

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[redacted] / S (U)

NY 694-S contacted [redacted] member of the Canadian CP National Committee, and also member of the Jewish Bureau. [redacted] according to TIM BUCK, is to replace [redacted] [redacted] as editor of "Northern Neighbors", official organ of the Canadian Soviet Friendship Council. [redacted] BUCK had stated, has asked for leave of absence to write a book. S (U)

[redacted] stated the Canadian CP's greatest problem is the Jewish Question. Toronto and Montreal are the areas most affected by this problem. It is not of much concern in the West, where there are few Jews. S (U)

[redacted] was of the opinion that an exact registration of Party members in Montreal would reflect that there are no

S (U)

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NY [65-16441] ~~S~~(U)

more than 200 CP members there. A recent survey of Party membership in Toronto, based upon the sale of assessment stamps, reflected there were 720 CP members there. At one time there were 2500 CP members in Toronto, and 800 in Montreal. ~~S~~(U)

Despite these set-backs, the CP in these cities is doing a good job. In Sudbury, the CP is active in the International Nickel Co. strike, doing relief work among strikers, and assisting on the picket lines. ~~S~~(U)

The Party is making considerable progress among Italian immigrants, particularly among those who are construction workers. Plans are being made to publish an Italian newspaper, but as yet an editor is not available. The possibility is that an editor may be brought from Italy. ~~S~~(U)

[redacted] / ~~S~~(U)

NY 694-S contacted [redacted] who indicated that his only current activity is in the United Jewish Peoples' Order. According to [redacted] he is [redacted]s adviser with respect to combating anti-Party groups in the UJPO who are stirring up anti-Party and anti-Soviet feeling. A leader of the anti-Party and anti-Soviet group is [redacted], president of the UJPO and former CP member. Other anti-Party leaders in the UJPO are [redacted] and [redacted]. ~~S~~(U)

According to [redacted] before the 20th Congress of the CPSU, a minimum of 400 Jewish CP members would attend Jewish-group meetings. At a recent meeting only 50 attended. [redacted] attributed current antipathy to the Party to "the dogmatic and bureaucratic manner" in which the Canadian CP is handling the Jewish Question. ~~S~~(U)

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[redacted] / ~~S~~(U)

NY 694-S contacted [redacted], who currently is a sort of unofficial member of the CP Finance Committee. [redacted] had nothing particularly pertinent to say except that TIM BUCK ~~S~~(U)

SE~~C~~RET

~~SEC~~

is disliked by the Jewish CP members by reason of his attitude toward the Jewish Question. [redacted] emphasized that the talk of dissension regarding the Jewish Question should not be construed to mean that there is friction between top CP leaders on this issue. The friction exists between the said leadership and the CP Jewish membership. CP leaders, he said, do not regard the Jewish Question as a fight but rather as an unfortunate incident. S (U)

b6
b7C

NY 694-S returned to NYC on 12/7/58. S(U)

SE~~C~~RET

F B I

DATE: 12/8/58

Transmit the following in ____________

Via AIRTEL ____________
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

- -

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (65-62041)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (65-16441)

SUBJECT: SASH
ESP - R

b6
b7C

NY 694-S advised SA [redacted] telephonically on 12/8/58, that he had returned from Toronto late on the previous evening and that by reason of appointments on 12/8/58, he would be unable to furnish details regarding his trip until 12/9/58. He furnished the following as matters of possible immediate interest to the Bureau:

According to TIM BUCK, since the last transfer to the CP, USA, of certain funds mentioned in the case entitled, "SOLO; IS - C", BUCK has consulted twice with representatives of the Soviet Embassy in Ottawa. Delay in completing further transfer of funds is attributable to the illness of the newly appointed Soviet Ambassador, who has not arrived as yet in Ottawa, and who must handle this transaction personally. BUCK mentioned that the entire staff of the former Soviet Ambassador, including the Party Secretary, had been recalled to the Soviet Union. BUCK said that he had received assurance that as soon as the new Soviet Ambassador arrived, this matter would be handled promptly.

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 65-62041-534

5 - BUREAU (65-62041) ~~(RM)~~
(1 - 100-428091) (SOLO)
(1 - 100-21341) ~~(TIM BUCK)~~
2 - CHICAGO (65-3888) (SASH) (Info) (RM)
(1 - 134-46 Sub B) (SOLO)
1 - NY 134-91 (Inv) (415)
1 - NY 100-134637 (SOLO) (415)
1 - NY 100-15140 (TIM BUCK) (33)
1 - NY 100-86624 (CP, USA, International Relations) (415)
1 - NY 100-74560 (CP, USA, Funds) (415)
1 - NY 65-16441 (33)

ACB:mfd
(14)

100-428091-
NOT RECORDED
145 DEC 12 1958

Approved: ____________ Sent ____ M Per ____________
(Special Agent in Charge

Carbon Copy

61 DEC 19 1958

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4-11-00 BY SP4 BJA-MJB
#906318

BUCK mentioned that Canadian CP functionary [redacted] [redacted] had returned in late November from a trip to Moscow, where he had attended "a high-level Slavonic conference." BUCK said, "I'll tell you a secret. When [redacted] was there (in Moscow) a few weeks ago, attending a high level Slavonic conference, there were excited whispers he couldn't help hearing that on December 1st a rocket would be shot to the moon."

b6
b7C

Details regarding the informant's trip to Toronto will be furnished as soon as possible.

It should be noted that the information contained herein, by its nature, tends to identify NY 694-S as the source thereof.

FOSTER

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-10-2011

ANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: 12/19/58

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS - C

Re NY letters dated 10/15/58 and 11/10/58, in which the NYO made inquiry of the Chicago Office concerning dissemination of information in this case.

NY has been unable to locate a reply to either of these letters.

Chicago please advise.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4-11-00 BY SP4BJA-MLB
#906318

EX 10

REC- 8

100-428091-101

7 DEC 22 1958

WC
INT. SEC.

2 - Bureau (100-428091) (RM)
1 - Chicago (134-46-Sub B) (RM)
1 - New York (100-134637)

WTM:ac
(4)

55 DEC 29 1958

~~TOP SECRET~~

1 - Liaison
Mr. Thornton

December 16, 1958

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable Richard M. Nixon
The Vice President
Washington 25, D. C.

DECLASSIFIED BY 5P4BJA-MC
ON 4-11-00
906318

Dear Dick:

I have noted that several articles have recently appeared in the press reflecting that Mao Tse-tu is stepping down under pressure as head of the Government of Red China. According to these articles, there is unrest in Red China due to the failure of the campaign against Quemoy and also resistance from the people of Red China to the commune system under which families are uprooted and drafted into labor battalions. These articl further indicate that Mao will remain as head of the Communist Party in China although he will have less power than he now has.

With regard to the above, you may desire to tak into consideration certain information contained in my communication of July 31, 1958, concerning discussions between leaders of the Soviet Union and Red China and an official representative of the Communist Party, USA. Thi communication reflected in part that Mao had told the representative of the Communist Party, USA, that he had requested to be relieved of his position as chairman of the government while retaining his position as chairman o Chinese Communist Party. He further stated that he hoped to be relieved as chairman of the government no later tha 1960 in order to spend his time in writing about communis theory and philosophy. Mao continued that this informati was to be conveyed to one or two leading members of the Communist Party, USA, so that when any announcement was m the Communist Party, USA, would recognize as lies any distortions by the capitalist press as to the actual reas for Mao's relinquishing of the chairmanship of the Red Ch Government.

Tolson ____
Boardman ____
Belmont ____
Mohr ____
Nease ____
Parsons ____
Rosen ____
Tamm ____
Trotter ____
W.C. Sullivan ____

100-3-81
1 - 100-428091 (Solo)
SEE NOTE ON YELLOW PAGE 2
WCT:med
(5)

~~TOP SECRET~~

100-428091
NOT RECORDED
145 DEC 19 1958

Honorable Richard M. Nixon

The foregoing is also being furnished to the Honorable Gordon Gray, Special Assistant to the President; the Honorable John Foster Dulles, Secretary of State; the Attorney General; and to Mr. Allen W. Dulles, Director, Central Intelligence Agency.

Sincerely,

NOTE ON YELLOW:

This memorandum classified "Top Secret" since it contains information obtained from a most valuable informant. Unauthorized disclosure of this information could easily jeopardize our informant's security and result in grave damage to the national defense.

~~TOP SECRET~~

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 [illegible]r. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Thornton

The Attorney General December 16, 1958

Director, FBI

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

DECLASSIFIED BY SP4BJA-MLB
ON 4-11-00
#966318

I have noted that several articles have recently appeared in the press reflecting that Mao Tse-tung is stepping down under pressure as head of the Government of Red China. According to these articles, there is unrest in Red China due to the failure of the campaign against Quemoy and also resistance from the people of Red China to the commune system under which families are uprooted and drafted into labor battalions. These articles further indicate that Mao will remain as head of the Communist Party in China although he will have less power than he now has.

With regard to the above, you may desire to take into consideration certain information contained in my communication of July 31, 1958, concerning discussions between leaders of the Soviet Union and Red China and an official representative of the Communist Party, USA. This communication reflected in part that Mao had told the representative of the Communist Party, USA, that he had requested to be relieved of his position as chairman of the government while retaining his position as chairman of the Chinese Communist Party. He further stated that he hoped to be relieved as chairman of the government no later than 1960 in order to spend his time in writing about communist theory and philosophy. Mao continued that this information was to be conveyed to one or two leading members of the Communist Party, USA, so that when any announcement was made, the Communist Party, USA, would recognize as lies any distortions by the capitalist press as to the actual reason for Mao's relinquishing of the chairmanship of the Red Chinese Government.

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 1/ - 1 - 1/ — 848

100-428091

The foregoing is also being furnished to the Honorable Richard M. Nixon, the Vice President; the Honorable Gordon Gray, Special Assistant to the President; the Honorable John Faster Dulles, Secretary of State; and to Mr. Allen W. Dulles, Director, Central Intelligence Agency.

100-3-81
1 - 100-428091 (Solo) 9 SEE NOTE ON YELLOW PAGE 2
WCT:med (7)

53 DEC 22 1958

NOT RECORDED
145 DEC 1

DUPLICATE YELLOW

lson
ardman
lmont
hr
ase
sons
sen
nm
otter
C. Sullivan
le. Room
lloman
ndy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

~~TOP SECRET~~

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Classified ~~"Top Secret"~~ since it contains information obtained from a most valuable informant. Unauthorized disclosure of this information could easily jeopardize our informant's security and result in grave da to the national defense.

4-41 (Rev. 8-25-58)

DECODED COPY

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-10-2011

Mr.
Mr.
Mr.
Mr.
Mr.
Mr.
Mr.
Mr.
Mr.
Tele
Mr.
Miss

☐ **Radio** ☒ **Teletype**

URGENT 12-24-58

TO DIRECTOR ATTENTION A. H. BELMONT

FROM SAC, CHICAGO 250245

SOLO, INTERNAL SECURITY-C. CHICAGO 5824-S, ON DECEMBER 24, INSTANT, FILED FOR PASSPORT AT OFFICE OF CLERK OF FEDERAL DISTRICT COURT, DETROIT, MICHIGAN, WITHOUT INCIDENT. INFORMAN USED TRUE NAME AND TRUE CHICAGO ADDRESS AND SURRENDERED 1947 PASSPORT. NO IDENTIFYING WITNESS REQUIRED, POSSIBLY DUE TO PRESENTATION OF OLD PASSPORT. INFORMANT REQUESTED EXPEDITE HANDLING OF APPLICATION BY AMSD AND PAID ADDITIONAL CHARGES FOR THIS SERVICE. ADDITIONAL TELEGRAM WILL BE SENT DECEMBER 2 NEXT REQUESTING EXPEDITIOUS HANDLING.

RECEIVED: 10:34 PM TELETYPE

10:45 PM CODING UNIT JAL

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4-11-00 BY 3P4BJA-MLB
#906318

REC- 5

100-428091-10

20 DEC 29 1958

CC: Baumgardner

CY. 108

Mr. Belmont

Baumgardner advised 9:45 AM. 12-25-58 ah

F68

5-wct

55 DEC 30 1958

4-41 (Rev. 8-25-58)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont ✓
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Nease
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

DECODED COPY

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-10-2011

s.t.
esa

☐ Radio ☒ Teletype

URGENT 12-28-58 3:05 AM RLS

TO DIRECTOR

FROM SAC, CHICAGO 280631

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4-11-00 BY SP4RJA-MLB
#906318

SOLO, ATTENTION ASSISTANT DIRECTOR A. H. BELMONT. RE INSTRUCTIONS OF ASSISTANT DIRECTOR BELMONT CONCERNING PASSPORT APPLICATION OF CG 5824-S, IN CONNECTION WITH SOLO OPERATION. CG 5824-S ADVISED DECEMBER 27 LAST THAT HE HAD RECEIVED NOTICE FROM WESTERN UNION THAT HIS MESSAGE TO STATE DEPARTMENT RE IMMEDIATE HANDLING OF PASSPORT COULD NOT BE DELIVERED SATURDAY LAST AS OFFICE WAS CLOSED. BUREAU ARRANGE WITH STATE DEPARTMENT FOR IMMEDIATE HANDLING OF THIS MATTER AS MESSAGE SENT BY CG 5824-S, DECEMBER 27 LAST CONFORMED WITH BUREAU INSTRUCTIONS AND IT IS NECESSARY THAT TELEGRAM OF CG 5824-S BE MATCHED WITH PASSPORT APPLICATION SUBMITTED BY INFORMANT ON DECEMBER 24 LAST FROM DETROIT IN ORDER THAT SAID APPLICATION MAY RECEIVE EXPEDITIOUS HANDLING TO BE SPECIALLY PROCESSED BY STATE DEPARTMENT BY TUESDAY NEXT. BUREAU NOTE THAT PASSPORT APPLICATION MUST BE SPECIALLY PROCESSED BY STATE DEPARTMENT BY TUESDAY NEXT SO THAT OPERATION SOLO CAN BE APPROPRIATELY HANDLED.

RECEIVED: 4:12 AM TELETYPE

4:15 AM CODING UNIT JAL

Mr. Belmont advised
8:05 AM 12-28-58.

Passport application &
received 12/29/58
regular passport issued
& sent Air Mail Special address
Delivery to Chicago 12/29/58
today

Mr. Belmont

100-428091-103

EX-101 REC-8 DEC 31 1958

266

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

61 JAN 5 1958

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-12-2011

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNME

TO : MR. TOLSON DATE: 1/2/59

FROM : A. H. Belmont

SUBJECT: SOLO
Chicago Informant 5824-S

At 1:45 p.m. today, ASAC [redacted] Chicago, called to a that 5824-S is scheduled to go to NY Sunday night, 1/4, or Monday, to confer with Eugene Dennis, James Jackson, and JACK Stachel, for the of receiving instructions as delegate of the Party on his forthcomi trip to Russia.

[redacted] wanted authority to advance the informant $2000 for expenses of the trip to NY and his trip to Russia and return. He s that the CP plans to give the informant $1000 to cover the trip to Russia, and his expenses in Russia and return probably will be cove by the Russians. Therefore, the informant will be able to return a least part of the advance made by the Bureau. The informant now pl to leave on January 13th, and will meet Jackson in Paris on the 14 and go to Moscow on the 15th.

I authorized [redacted] to pay the informant's expenses for the trip, up to $200, but told him to wait until we see what the Party going to do in the way of furnishing him funds before we advance hi additional funds. [redacted] will check with us further when the inform returns from NY.

b6
b7C

[redacted] said that the doctor's estimate of the condition of t informant's wife is that she will live from six to eight weeks. Wh the informant is gone it will be necessary to have someone stay wit wife. They have a colored woman who has stayed with her in the pas and they hope to get her at a cost of $5 or $6 per day. [redacted] want authority to pay for this woman. I authorized him to do this while the informant is gone, which will be a matter of over a month. I a told [redacted], if it was all right with the informant, that the biweekl payments to the informant could be made to his wife while he was go

[redacted] will keep us advised of developments in this matter. The informant has received his passport and the project appears to going forward satisfactorily.

EX-101

ahb;csh (5)

REC-76

100-428091-104

cc Mr.Belmont,Mr.Baumgardner,
Mr.Thornton,Mr.Donohue

4 JAN 5 1959

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: 12/31/58

Rosenlat
FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS - C

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-10-2011

Re New York letters dated 12/19/58, 10/15/58 and 11/10/58.

Enclosed to the New York Office is a copy of Chicago letter to Director dated November 12, 1958, in response to New York letter. A copy of this original communication was not directed to the New York Office through inadvertence.

It is believed that this letter sets forth the views of the Chicago Division concerning further dissemination of the information referred to in New York letter, and the views of this office have not changed during the interim period.

Further, recent developments indicating the possibility of additional operations in captioned matter again emphasize the paramount importance of protecting the security of thetwo highly placed informants involved in this operation. a

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (100-134637) (RM) (Encl. 1)
1 - Chicago

JJF:mec
(4)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4-11-00 BY SP4BTA-MLB
#906318

REC- 99

100-428091-70

JAN 5 1959

IS/IOF-EDIS
SEARCH
DATE
CREATE 4/6/81
DELETE

INDEX SEC.

52 JAN 9 1959

1 - Mr. Thornton

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-10-2011

SAC, New York (100-134637) December 31, 1958

REC- 60

Director, FBI (100-428091) - 106

SOLO EX-128
IS-C

In connection with the current plans of the Communist Party (CP), USA, to send an official delegation to the 21st Congress of the CP of the Soviet Union, it is noted that correspondence concerning this matter has been submitted to the Bureau under numerous captions. In order that this situation may be more closely followed and to facilitate its administrative handling at the Bureau, you are instructed that henceforth all correspondence having a direct bearing on this matter should bear the above caption.

You should give this matter your close attention and exercise good judgment in utilizing this caption in order to insure that we will have readily available in one file all pertinent information regarding this matter. Where appropriate, you should, of course, designate copies of your communications for related files.

In view of the highly sensitive nature of this over-all matter, it is imperative that the security of CG 5824-S be borne in mind at all times. It is desired, therefore, that details concerning this matter be limited to those employees on a "need-to-know basis."

CC destroyed 5 mo 2-22-57

1 - Chicago (134-46 Sub B)

MAILED 11
DEC 31 1958
COMM-FBI

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4-11-00 BY SP4BJA-MU3
#906318

1 - 100-3-81 (CPUSA, International Relations)

WCT:med
(6)

Tolson
Boardman
Belmont
Mohr
Nease
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

C1 JAN 7 1958

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Nease
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C.Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

FBI

Date: 12/22/58

Transmit the following in ______________ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL ______________ (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)
(ATT: ASSISTANT DIRECTOR A. H. BELMONT)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS - C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4-11-00 BY SP4BJTA-MLB
#906318

b6
b7C

CG 5824-S advised SA [redacted] on 12/22/58, that on 12/21/58, he had separate conferences with EUGENE DENNIS and ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG that continued until midnight. DENNIS desires that CG 5824-S go to Moscow "legally" (with American passport) to attend the 21st Congress of CPSU. To go otherwise would create numerous problems for both the CP, USA, and the Soviets. Only as a last report would DENNIS consider the informant's going to Moscow clandestinely, and going thus would be predicated on Soviet approval. Such a situation would arise if at the last moment before informant's departure, some governmental agency should attempt to prevent his departing legally.

TRACHTENBERG will depart in next two or three days since he must be in Moscow by 1/1/59. He will go to Moscow via London and Paris. JACKSON must leave USA by 1/9/59, at latest. CG 5824-S must be in Moscow not later than 1/15/59.

Present indications are that ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN will not go. By reason of KRCHMAREK's involvement in Smith Act case appeal, it is doubtful whether he can go. CP

REC- 60

3 - BUREAU (100-428091)(RM)
1 - CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)(INFO)(RM)
1 - NY 66-6989 (Inv)(415)
1 - NY 100-134637

100-428091-106

ACB:mfd
(6)

Let. NY
12-31-58
WCT med

EX-128

~~7~~ DEC ~~23~~ 1958

14 1 5

INT. REC.

Approved: ______________ Special Agent in Charge

Sent ______________ M Per ______________

FBI

Date:

Transmit the following in ______________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via ________ ______________________
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

NY 100-134637

attorneys are currently checking his status to determine in next day or so whether he can leave USA. In event only JACKSON and CG 5824-S constitute CP, USA, delegation to 21st Congress, CG 5824-S has been authorized by DENNIS to invite TRACHTENBERG to attend, unofficially and as a guest, meetings of said Congress.

According to TRACHTENBERG, he met, at the UN Headquarters last week, a member of the CPSU (not further identified) who mentioned CG 5824-S' last trip to Moscow, and the CPSU's anticipation that CG 5824-S will attend 21st Congress. TRACHTENBERG immediately notified DENNIS of his contact with the Soviet. CG 5824-S believes this prompted DENNIS to invite the informant to come to NY immediately for conferences.

CP, USA, documents to be used by the delegates to Congress are to be sent to Moscow via Canadian channels. In this connection CG 5824-S or NY 694-S, or possibly both of them, will have to go to Toronto soon for purpose of arranging this matter with TIM BUCK.

CG 5824-S expects to confer with JACKSON on 12/22/58, and depart for Chicago on evening of 12/22/58. He will furnish further details to Chicago Office.

FOSTER

Approved: ______________________ Sent ____________ M Per ________
Special Agent in Charge

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-10-2011

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Nease
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

FBI

Date: 1/2/59

Transmit the following in
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)(415)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4-11-00 BY SP4BJA-MLB
#906318

EXTREME CARE MUST BE USED IN HANDLING THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION TO PROTECT THE IDENTITY OF THE INFORMANTS.

On 1/1/59, NY 694-S* orally advised SA [redacted] informant would depart from Idlewild Airport, NYC, at 11:40 a.m., 1/2/59, to travel to Toronto, Canada, returning to NYC on 1/5/59. Informant advised he had been in contact with CG 5824-S* and it was necessary for him to convey to TIM BUCK, Canadian CP leader, the passport no. of the passport of CG 5824-S*. Informant is making available this number to BUCK in accordance with the previous instructions of the latter, so BUCK may make arrangements for CG 5824-S* to pick up a floating visa in Paris for travel to the USSR.

b6
b7C

NY 694-S* also will spend time in Canada making arrangements for future deliveries of money designated for the CP, USA, from the USSR and to make contacts to insure that during the absence of TIM BUCK from Canada in the next several months, informant will be readily informed by Canadian CP officials of developments pertinent to CP, USA.

FOSTER

3 - BUREAU (100-428091)(RM)
1 - CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)(SOLO)(INFO)(RM)
1 - NY 100-134637 (415)
1 - NY 134-91 (Inv)(415)

A

REC. 29

100-428091-107

17 JAN 3 1959

DR:mfd
(6)

EX-128

Approved: Special Agent in Charge
Sent M Per

INT. SEC.

61 JAN 9 1958

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-10-2011

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Nease
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C.Sulli
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 9 1959

TELETYPE

(9-110F-EDIS)
SEARCH
UPDATE
CREATE 4/6/81
DELETE

URGENT 1-9-59 2-44 PM BAH

TO DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM SAC, CHICAGO 1P

SOLO. IS DASH C. CG FIVE EIGHT TWO FOUR DASH S ASTERISK PLANS T
DEPART CG FOR NYC BY PLANE AT ONE P. M., JANUARY TEN, NEXT, ON THE
FIRST LEG OF THE CURRENT SOLO OPERATION. THE INFORMANT IS SCHEDU
TO DEPART FROM NYC AT FOUR P. M., JANUARY TWELVE, NEXT. NY ADVIS

END AND ACK PLS

3-42PM OK FBI WA CRA

TU DISIV

REC-29 100-428091-11D

5-WCS

Mr. Belmont

EX-135 JAN 13 1959

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4-11-00 BY SP4BJA-ML
#906318

61 JAN 15 1959

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-10-2011

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. SIZOO

DATE: 1/5/59

FROM : A. H. Belmont

SUBJECT: SOLO

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Nease
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

SAC Auerbach called from Chicago at 11:35 a.m., 1/5, to advise that 5824-S did not go to NY over the weekend, inasmuch as he had not received any information from Eugene Dennis. However, 694-S went up to Canada and saw Tim Buck, who told him that 5824-S should get his floating visas in Brussels, Belgium (which is where he got his visas on his last trip). Informant 5824-S will be going to NY this week to see Dennis and to receive money from the CP for the trip--an expected $1,000 for the trip to Russia. The Party expects the Russians to pay the return expense.

Auerbach said the informant has to buy clothes and make other appropriate arrangements for the trip and will need an advance of funds. Auerbach said that Chicago has $900 in the bank, which is money refunded to the informant by Elizabeth Mascolo, which she secured from the Russians. The informant turned the money over to the Chicago Office.

I told Auerbach that any advances necessary to the informant should be made from this $900. I told Auerbach to be sure that appropriate records were kept of the receipt of the funds, including the serial numbers, et cetera, in the event it was necessary for agents to testify in the future. In addition, complete records should be kept of any expenditures of these funds.

I told Auerbach if it is necessary to advance any further funds beyond this $900 he should get clearance from the Bureau.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4-11-00 BY SP4 BJA-MLB
#906318

AHB:CSH (5)

REC- 46

cc Mr.Belmont
Mr.Mohr
Mr.Baumgardner
Mr.Thornton

100-428091-108

2 JAN 7 1959

5-WC

EX-102

2286
5 JAN 12 1959

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-10-2011

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: January 5, 1959

FROM : MR. F. J. BAUMGARDNER

SUBJECT: SOLO
CG 5824-S

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4-11-00 BY SP4RJA-MLB
#906318

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Nease
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

In connection with captioned matter, it is noted that CG 5824-S, one of our most highly placed informants, and James Jackson have been designated as the only official delegates of the Communist Party (CP), USA, to the 21st Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union scheduled to commence on 1-27-59 in Moscow. In addition, Alexander Trachtenberg may possibly be added as a delegate although the Party has reached no final decision on this matter to date.

CG 5824-S is planning to leave on 1-13-59 and will meet Jackson in Paris, France, on 1-14-59. They will then proceed to Moscow on 1-15-59. Trachtenberg has already left the country.

Under normal circumstances, we would advise State Department and Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) concerning the dates of departure of these individuals. We would also alert our appropriate Legal Attaches. In view of the highly sensitive nature of this operation, however, we are not going to furnish this information to State Department, CIA, or our Legal Attaches concerning our informant. In order not to pinpoint our informant, we will also refrain from disseminating this information regarding Jackson and Trachtenberg. In this regard, it is noted that we have previously furnished information to State Department and CIA concerning the fact that Jackson and Trachtenberg were contemplating travel to the Soviet Union. Since State Department issued passports to these individuals, it should be well alerted to their proposed travel. It is felt that in order to fully safeguard our informant's operation, no further dissemination should now be made.

ACTION:

If you agree, we will not disseminate any information to State Department and CIA regarding the departure and other pertinent data regarding the above-mentioned individuals. We will likewise not alert our Legal Attaches.

WCT

REC-46 100-428091-109

5-WG

5 JAN 12 1959

14 JAN 7 1959

EX-102

100-428091
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Bland
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Reddy
1 - Mr. Thornton WCT:med med (6)

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. Belmont ✓
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Nease
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W. C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

FBI

Date: 1/6/59

Transmit the following in ____________________ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL ____________________ (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C
(INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST)

NY 694-S advised SA ALEXANDER C. BURLINSON on 1/6/59, that he returned late on evening of 1/5/59, from Toronto, where he had gone on 1/2/59, to furnish to TIM BUCK, CG 5824-S' passport number for transmittal to the Soviets.

According to the informant, he explained to BUCK that CG 5824-S would make next trip "openly", and that he anticipated arriving in Brussels between January 13th and 15th. BUCK went to Ottawa immediately, contacting a Soviet Embassy representative there, to whom he furnished CG 5824-S' passport number, and from whom he received the following instructions for transmittal to CG 5824-S:

The Soviets will expect CG 5824-S to arrive in Brussels between January 13th and 15th. Upon arrival there, he should go to the Czech Embassy where he will be given a floating visa to Prague. At the Czech Embassy in Brussels he should inform embassy representative exactly when he expects to arrive in Prague so that, upon his arrival in Prague, he may be met at the airport by a Soviet who will deliver to him a Soviet visa. From Prague CG 5824-S should go directly to Moscow.

A

3 - BUREAU (100-428091)(RM)
1 - CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)(INFO)(RM)
1 - NY 100-134637 (415)

HS-HOF-EDIS

ACB:mfd
(6)

SEARCH
UPDATE
CREATE 4/6/81
DELETE

REC 29

100-428091-110

EX-135

23 JAN 7 1959

INT. SEC.

Approved: ____________________ Special Agent in Charge

Sent ____________ M Per ____________

61 JAN 15 1959

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4-11-00 BY SP4BJA-MLB #906318

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date:

Transmit the following in ______________________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via ______________ ______________________________
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

NY 100-134637

In the event CG 5824-S is unable to tell the representative of the Czech Embassy in Brussels exactly when he will arrive in Prague, upon arrival in Prague he is to contact "the ground hostess" at the Prague airport, inform her of his identity, explaining that he is en route to Moscow to attend, as a delegate, the 21st Congress. She will "handle matters from there on."

NY 694-S* has furnished this information to CG 5824-S, who is currently in NYC.

NY 694-S further advised that, according to BUCK, there is currently "no more money from abroad intended for the CP, USA" at the Soviet Embassy in Ottawa. BUCK stated that he planned to leave Canada on January 20th to attend, as a delegate, the 21st Congress, other Canadian CP delegates to the said Congress being [redacted] of Vancouver, B.C. and [redacted] of Winnipeg. In BUCK's absence, [redacted] will be acting head of the Canadian CP. BUCK enjoined NY 694-S not to discuss with [redacted] or anybody else in the Canadian CP" the matter of "money from abroad" during BUCK's absence. BUCK stated he would prefer to stay abroad not more than 6 weeks. He said he must be in Toronto at the latest by the first week in March, 1959, for which a Canadian CP plenum is scheduled.

b6
b7C

FOSTER

Approved: ______________________________ Sent ______________ M Per ______________
Special Agent in Charge

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-10-2011

4-41 (Rev. 8-25-58)

DECODED COPY

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Nease
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C. Sulliva
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

☐ **Radio** ☒ **Teletype**

URGENT 1-12-59 5:16 PM JLD

TO DIRECTOR 3 AND SAC, CHICAGO

FROM SAC, NEW YORK 122145

SOLO, IS-C. NY 694-S* ADVISED AT 4:05 PM, JANUARY 12 INSTANT THAT CG 5824-S* HAD LEFT NYC AT 4:00 PM ON INSTANT DATE VIA AIR FRANCE FLIGHT NUMBER 40 ON SECOND LEG OF CURRENT SOLO TRIP.

RECEIVED: 5:18 PM TELETYPE

5:20 PM CODING UNIT HJT

Belmont

US-IIOF-EDIS
SEARCH
UPDATE
CREATE 4/6/81
DELETE

REC-29

EX-135

428091- 118

8 JAN 13 1959

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4-11-00 BY SP4DJA-MLB
#906318

1 JAN 15 1959

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-12-2011

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO :Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: 1-7-59

FROM :Mr. D. E. Moore

SUBJECT: SOLO

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Nease
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

SAC Auerbach, Chicago, advised 1-7-59 that CG 5824-S had returned to Chicago from New York on the early morning of January 7 and that while in New York the informant had been given $1000 by Isadore Wofsy to handle the informant's trip to Russia and the Party hopes the Russians will finance the return trip. While in New York, the informant was made an ex officio member of the National Committee of the CP, USA, but that the informant hopes on his return to New York 1-10-59 that he will be able to become a secret member of the National Committee as he feels that this would give him more standing in the Soviet Union. Auerbach said the informant now plans on going to New York again on January 10 and to leave New York on January 12. He is scheduled to meet James Jackson in Brussels, Belgium, and then go on to the Soviet Union.

Auerbach said that the informant is to meet with Eugene Dennis, Ben Davis, and William Z. Foster during the period January 10 to January 12 and Auerbach said that in connection with the informant's meetings with these CP leaders he thought it was desirable for SA John E. Keating, who handles the informant, to go to New York to receive the results of the informant's discussion with these men. I told Auerbach that it would be all right for Keating to go to New York for this period. Auerbach mentioned that the informant's wife is extremely ill but that everything appeared to be working out satisfactorily as far as the informant's trip to the Soviet Union is concerned. Auerbach said Chicago would keep the Bureau advised of developments.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4-11-00 BY SP4BJA-MLB
#906318

REC- 83 100-428091-113

14 JAN 14 1959

55 JAN 16 1959

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Thornton

DEM:mtb
(5)

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-10-2011

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 1/16/59

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont ✓
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Nease
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C.Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46-Sub B)

SOLO
IS - C

[redacted] advised on 1/15/59 that on that date an Air Mail letter was received from CG 5824-S*. This letter reflected that CG 5824-S* had arrived in Paris and by inference indicated that he had made contact with JIM JACKSON in Paris.

b7D

AUERBACH

3 - Bureau
1 - Chicago
JEK:LMA
(4)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4-11-00 BY SP4BJA-MCB
#906318

A.

IS-110F-EDIS
SEARCH
UPDATE
CREATE 4/6/81
DELETE

REC- 92

100-428091-114

JAN 19 1959

EX-102

~~INDEXED~~

~~SUBV. CONTROL~~

Approved: Special Agent in Charge

Sent M Per

59

61 JAN 22 1959

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-10-2011

4-41 (Rev. 8-25-58)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Nease
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

DECODED COPY

☐ Radio ☒ Teletype

URGENT 1-19-59 12:02 PM MB

TO DIRECTOR

FROM SAC, CHICAGO 191638

b7D

SOLO. IS-C. [redacted] ADVISED ON JANUARY 17, LAST, THAT IN A LETTER WRITTEN FROM BRUSSELS, CG 5824-S* WROTE THAT HE AND JIM JACKSON HAD ARRIVED IN BRUSSELS FROM PARIS AFTER A DELAY DUE TO A SNOW STORM. CG 5824-S* STATED IN AN ADDENDUM TO THE LETTER THAT EVERYTHING WAS O. K., THUS INDICATING THAT FLOATING VISAS AND TRANSPORTATION TO PRAGUE HAD BEEN OBTAINED IN BRUSSELS. THE LETTER ALSO INDICATED THAT THEY PLANNED TO ARRIVE AT THEIR FINAL DESTINATION ON FRIDAY EVENING, JANUARY 16, LAST.

RECEIVED: 1:11 PM TELETYPE

1:28 PM CODING UNIT JW

A

Mr. Belmont

REC- 92

100-428091-115

25 JAN 21 1959

SWC

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4-11-00 BY SP4BJA-MLB
#906314

51 JAN 22 1959

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-10-2011

4-41 (Rev. 8-25-58)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Nease
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

DECODED COPY

☐ **Radio** ☒ **Teletype**

URGENT 1-19-59 12:25 PM JLW

TO DIRECTOR 1 AND SAC, CHICAGO

FROM SAC, NEW YORK 191630

SOLO, IS-C. NEW YORK 694-S REPORTED ON JANUARY 19, 1959 RECEIPT OF AIRMAIL LETTER FROM CG 5824-S, ADVISING LATTER WAS PROCEEDING FROM BRUSSELS TO PRAGUE ON JANUARY 15, 1959. LETTER REFLECTED TRIP SO FAR UNEVENTFUL AND ACCORDING TO SCHEDULE.

RECEIVED: 12:27 PM TELETYPE

12:29 PM CODING UNIT JW

IS-HOF-EDIS
SEARCH
UPDATE
[✓ CREATE] 4/6/81
DELETE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4-11-00 BY SP1BJA-MLB
H-906314

Mr. Belmont

100-428091-116
5-wd

REC- 92

25 JAN 21 1959

61 JAN 22 1959

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-10-2011

4-41 (Rev. 8-25-58)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont ✓
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Nease
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

DECODED COPY

☐ Radio ☒ Teletype

URGENT 1-16-59 2:15 PM ETO

TO DIRECTOR, 2 AND SAC CHICAGO

FROM SAC NEW YORK 161745

SOLO, IS - C. NY 694 - S ADVISED JANUARY 16, 1959, HE RECEIVED, ON SAME DATE, SPECIAL AIRMAIL LETTER FROM CG 5824 - S IN PARIS, LETTER DATED JANUARY 14 LAST, AND REFLECTING CG 5824 - S MET JAMES JACKSON IN PARIS AND WAS SCHEDULED TO LEAVE WITH JACKSON ON JANUARY 15 LAST FOR BRUSSELS, WHERE THEY WOULD STAY AT HOTEL AMIGO. OWING TO INCLEMENCY OF WEATHER, CG 5824 - S WAS UNCERTAIN WHETHER THEY WOULD BE ABLE TO LEAVE FOR BRUSSELS ON JANUARY 15, 1959.

RECEIVED: 2:16 PM TELETYPE

2:18 PM CODING UNIT MJC

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4-11-00 BY SP4BJA-MLB
906314

Mr. Belmont

EX. - 132

REC- 65

100-428091-117

8 JAN 22 1959

IIS-HQF-EDIS
SEARCH
UPDATE
CREATE 4/16/81
DELETE

1 JAN 29 1959

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-10-2011

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 1/15/59

~~SECRET~~

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Nease
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C.Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

Transmit the following in ____________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via A I R T E L   AIR MAIL -- REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46)(Sub B)

ATT'N: Assistant Director
A. H. BELMONT

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

1-4-83
Classified by ~~G-3~~
Declassify on: OADR SP2TAP/ci
CE# 77 CIV 999

b6
b7C

EXTREME CAUTION MUST BE UTILIZED IN HANDLING THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION. SINCE THIS INFORMATION BY ITS VERY NATURE TENDS TO DISCLOSE CG 5824-S* AS THE SOURCE THEREOF AND ITS DISSEMINATION MIGHT JEOPARDIZE THE SECURITY OF HIS OPERATIONS, THE CHICAGO DIVISION, UACB, WILL MAKE NO FURTHER DISSEMINATION OF THIS INFORMATION EXCEPT FOR THAT PERTAINING TO [redacted] [redacted], AND [redacted], WHICH WILL BE SET FORTH IN SEPARATE COMMUNICATIONS. IT IS NOTED THAT THE INFORMATION PERTAINING TO JOE NORTH HAS BEEN PREVIOUSLY DISSEMINATED.

(U)

CG 5824-S*, on 1/12/59, orally furnished the following information to SA JOHN E. KEATING. This information pertains to conversations between MORRIS CHILDS and various leaders of the Communist Party - USA, all of which were held during the period from 11:00 A.M. to 12:00 Midnight on Sunday, 1/11/59. Each CP leader was briefing CHILDS prior to his departure for Europe as a delegate from the CP-USA to the 21st Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. The information from each individual leader of the CP-USA is set forth under that individual's name.

3 - Bureau
1 - New York (100-134637)(SOLO)
1 - Chicago

JEK/kw
(5)

~~EX-101~~

REC- 24 100-428091-118

8 JAN 17 1959

cc - Baumgardner

memo Baumgardner to Belmont 1-16-59 AJD/mad

DECLASSIFIED BY 5PY BJA-MLB
ON 4-11-00
#906314

WC
HQ-NOF-EDIS
SEARCH
UPDATE
CREATE
DELETE
4/6/81

67 JAN 29 1959

Approved: ____________________ Special Agent in Charge   Sent ____________ M   Per ____________

~~SECRET~~

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date:

~~SECRET~~

Transmit the following in ____________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via ________ ____________________
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

CG 134-46 (Sub B)

I. WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

WILLIAM Z. FOSTER stated that currently the CP-USA has four policies. These policies pertain to the Negro question, trade union matters, political activities, and youth matters. He stated, however, that these four policies are only one-half right and that the Party should be working on them in order to make them 100% correct.

FOSTER said that it is necessary to repair the CP-USA and, in his opinion, the Right danger is still the main danger to the Party. FOSTER said that DENNIS is not a vigorous leader and that unless DENNIS gives greater leadership, then the Party will never undo the damage which the Right wing did to the Party.

Next FOSTER blamed DENNIS and the supporters of the Right wing for the theory that the CP-USA has to work within a United Socialist Party in its political activities. FOSTER said that if the CP-USA concentrates on independent candidates or work within a United Socialist Ticket rather than in the Democratic Party, then the CP-USA would never be able to build a labor party. According to FOSTER, a labor party will have to be built with the use of trade unionists, and that these trade unionists are in the Democratic Party.

S (U)

u's With regard to [redacted], who is currently in Russia, FOSTER came to the defense of [redacted] He praised [redacted] as an old Bolshevik. FOSTER stated that [redacted] stood alone against the Right wing and fought for the line of the CP-USA. Further, [redacted] led the fight to kick JOHN GATES out of the Party. FOSTER also stated that he thinks that the Russians will give [redacted] a hearing. u.s

In defense of [redacted] FOSTER said that [redacted] tried to see GENE DENNIS before he left for Russia but that DENNIS would not see him. On the other hand, FOSTER said that [redacted] was stupid for having violated Party discipline.

b6
b7C

Approved: ____________________ Sent ____________ M Per ____________
Special Agent in Charge

~~SECRET~~

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date:

~~SECRET~~

Transmit the following in ________________________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via ______________ ________________________________
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

CG 134-46 (Sub B)

FOSTER also stated that he had a talk with ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG before the latter left for Russia. He said that he asked TRACHTENBERG to convey his regards to his granddaughter, [redacted], and also asked MORRIS CHILDS to try to see his granddaughter.

With regard to greetings and regards from FOSTER to various Russian leaders, FOSTER commented that of the present leadership of the CPSU, the only person he knows is OTTO KUUSINEN. He said that it was possible that he would know some of the delegates to the 21st Congress of the CPSU from other Communist Parties. FOSTER was told by CHILDS that everyone knows him and that his regards would be conveyed to the leadership of the CPSU and to the other delegates to the 21st Congress of the CPSU.

b6
b7C

A. COMMENTS OF CG 5824-S* ON THE DISCUSSION WITH WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

N.Y.

S
(U)

The discussion with FOSTER became rather heated toward the end of the conversation. As a result of this, ESTHER FOSTER entered the room and stated that FOSTER was not giving CHILDS an opportunity to state his views. CHILDS admitted to FOSTER that they have disagreements, and cautioned FOSTER that he should be careful on how an approach can be made toward unity in the CP-USA.

It is possible that [redacted] was thoroughly briefed by FOSTER on the latter's viewpoints, and that FOSTER may even have given [redacted] notes to deliver to the leadership of the CPSU. While FOSTER came to the defense of [redacted] he also appeared to be worried for fear that he, FOSTER, might be charged with factional activities and violation of Party discipline in the [redacted] matter. Yet, the main points made by FOSTER were the following: (1) An uncompromising attack against DENNIS; and (2) A defense of [redacted].

Approved: ______________________ Sent ______________ M Per ______________
Special Agent in Charge

~~SECRET~~

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date:

SECRET

Transmit the following in ____________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via ____________ ____________________
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

CG 134-46 (Sub B)

It is believed that FOSTER was making an effort to propagandize CHILDS so that CHILDS would convey to the CPSU that FOSTER is not a sectarian. In this regard, FOSTER said that proof that he is not a sectarian is his proposal for the CP-USA to work within the two older parties, i.e., the Democratic and Republican Parties, instead of a United Socialist Party. He charged DENNIS with the responsibility for the policy of splinters, since DENNIS came out in favor of a United Party of Socialism in 1956. FOSTER concentrated on the subject of working in the Democratic and Republican Parties so that the Russians will think that he has come up with something new and different.

II. EUGENE DENNIS

A. INSTRUCTIONS TO MORRIS CHILDS

(U)
S

It appeared that EUGENE DENNIS was fully prepared for a discussion with MORRIS CHILDS, because DENNIS had several statements and instructions for CHILDS written out when CHILDS arrived at the residence of DENNIS. Because of this, the first hour of the meeting between DENNIS and CHILDS was conducted in silence as these notes were being read. These notes reflected that:

U.S
1.S SR

(1) JIM JACKSON and MORRIS CHILDS are the only official delegates to the 21st Congress of the CPSU from the CP-USA. Written credentials were not prepared for JACKSON and CHILDS since it was felt that they will not need them.

(2) While ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG and [redacted] are not delegates, if necessary they can be involved in the 21st Congress as observers. CHILDS should explain to TRACHTENBERG that he is not a delegate to the 21st Congress of the CPSU, since the National Executive Committee of the CP-USA felt that two delegates were sufficient.

b6
b7C

(3) JIM JACKSON and MORRIS CHILDS should explain to the Russians that legal restrictions made it impossible for either

SECRET

Approved: ____________________
Special Agent in Charge

Sent ____________ M Per ____________

FBI

Date:

~~SECRET~~

Transmit the following in ______________________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via ______________ ______________________________
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

CG 134-46 (Sub B) 4'S

EUGENE DENNIS, WILLIAM Z. FOSTER, ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN, or ANTON KRCHMAREK to attend the 21st Congress of the CPSU.

(4) MORRIS CHILDS is to tell the Russians that he is an ex-officio member of the National Committee. CHILDS is considered as a member of the National Committee, speaks as a member of the National Committee, and can attend all meetings of the National Committee of the CP-USA by virtue of the fact that he is the Secretary of the International Commission and the Secretary of the National Appeals Committee of the CP-USA.

(5) In discussions on all technical matters dealing with funds and communications between the CPSU and the CP-USA, MORRIS CHILDS should be the sole representative of the CP-USA. JACKSON should not interfere with and should not participate in any of these discussions. However, CHILDS should not object if the Russians insist that ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG sit in on these discussions.

(6) A meeting of the National Committee of the CP-USA is being planned for the first part of March, 1959. CHILDS ought to try to return to the United States before this National Committee meeting. Therefore, CHILDS should ask the Russians to let him leave Russia as close to the first of March as possible. If TRACHTENBERG, JACKSON, and [redacted] want to make side trips, including trips to China, this is all right. Therefore, CHILDS will be the first to return to the United States.

~~S~~ (U)

-4 S

(7) A communication was received by DENNIS from FRANK COE. COE asked that [redacted], of New York City, be sent to China. DENNIS indicated that [redacted] is a good comrade and that she is in contact with Far Eastern and Latin American countries. DENNIS said that the Chinese comrades should be informed that DENNIS will approve a short trip to China for [redacted] but that he would not approve an indefinite stay in China for her.

b6
b7C

(8) Before the opening of the 21st Congress of the

~~SECRET~~

Approved: ______________________ Sent ______________ M Per ______________
Special Agent in Charge

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date:

Transmit the following in ______________________
(Type in plain text or code)

~~SECRET~~

Via ____________ ______________________
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

CG 134-46 (Sub B)

CPSU, the CP-USA will announce that the CP-USA has sent JIM JACKSON to the 21st Congress as a guest. The CP-USA will not make any announcement in regard to CHILDS. The announcement in regard to JACKSON will be made in order to prevent a prior leak of this information in the Capitalist press.

B. [redacted] Russia U.S. Eng.

In the discussion, EUGENE DENNIS stated that CHILDS should arrange a meeting between JIM JACKSON and [redacted] so that they can have a full discussion on the Negro question.

N.Y.
Russia

[redacted] joined in the discussion concerning [redacted] [redacted]. She said that she realizes that their [redacted] may have a psychological block in regard to his parents and may feel that they abandoned him in Russia. [redacted] blamed EARL BROWDER and one [redacted] (ph), of the Comintern, for the fact that [redacted] [redacted] remained in Russia. She said that she had been promised that [redacted] would be sent out of Russia soon after she and GENE got out of Russia.

Sy

b6
b7C

[redacted] also stated that [redacted] should be told that his grandmother, [redacted]'s mother, is still more interested in [redacted] than in their other [redacted] who is in New York City. [redacted] stated that her mother, who is now 77 years of age, was considered to be an old Bolshevik and at one time was invited to visit Russia. She said that her mother's maiden name was CHEVENORAFSKY (ph), and that her home town was Ektarinoslav (ph), which is in the Ukraine. [redacted] stated that if her mother's background as an old Bolshevik was verified by the Russians, it might make it easier for [redacted] and the Russians should be requested to look into this background.

B [illegible]

CHILDS told EUGENE DENNIS that for security reasons the Russians are reluctant to let [redacted] travel to the United States, although he has travelled in Europe as far as England. DENNIS was asked for his views on this. DENNIS said

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that he has no objection to a visit to the United States by his son, if an opportunity is presented, and that this viewpoint should be conveyed to the Russians.

C. GREETINGS FROM THE CP-USA TO THE CPSU ON THE OCCASION OF THE 21ST CONGRESS OF THE CPSU

DENNIS stated that before CHILDS returns to the United States from Moscow, he should have a discussion with JIM JACKSON and tell JACKSON that certain types of information received by JACKSON and CHILDS should only be conveyed to DENNIS and not to the National Executive Committee upon their return to the United States.

DENNIS said that JACKSON did not prepare official greetings for the CP-USA to the CPSU on the occasion of the 21st Congress of the CPSU. Thus, CHILDS and JACKSON should prepare two letters of greetings from the CP-USA to the CPSU. One of these letters should then be delivered to the CPSU. The other letter should be similar in content, but should be in such form that it can be published. Thus, it should not contain anything which would get the CP-USA into legal difficulties.

In addition, the CP-USA will send from New York City a very brief cable of greetings to the CPSU on the occasion of the opening of the 21st Congress of the CPSU.

DENNIS also stated that JACKSON has other instructions which he will convey to CHILDS when they meet in Europe.

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D. FUNDS FOR THE CP-USA FROM THE CPSU

DENNIS stated that funds from the CPSU for the CP-USA are coming to the United States too slowly. He said that CHILDS should discuss this matter with the same representatives of the CPSU with whom he had made previous arrangements. CHILDS should

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try to get the balance of the funds due on the basis of the arrangements for 1958, and should also negotiate for funds for 1959.

DENNIS instructed that CHILDS should tell the Russians that supporters of both the Right wing and the Left wing viewpoints in the CP-USA "walked off" with Party funds. The Russians should be told that as of right now the CP-USA has a deficit of a quarter of a million dollars a year. Thus, the CP-USA cannot resume the publication of a daily newspaper. However, if the Russians fulfill their promise for 1958 and make arrangements for funds for 1959, then the CP-USA may be in a position to resume a daily paper in about one year.

In addition, DENNIS stated that IRVING POTASH has made a proposal that the CP-USA publish a monthly trade union magazine similar to the old "March of Labor". DENNIS instructed CHILDS to negotiate with the Russians for some financial support for such a magazine.

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In a subsequent conversation, IRVING POTASH stated that it would take about $50,000 a year to publish a trade union magazine on a monthly basis. He said that as a minimum, the following staff would be needed: (1) an Editor; (2) an Assistant Editor; and (3) a Business Manager - Secretary.

E. POSSIBLE TRIPS OF CP-USA MEMBERS TO RUSSIA FOR MEDICAL CARE AND/OR TO LIVE PERMANENTLY IN RUSSIA

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DENNIS stated that CHILDS should ask the Russians if it would be possible to send some CP members to Russia for medical care. Also, would it be possible to send some old people to live in Russia permanently. In connection with the latter, DENNIS mentioned [redacted]. In regard to medical care, DENNIS mentioned the following: [redacted] of Boston, who has multiple sclerosis; ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN, who wants to go to Russia for

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treatment of arthritis; WILLIAM WEINSTONE, who wants treatment for "fatigue and colitis".

DENNIS said that this matter should be raised in a general way with the Russians. He said that he thinks that WEINSTONE wants to go to Russia in order to present the viewpoints of WILLIAM Z. FOSTER. Therefore, the CPSU should be told that if any persons can go to Russia for medical care, these persons are not to take up any political problems while in Russia.

F. "WORLD MARXIST REVIEW"

DENNIS said that the leaders of the "World Marxist Review" should be told to publish the CP-USA statement on Party unity and should accompany this with a favorable comment.

Further, CHILDS should take up with the leaders of the "World Marxist Review" the necessity for a major article on Trotskyism. Also, that the Editors of the "World Marxist Review" should be asked to publish a review of the book by the English author LEVY, which deals with anti-Semitism in the Soviet Union.

G. LEGAL STATUS OF THE CP-USA

DENNIS instructed CHILDS to explain to the Russians and the representatives of all other Communist Parties the current legal status of the CP-USA. It should be pointed out that Smith Act and Taft-Hartley cases are still being prosecuted. Further, that the McCarran Act is still on the books; that there is a black list which prohibits employment of CP members in certain industries; that all of these things prevent a large scale growth of the CP in the United States.

H. YOUTH MATTERS

DENNIS stated that the Russians should be told that within a couple of months they will be notified as to whom will

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speak for the National Committee of the CP-USA at the World Youth Congress in Vienna, Austria, during the summer of 1959.

DENNIS stated that [redacted] AL LANNON, JR., and a couple of others who are active in youth matters, are all members of the CP but are Leftists. Yet, this group of Leftists is splitting up and some of them may be won over to a correct policy.

In April, 1959, the CP-USA will hold a National Youth Conference in order to exchange opinions on the type of youth organization to establish.

I. CP-USA POLITICAL ACTIVITIES

DENNIS stated that FOSTER's thesis on the need for CP work in the Democratic Party is too one-sided. He said that even though it is necessary for the CP-USA to work within the two old parties, it may be necessary to have an independent party, such as a peace party. Thus, the CP should not limit itself to concentration only in the two old parties, with emphasis on the Democratic Party. In this connection, he mentioned that some people favor a split even in the Democratic Party in order to get away from the Dixiecrats.

J. ESTIMATE OF THE GENERAL SITUATION IN THE UNITED STATES

DENNIS commented that there is an upsurge of struggle in the United States and that it is possible that the United States will see more strikes developing. He said that there may be more struggles when the anti-filibuster rules are defeated in Congress. Further, there will be struggles developing around elections in 1960.

With regard to the economic situation, DENNIS stated that the auto situation is worse now than it was in 1957 and 1958 and that it will get even worse. Also, steel production will not go beyond 75% of capacity and may even decrease. There may also

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be more unemployment.

K. MOVEMENT FOR PEACE IN THE UNITED STATES

(1) Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy

DENNIS stated that the Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy has organizations in 75 cities in the United States. It has borough and neighborhood organizations in New York City. It is getting ready to do something to influence negotiations in Geneva in regard to the control of nuclear tests. He also stated that some peace groups will mobilize and organize to put pressure in Congress regarding control of nuclear tests. DENNIS stated that the Communist Party has a few individuals in leading capacities in these peace movements.

(2) Women's International League for Peace and Freedom

DENNIS stated that the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom will hold a national convention in Boston in June, 1959, and that it will be a big event. The CP will try to have a hand in the convention. DENNIS said that CHILDS should tell all Communist Parties to send greetings to this convention. Also, an effort should be made to have prominent individuals, such as scientists, send greetings to this convention from throughout the world.

(3) A Third "Pugwash Conference"

DENNIS said that efforts should be made to promote a third "Pugwash Conference". He explained that CYRUS EATON called the first conference of scientists from all over the world to discuss nuclear wars. This first conference was held in Pugwash, Nova Scotia. The second conference of this type was held in Vienna, Austria. He said that pressures should be brought through prominent people for a third "Pugwash Conference" to which not

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only scientists, but also educators and labor leaders would be invited.

L. PAMPHLETS AND PUBLICATIONS

DENNIS stated that the CPSU should be told that the Communist foreign language press in the United States has a good circulation. Also, that the CP-USA issued 300,000 leaflets on the Lebanon and Far Eastern crises; that the CP-USA has issued a lot of material advocating a ban on nuclear tests and nuclear war, and that there is a leaflet on the presses now, ostensibly published by "The Worker", which deals with the current situation in the steel industry.

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DENNIS also stated that word had come through from the Russians stating that they have an urgent need for a book dealing with taxes in the United States. DENNIS said that [redacted] is supposed to get this book.

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M. JOHN WILLIAMSON

DENNIS stated that JOHN WILLIAMSON is now a District Organizer and is located thirty miles outside of London. DENNIS said that WILLIAMSON believes that this position will lead to his becoming a member of the National Committee of the Communist Party of Great Britain.

DENNIS instructed CHILDS to talk with [redacted], General Secretary of the CPGB, or, if necessary, HARRY POLLITT, and tell them that they are making a mistake in not fully utilizing the talents of WILLIAMSON, and that WILLIAMSON should be a member of the National Committee of the CPGB.

DENNIS also stated that he feels that if JOHN WILLIAMSON wants to leave England and cannot go to Canada, that he should go to Prague, Czechoslovakia, as the CP-USA representative on the "World Marxist Review".

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N. CUBAN SITUATION

DENNIS stated that JOE NORTH left the United States for Cuba on Sunday, 1/11/59, and planned to spend at least two weeks in Cuba. DENNIS stated that NORTH had made contact with the Cuban publication, "Hoy".

O. CP MEMBERS VISITING IN RUSSIA

DENNIS said that the CPSU should be told that no matter who goes to Russia as a member of the CP-USA, that the CPSU must check with the CP-USA in regard to these individuals. The CP-USA will not assume responsibility for anyone unless it is first given notice that the person plans to go to Russia or is in Russia.

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P. MOLLIE PEARLMAN

DENNIS said that a woman by the name of [redacted] who was a stenographer in the Comintern, is still in Russia. He asked CHILDS to try to find out how she is getting along.

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Q. PROGRAM FOR THE CP-USA

DENNIS said that the CPSU should be told that the CP-USA will not have an elaborate program for itself at the 17th National Convention. Instead, it will have a declaration of principles. DENNIS said that while JIM ALLEN is opposed to this idea, the National Committee will discuss a declaration of principles at its next meeting.

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III. EUGENE DENNIS AND IRVING POTASH

At this point, IRVING POTASH joined CHILDS and DENNIS at the latter's residence.

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A. WORLD-WIDE MOVEMENT FOR AMNESTY FOR GIL GREEN AND HENRY WINSTON

IRVING POTASH stated that at the 21st Congress of the CPSU, an effort should be made to start a world-wide movement for amnesty for GIL GREEN and HENRY WINSTON. In regard to WINSTON, emphasis should be placed on this campaign in Africa, Asia, and non-Socialist countries. This should be a world-wide campaign along the lines of the campaign conducted for the right of PAUL ROBESON to travel outside the United States. Emphasis should be placed on the fact that the United States not only has political prisoners, but has a colored political prisoner.

B. [redacted]

S. APPROX 1993

POTASH raised the question of trying to get [redacted] back to the United States. EUGENE DENNIS indicated that he was opposed to this. He said that she is 65 years of age and is ill. Further, the Chinese are taking care of her and her return to the United States might create too many problems for the CP-USA.

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C. CONTACTS BETWEEN THE CP-USA AND LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES

POTASH stated that at the 21st Congress of the CPSU, the question of preparing contacts between the CP-USA and Latin American countries should be discussed.

D. A TRUNK BELONGING TO POTASH WHICH IS IN WARSAW, POLAND

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POTASH said that he has a trunk which he left with [redacted] in Warsaw, Poland. He said that it contains personal items, that the American authorities know that he has this item in Poland, and that he would like to get it. DENNIS commented that if the items are not worth at least $500, POTASH should forget about it. POTASH said that it is worth more than $500 to

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him, that he wants it and wants MORRIS CHILDS to take up this matter with the leadership of Poland. POTASH said that the trunk may already be on its way to him, since he discussed this matter with Polish Government officials when he was in Washington.

In an aside, DENNIS indicated that he did not want CHILDS to bother about this item.

E. [redacted]

POTASH then discussed [redacted] He said that an effort should be made to try to get [redacted] back to the United States. DENNIS said that he was also opposed to this, since her return might create problems for the CP-USA. DENNIS commented that [redacted] deserted the CP and that the rest of [redacted]'s family has quit the CP. Further, [redacted] went to Europe with [redacted], who was part of the advance guard to set up an underground leadership of the CP-USA in Moscow. U.S.S.R.

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POTASH protested that [redacted] went to Europe because she was afraid that the United States Government, during the underground period, would arrest her [redacted] whose father was [redacted]

It was finally agreed that CHILDS is to try to determine [redacted]'s present status in regard to the possibility of returning to the United States.

IV. BENJAMIN DAVIS, JR.

A. COMMENTS OF DAVIS ON EUGENE DENNIS

N.Y.

In a lengthy meeting between MORRIS CHILDS and BEN DAVIS, the latter outlined his position in regard to EUGENE DENNIS. He said that DENNIS is not fit to be a General Secretary. He stated, We need a dynamic leader. We need somebody to whom

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the Negro people will listen. Parenthetically speaking, it is believed that DAVIS had himself in mind as the person who could perform the duties of General Secretary of the CP-USA. DAVIS said that DENNIS is not fighting hard enough against the Right. DAVIS also commented that NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV is a symbol of leadership. He said, We do not have one comrade like that in the CP-USA.

USSR

B. [redacted]

Referring to [redacted] DAVIS said he disagreed with WILLIAM Z. FOSTER's position regarding [redacted] DAVIS said that he hopes that [redacted] will be punished. He also thinks that it was correct for the National Executive Committee to issue the statement that it did about [redacted] DAVIS stated that he will re-organize the Brooklyn Party organization from top to bottom and in this connection launched into an attack on ANDY ONDA. Parenthetically speaking, it is possible that DAVIS sees in [redacted], a Negro and head of the Brooklyn Party organization, a possible threat to DAVIS' leadership in the New York District.

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C. NEGRO QUESTION

Next, DAVIS said that the main problem in the United States is the Negro question. He said, If you can grasp that link, everything else will move. The DENNIS leadership does not grasp that.

D. PAUL ROBESON

It is noted that PAUL ROBESON is currently in Moscow. CHILDS asked DAVIS if he thought it would be advisable to see PAUL ROBESON. DAVIS replied that by all means CHILDS should see ROBESON. Parenthetically speaking, DENNIS also stated that CHILDS should see ROBESON.

DAVIS stated that he had been writing to ROBESON in a guarded way. DAVIS told CHILDS to tell ROBESON that DAVIS thinks that ROBESON made a mistake in publicly stating that he

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would make England his home. DAVIS said that he feels that ROBESON's stay in Europe should be a temporary matter.

DAVIS said that he understands that ROBESON has an invitation to go to China. DAVIS stated that he feels that ROBESON should not go to China because the United States Government could then say that ROBESON had violated his passport privileges. DAVIS said he would advise ROBESON not to make a trip to China.

E. PROPOSAL FOR AN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE AGAINST RACISM AND COLONIALISM

DAVIS asked CHILDS to talk to PAUL ROBESON about the possibility of holding an International Conference Against Racism and Colonialism. DAVIS said that forty or fifty world personalities, including Madam SUN Yat-sen (ph) and headed by ROBESON, could join such a world-wide conference or committee. DAVIS said that if ROBESON is receptive to this proposal, then CHILDS should take it up with the Russians, Chinese, and other Communist Parties.

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V. [redacted]

CHILDS met with [redacted] at the apartment of BILL ALBERTSON, and they proceeded to a saloon on Broadway, where the discussion lasted from approximately 9:00 P.M. to Midnight.

A. THOMPSON'S ESTIMATE OF THE SITUATION IN THE LEADERSHIP OF THE CP-USA

The estimate of [redacted] in regard to the current leadership of the CP-USA was similar to that of FOSTER and DAVIS.

CHILDS said that he wanted to place a $64,000 question to [redacted] so that he would have an answer in the event that the Russians again asked him the same question. This question is as follows: Are there any basic political differences between

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WILLIAM Z. FOSTER and EUGENE DENNIS? [redacted] replied that he would state that while there are differences between FOSTER and DENNIS, there are no basic political differences between them. [redacted] said that DENNIS is a hard guy to work with. He stated that DENNIS should be in the collective leadership, but that DENNIS should not be the sole leader of the CP-USA.

B. FACTIONALISM

[redacted] stated that factionalism will continue in the CP-USA; yet, the Right wing has been broken and the Left wing is not going anywhere. The National Executive Committee will not split. The factional fight will not have the support of any segment of the leadership, so there is no danger of a split in the National Executive Committee.

(1) MORRIS SCHAPPES and "Jewish Currents"

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[redacted] stated that in a few days, MORRIS SCHAPPES will be kicked out of the Communist Party, but that "Jewish Currents" will remain under the control of the CP. He said that SCHAPPES, without consulting anyone in the Party leadership, called a conference on Jewish work. While the CP could not call off this conference, the Party is finished with SCHAPPES. [redacted] commented that this will lead to more factional fights involving the Right wing.

(2) SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

[redacted] stated that it is not known officially as yet, but that he plans to make a trip to California in about six weeks.

He said that the National Office of the CP-USA is preparing to send [redacted] to Southern California in two weeks. [redacted] will stay in Southern California permanently and will work into the leadership of the Southern California District.

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(3) [redacted]

T.Y.

[redacted] said that he is opposed to the activities of [redacted]. He said that the National Office will take action against [redacted] and also against AL LANNON and [redacted], who are in a conspiracy preparing for the 17th National Convention of the CP-USA.

C. CP-USA MEMBERSHIP

[redacted] was asked what the current membership figure is for the CP-USA. [redacted] said that the membership of the CP-USA is under 7,000, but that if the Party does not go haywire and does not have factional fights, he believes that the Party can register as many as 10,000 members.

It is noted that EUGENE DENNIS, on 1/11/59, estimated the current membership of the CP-USA as 7,000.

D. [redacted]

[redacted] said that if any inquiry is made about [redacted] [redacted] who is a youth delegate to conferences in Columbo, Ceylon, and Budapest, [redacted] was on the New York State Board of the Labor Youth League for five years and was head of the teen-agers. While his parents are not CP members, they are sympathetic.

Ceylon Hungary

E. [redacted]

[redacted] said that [redacted] is planning to go to Russia and that the Russians should be told that she is all right. [redacted] did not indicate the purpose of [redacted]'s trip.

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F. BUSINESS ARRANGEMENTS BETWEEN EASTERN EUROPEAN COMMUNIST COUNTRIES AND THE UNITED STATES

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[redacted] stated that Eastern European Communist countries conduct business transactions in the United States and utilize attorneys in the United States in order to handle legal matters in connection with these transactions. He said that the CP-USA is not getting any funds as a result of these transactions. Therefore, CHILDS should indicate that some lawyers are better than others and the CP-USA is prepared to propose lawyers to handle these transactions. These lawyers proposed by the CP-USA would give the CP-USA kickbacks on these transactions. CHILDS should indicate that in the future, the CP-USA wants different arrangements made in regard to these business transactions.

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G. POSSIBLE CONFERENCE INVOLVING COMMUNIST PARTIES IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE

[redacted] said he would propose a conference involving Communist Parties in North and South America, and that if such a conference is held, it should be similar to the recent All-Africa Peoples Conference held in Accra.

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: [January 19, 1959] (C)

FROM : MR. F. J. BAUMGARDNER

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ON 4-11-00
906318

HS-HQF-EDIS
SEARCH
UPDATE
CREATE 4/6/81
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Tolson
Belmont
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Rosen
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Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

SUBJECT: SOLO (S) (U)
IS-C

Baumgardner

SYNOPSIS:

On 1-11-59, CG 5824-S* conferred with William Z. Foster, Eugene Dennis, Irving Potash, Benjamin Davis, Jr., and [redacted] and received instructions as to his attendance at 21st Congress, Communist Party, Soviet Union (CPSU), 1-27-59. Informant and James Jackson will be only official delegates to 21st Congress from Communist Party, USA (CPUSA) with informant charged with sole responsibility for discussions relating to funds and communications. Foster in general desired the informant to advise Soviets that right wing was still main danger in CPUSA. Foster appeared concerned that impression not be given to Soviets that he was engaged in factional activities. His main points were an uncompromising attack against Dennis and defense of [redacted] recently suspended left-wing CP leader presently in Russia without authority of CP leadership. Eugene Dennis advised informant that he is ex officio member of national committee, CPUSA, and charged with major responsibility in dealings with Russia. Informant instructed by Dennis to attempt to obtain the remainder of funds promised by Russia for 1958 and negotiate for funds for 1959. Informant to discuss with Russians possible trips of American CP members to Russia for medical care and/or permanent residence, the legal status of the CPUSA, proposed CPUSA youth activities, Dennis' position on political activities and Dennis' estimate of the economic situation in the United States. Informant also to discuss at Dennis' instruction the movement for peace in the United States and the various pamphlets issued by the CPUSA on Lebanon and the Far Eastern crisis. Potash proposed that informant make effort to start world-wide amnesty movement for Gilbert Green and Henry Winston; to raise question regarding contacts between CPUSA and Latin American countries. Benjamin Davis, Jr., advised informant that Eugene Dennis not fit to be general secretary of CPUSA and that Dennis fails to grasp fact Negro question main United States problem. Davis indicates he has himself in mind as general secretary for CPUSA. Davis asked informant to discuss with Paul Robeson a proposed international conference against racism and colonialism. [redacted] advised informant that he does not consider Dennis suitable as sole leader of CPUSA but that Dennis should be in the collective leadership. [redacted] pointed out factionalism will continue in CPUSA but there is no danger of a split in national executive committee. Thompson estimates current CPUSA membership as under 7,000 but believes Party can register 10,000 members. (S) (U)

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[100-428091] (S) (U)
Enclosure
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Thornton
AJD:med (4)

EX-124

REC- 32 [100-428091-119] (U) (S)

8 JAN 23 1959

67 JAN 29 1959

5-Thornton

Thompson instructed informant to advise Russians to utilize American attorneys in United States business transactions of Eastern European communist countries who will kick back part of the fees to the CPUSA. Thompson proposes a conference of CPs in North and South America similar to All-Africa Peoples Conference held in Accra. (Africa)

OBSERVATIONS:

Our informant is in fact the leader of the CPUSA delegation to the 21st Congress, CPSU, and solely charged with the most important responsibilities such as funds and communications. He will discuss all important aspects of CPUSA activities with the Russians and will undoubtedly receive instructions and suggestions concerning these activities from the Russians for the CPUSA.

In view of the extremely dangerous position presently occupied by the informant and since all of this information was obtained in personal conversation between the informant and various Party functionaries, any unauthorized disclosure of this information would jeopardize the informant's life. Therefore, it is felt that we cannot afford to give any dissemination at the present time.

ACTION:

This matter will continue to be followed very closely. Upon the informant's return to this country, the information obtained from him will be carefully analyzed and consideration will be given at that time to dissemination of pertinent points on a high level.

DETAILS:

Chicago by airtel 1-15-59, attached, furnished results of briefing of CG 5824-S* by top leaders, CPUSA, on 1-11-59 prior to departure of informant to Russia as official delegate from CPUSA to 21st Congress, CPSU.

REMARKS OF WILLIAM Z. FOSTER, CHAIRMAN EMERITUS, CPUSA: N.Y.

Foster characterized current CPUSA policy regarding the Negro question, trade-union matters, political activities and youth matters as only half correct. Claims main danger to Party is the "right" and that Eugene Dennis, national secretary, CPUSA, is not a vigorous leader. He blamed Dennis and right wing for theory CPUSA must work within United Socialist Party in political activities whereas Foster believes Party should work within Republican and Democratic Parties. Foster defended [redacted], Brooklyn CP functionary, who is currently in Russia without permission of national CP leaders and currently suspended from office in the New York District CP as the only leader to stand against the right wing. (Noted that New York advised by airtel 1-15-59 that Foster received letter from [redacted] on 1-14-59 mailed from Moscow, Russia. This letter indicated that Loman was supporting Foster's views in Russia.) Foster's main points in conversation with our informant were his uncompromising attack against Dennis and his defense of [redacted].

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b7C

INSTRUCTIONS OF EUGENE DENNIS, NATIONAL SECRETARY, CPUSA: N.Y.

James Jackson and informant are the only official delegates to 21st Congress, CPSU. Alexander Trachtenberg and [redacted] are to be considered merely observers if they become involved in 21st Congress.

Informant was instructed to advise Russia that he is ex officio member of national committee, CPUSA, by virtue of his position as secretary of international commission and secretary of national appeals committee, CPUSA.

Informant instructed that he will be sole representative of CPUSA with CPSU in discussions dealing with funds and communications.

Informant instructed to attempt to return to United States in time to attend national committee meeting early March, 1959.

Prior to opening of 21st Congress, the CPUSA will announce that Jackson is attending Congress as guest but will not refer to informant's presence at Congress.

USSR

Informant instructed to arrange for meeting between [redacted] [redacted] of Eugene Dennis, and James Jackson for discussion of Negro question.

Funds for CPUSA from CPSU:

Dennis instructed informant to advise Soviets that funds from Soviet Union are coming too slowly. Informant to attempt to get balance of funds due for 1958 ($125,000) and to negotiate for funds for 1959.

CPUSA's Precarious Financial Position:

Dennis instructed informant to advise Russia that supporters of both left and right wing have "walked off" with Party funds and that the CPUSA has annual deficit of one quarter of a million dollars.

CPUSA Hopes to Publish Daily Publication in About One Year:

Dennis advised informant to tell Russians that if they fulfill their financial promise for 1958 and make arrangements for funds for 1959, the CPUSA may be in position to resume daily publication of a newspaper in about one year.

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Proposed Trade-Union Magazine of CPUSA:

N.Y.

Dennis said Irving Potash, labor secretary, CPUSA, has proposed publication of monthly trade-union magazine and informant instructed to attempt to get financial support for such a magazine from Russia. Potash has estimated that it would take about $50,000 a year to publish a trade-union magazine monthly.

Possible Trips to Russia for Medical Care and/or Permanent Residence for CPUSA Members:

U.S.

Dennis instructed informant to inquire of Russia regarding possibility of sending old CP members to live in Russia permanently and certain others for medical care. In connection with medical care, he mentioned Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, William Weinstone and [redacted] of New England District CP.

"World Marxist Review:"

Dennis instructed informant to tell leaders of this publication to publish CPUSA's statement on Party unity with favorable comment and in addition informant should take up necessity for magazine preparing major article on Trotskyism. Editors of this magazine should be asked by informant to publish review of book by English author, Levy, on anti-Semitism in the Soviet Union.

CPUSA Political Activities:

Dennis in contrast to William Z. Foster stated that CPUSA should not limit itself to concentration on the two major political parties with emphasis on the Democratic Party as it may be necessary to have an independent Party such as a peace party.

Legal Status of CPUSA:

Dennis instructed informant to advise Russia that large scale growth of CPUSA prevented by such factors as Smith Act, Taft-Hartley cases, McCarran Act and black lists prohibiting employment of CP members in certain industries.

CPUSA Youth Matters:

In April, 1959, CPUSA will hold national youth conference to exchange opinions on the type of youth organization to be established. Russia will be notified within two months of the identity of the person authorized to speak for the national committee, CPUSA, at the world youth conference at Vienna, Austria, in the Summer of 1959.

Dennis' Estimate of General Situation United States:

Dennis believes it is possible that United States will see more strikes developing in the future. Concerning economic situation, Dennis predicts a worsening of the automobile industry, a possible decrease in steel production and a probable increase in unemployment.

Movement for Peace in United States:

Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy:

Dennis claims the above organization is established in 75 United States cities. It will attempt to influence negotiations in Geneva concerning continuation of nuclear tests. Dennis said some peace groups will attempt to pressure Congress regarding nuclear tests and that the CPUSA has a few individuals in leading capacities in these peace movements.

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: SOLO
100-428091

Women's International League for Peace and Freedom:

Dennis said this organization will hold national convention, Boston, June, 1959, and it will be a big event. CPUSA will attempt to exert some influence at this convention and informant instructed to tell all CPs to send greetings.

A Third "Pugwash Conference":

~~for Canada~~ U.S.

Dennis said efforts should be made to promote a third "Pugwash Conference." The first was called by Cyrus Eaton and held Pugwash, Nova Scotia, regarding nuclear wars. The second was held in Vienna, Austria. Dennis advised informant that pressures should be brought through prominent people for a third conference to which educators and labo leaders as well as scientists will be invited.

Pamphlets and Publications:

Dennis instructed informant to tell CPSU that communist foreign language press in United States has good circulation. He said 300,000 leaflets were issued on Lebanon and the Far Eastern crisis and that CPUSA issued a lot of material in regard to the ban on nuclear tests. He said leaflets are now on the presses regarding the current steel situation.

John Williamson:

N.Y.

Dennis told informant that Williamson, former CPUSA functionary who accepted voluntary deportation to England to avoid prosecution under membership clause of Smith Act of 1940, is now a district organizer of the CP of Great Britain (CPGB). Informant instructed to advise CPGB that Williamson should be made a member of national committee, CPGB. Informant instructed to advise Williamson that if Williamson desires to leave England and cannot go to Canada that he should go to Prague, Czechoslovakia, as CPUSA representative on "World Marxist Review."

Cuban Situation:

Dennis related that Joe North, foreign affairs reporter for "The Worker," left United States for Cuba 1-11-59 for two weeks and has made contact with "Hoy," Cuban Party publication. (Noted that 1-18-59 issue "The Worker" contains article prepared by Joseph North date lined Havana, Cuba, which sets forth contact by North with the newspaper "Hoy" the organ of the Partido Socialista Popular, the Cuban Communist Party.

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: SOLO ~~(S)~~ (U)
100-428091 (U)

Program for CPUSA National Convention:

Informant instructed by Dennis to advise CPSU that the CPUSA will not have an elaborate program for its 17th National Convention and instead the convention will be a declaration of principles.

REMARKS OF IRVING POTASH, LABOR SECRETARY, CPUSA

Proposed World Movement for Amnesty for Gilbert Green and Henry Winston:

Potash advised informant that at the 21st Congress of the CPSU efforts should be made to start a world-wide movement for amnesty for Gilbert Green and Henry Winston with emphasis in Africa, Asia and non-socialist countries on "fact" that United States not only has political prisoners but a colored political prisoner.

Contacts Between CPUSA and Latin American Countries:

(U) ~~(S)~~

Potash advised informant that question of preparing contacts between CPUSA and Latin American countries should be discussed by informant with the Russians.

BENJAMIN DAVIS

REMARKS OF BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, JR., HEAD NEW YORK DISTRICT CP AND MEMBER OF NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, CPUSA

NY

Davis advised informant that Eugene Dennis is not fit to be general secretary of CPUSA. He said a dynamic leader is needed, one to whom Negro people will listen. Davis said that Dennis is not fighting hard enough against the CP right faction and fails to realize that the Negro question is the most important problem in the United States.

Informant believes that Benjamin Davis has himself in mind as the person who could perform the duties of general secretary of the CPUSA.

Proposal for an International Conference Against Racism and Colonialism:

Davis asked informant to discuss with Paul Robeson in Russia possibility of holding an international conference against racism and colonialism. Davis said that if Robeson is receptive, the informant should take this matter up with the Russians, Chinese and other CPs.

N.Y.

REMARKS OF ROBERT THOMPSON, ORGANIZATIONAL SECRETARY, CPUSA:

[redacted]*'s Estimate of Leadership Situation CPUSA:*

[redacted] in his remarks generally agreed with William Z. Foster and Benjamin Davis as to the leadership ability of Eugene Dennis. He said that Dennis should be in the collective leadership but that Dennis should not be the sole leader of the CPUSA.

Factionalism:

[redacted] stated that factionalism will continue in the CPUSA. However, the factionalist fight will not have the support of any segment of the leadership and there is no danger of a split in the national executive committee.

Morris Schappes and "Jewish Currents":

YS

[redacted] said that Morris Schappes will be expelled from the CP in a few days but that "Jewish Currents" will remain under the control of the CP. He said that Schappes called a conference on Jewish work without consulting the CP leadership and apparently this is one of the reasons for his proposed expulsion. [redacted] indicated that this will lead to more factional fights involving the right wing.

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Southern California:

The national office of the CPUSA is preparing to send [redacted] CP organizer of the Montana District, to Southern California in about two weeks. [redacted] will stay in Southern California permanently and will work into the leadership of the Southern California District.

CPUSA Membership:

[redacted] said the current membership of the CPUSA is under 7,000 but he believes that the Party will be able to register as many as 10,000 members.

Business Arrangements Between Eastern European Communist Countries and the United States:

[redacted] said that Eastern European Communist countries conducting business transactions in the United States utilize attorneys in the United States in connection with these transactions. However, the CPUSA is not receiving any funds. He instructed the informant to advise these CPs that the CPUSA is prepared to propose lawyers to handle these transactions. These lawyers proposed by the CPUSA would give the CPUSA kick backs on these transactions.

Proposed Conference Involving CPs in the Western Hemisphere:

[redacted] stated he would propose a conference involving CPs in North and South America and if the conference is held it should be similar to the recent All-Africa Peoples Conference held in Accra.

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DATE 05-10-2011

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: 1/16/59

RDaley

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46)(Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

The 21st Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union is scheduled to begin on January 27, 1959, in Moscow, Russia, and it is anticipated that delegates from all over the world will be in attendance at this Congress. If the Bureau can obtain the identities and exact spellings of the names of the delegates to this Congress, such a list would be of great value to the Chicago Division in the future processing of information received from CG 5824-S*.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4-11-00 BY SP4BTA-MLB
#906318

2 - Bureau (REGISTERED)
1 - Chicago

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(3)

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with CIA
WCT
1/23/59

Papich

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REC- 19 100-428091-120

EX-135

12 JAN ~~19~~ 26 1959
FBI

INT. SEC.

1 JAN 29 1959

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FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-10-2011

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. SIZOO

DATE: 1/26/59

FROM : A. H. Belmont

SUBJECT: SOLO

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Nease
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

pls

ASAC Brown called from Chicago to advise that the Chicago papers were carrying a story that Jackson and Childs were delegates from the CPUSA to the Moscow convention.

Thornton

I told him we had the same story in the papers here, and in NY, and that Chicago should not get excited about this, but should watch the matter closely and keep the Bureau advised of any developments necessary for the protection of the identity of 5824-S.

AHB:CSH (4)

cc Belmont
Baumgardner
Thornton

REC- 33 100-428091-121

25 JAN 27 1959

EX-13

5-WC

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1 JAN 29 1959

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DATE 05-11-2011

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: January 27, 1959

FROM : MR. J. A. SIZOO

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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Rosen
Tamm
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W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

SAC Auerbach, Chicago, called today (1/27/59) and advised that a Chicago Agent had been in touch this morning with [redacted] of Chicago 5824-S, who is now in Moscow). [redacted] is now ill at home.) She advised that she had received a call from NY 694-S last night; that NY 694-S advised, in turn, that he had talked with the wife of James Jackson; that Jackson had called his wife a few days ago and advised that he and Chicago 5824-S had arrived safely and that everything was OK; that they were getting the red carpet treatment in Moscow and that [redacted] had been kicked out of Moscow. [redacted] told the Agent she was very much worried because of the publicity concerning her husband; that she was worried whether or not she would lose her job. Chicago suggested it might be desirable to have NY 694-S go to Chicago to talk to [redacted] and attempt to calm her down.

N.Y.
U.S.S.R.

-U.S.
U.SSR

The matter was discussed with ASAC McCabe, of the New York Office (NYO), who advised that NY 694-S said he had talked to [redacted] last night and that she seemed to be concerned over the publicity relative to Chicago 5824-S, but that after their conversation she seemed to be considerably calmed down. It was New York's recommendation that it was not necessary for New York 694-S to go to Chicago, but that Chicago Agents should be able to handle the matter with [redacted] and allay any concern which she might have regarding her [redacted]s welfare.

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OBSERVATIONS:

It is believed that this matter can be adequately handled by the Chicago Office; that it is not necessary for New York 694-S to go to Chicago. [redacted] has not lost her job as a result of the publicity concerning her husband. If she does, we can face it at that time.

JAS:LL
(5)
1--Mr. Belmont
1--Mr. Baumgardner
1--Mr. J. D. Donohue
1--Mr. Dise

100-428091-122

REC-14

EX. - 133

JAN [illegible] 1959

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61 FEB 4 1959

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont from Mr. Sizoo

Re: SOLO; INTERNAL SECURITY - C

OBSERVATIONS (continued):

The publicity regarding Chicago 5824-S might also result in some action with reference to his [redacted] who is in the Air Force. However, no issue has been raised as to this at this time and, if the matter does come up, we will face it then.

ACTION:

I called SAC Auerbach and suggested that Chicago talk to [redacted] again and allay any concern which she might have as to her husband's welfare; that if she wishes to discuss the matter again with New York 694-S, she should feel free to call him by phone; that as far as her job is concerned, she has not lost it and, if this should develop, Chicago will discuss it further with her then. I told Auerbach that we did not consider it necessary for New York 694-S to go to Chicago to talk to [redacted] and, in fact, it is possible that this might upset her even more. Auerbach agreed that the matter could be adequately handled by the Chicago Office.

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DATE 05-11-2011

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: January 29, 1959

FROM : MR. J. A. SIZOO

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

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Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

Reference is made to my memorandum of January 27, 1959, concerning the possibility of NY-694-S's going to Chicago to talk to [redacted] the [redacted] of CG 5824-S, who is now in Moscow.

New York advised that they talked to NY 694-S yesterday (1/28) and again this morning (1/29) regarding this matter. NY 694-S talked with [redacted] night before last and she seemed to be very low physically and mentally. He talked to her again last night and he told New York that she seems to be very despondent and is most insistent that he come to Chicago to discuss some family problems with her. He said that while he did not personally want to make the trip, and his [redacted] preferred that he not, he felt it was to the interest of our operation that he go to Chicago to talk to his brother's wife.

Donohue

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b7D

I called Special Agent in Charge Auerbach in Chicago and he advised that the Agents had talked to [redacted] Tuesday evening and again last night; that she was considerably upset last night when she found that NY 694-S was not coming immediately to Chicago. She said that when she first talked to him, he told her he undoubtedly would come out to see her on Thursday or Friday of this week. She said that she needed him; that she was sick and had a lot of problems that she wanted to talk to him about and could not understand why "things were so difficult." SAC Auerbach stated that after discussing it with the Agents, it was his considered judgment that it would be desirable to have NY 694-S go to Chicago to see [redacted] has just learned that her [redacted]

I called Supervisor [redacted] of New York and told him to get in touch with NY 694-S and authorize him to go to Chicago as soon as convenient in connection with this matter; that New York could advance him $200.00 against expenses; that New York should advise Chicago and the Bureau

JAS:LL
(5)

EX-135

REC- 33 100-428091-123

25 JAN 30 1959

1--Mr. Belmont
Mr. Baumgardner

1--Mr. J. D. Donohue
1--Mr. Dise

61 FEB 10 1959

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#906318

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont from Mr. Sizoo

Re: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

by teletype of NY 694-S's travel plans, in order that [redacted] may be advised. In the meantime, SAC Auerbach was authorized to advise [redacted] that NY 694-S would be coming to Chicago to see her.

b7D

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DATE 05-11-2011

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: January 28, 1959

FROM : Mr. J. A. Sizoo

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

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W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

Reference is made to my memorandum to you of yesterday's date, copy attached, concerning the conversation between [redacted] [redacted] and New York 694-S and in which the question was raised as to whether or not NY 694 should go to Chicago to talk to [redacted].

ASAC McCabe of New York called late this afternoon and advised that NY 694 had [redacted] [redacted] last night and that she was both [redacted] [redacted] and that she was [redacted] considerably worried about her [redacted] CG 5824-S. NY 694 mentioned to the contacting agent that it might be well for him to go to Chicago over the weekend and talk to [redacted]. He said he did not particularly want to but [redacted] [redacted] if he did so as she was worrying about the safety of her [redacted] in Moscow and also feared that she might lose her job because of the publicity which has resulted concerning him.

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I told McCabe that this matter was discussed with Chicago yesterday and Chicago felt that they could allay any fears of [redacted] as to her [redacted]'s safety and that [redacted] has not, in fact, lost her job and that if this occurs Chicago will face it with her then. Chicago was instructed to recontact [redacted] last night and discuss the matter with her. New York did not know whether or not last night's conversation between NY 694 and [redacted] occurred before or after Chicago contact with [redacted]. Accordingly, I told New York to recontact NY 694 and to tell him that we were recontacting [redacted] and that our Chicago Agents felt the matter was being adequately handled by our Chicago Office, that under the circumstances we did not feel at this time that it was necessary for NY 694 to go to Chicago but that he should advise us immediately if he received any further calls from [redacted].

100-428091-124

REC- 33

61 FEB 10 1959

Enclosure - detached

25 JAN 30 1959 IIS-IIOF-EDIS

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Donohue
1 - Mr. Dise
JAS:mtb (5)

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DATE 05-11-2011

January 30, 1959

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON
MR. BELMONT

SOLO

In conversation with the Attorney General last Monday, I discussed some very top secret coverage which the Bureau has in the Communist movement and particularly in the international level at the curr~~ent~~ 21st Congress of the Communist Parties at Moscow. The Attorney General suggested that when we receive a report upon this, we set up a conference with the President for the Attorney General and myself to personally see the President and brief him upon this information. He suggested also that a concise, written report be prepared upon this matter which might be left with the President for his sole information in addition to the oral briefing which it is planned I shall give the President.

I would like to have this kept in mind and for the necessary steps to be taken so that prompt action can be initiated here when the report from the informant is received.

Very truly yours,

/S/ J.E.H.

John Edgar Hoover
Director

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#906318

JEH:EDM (6)

edm

one auto copy
2-2-59

SENT FROM D. O.
TIME 4:20PM
DATE 1-30-59
BY

100-428091-123

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EX-135

3 FEB 2 1959

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cc destroyed 7/10 7-22-69

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Gandy

57 FEB 2 1959 MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

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DATE 05-11-2011

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Nease
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C.Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

FBI

Date: 1/27/59

Transmit the following in ______________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

DeLoach
McGuire
W.C. Sullivan

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 4-11-00 BY SP4 BJA-MLB
#906318

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C — INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST
corrected per FD-[illegible] dated 1-28-59. wcr:kbh

NY 694-S* advised on 1/27/59, that IRVING POTASH and JACK SHULMAN were discussing a story that appeared in "The New York Times" on the previous day. POTASH asked if SHULMAN knew the origin of [redacted] (PH). SHULMAN said he could guess who it is. POTASH asked if SHULMAN knew why it is [redacted] (PH). SHULMAN asked why and POTASH laughingly attributed it to translation. SHULMAN said "took it out of Russian and it comes out like that". POTASH agreed.

SHULMAN said he thought this guy was supposed to be on the "quiet". POTASH agreed and SHULMAN asked how they "put him in print". He then stated that "somebody goofed". POTASH stated that sometimes there is a slip on such things. He said it happened to him once in Rumania, that his name was not mentioned, but that he did not want them to say anything about the United States. SHULMAN said the newspapermen did not know who they were referring to (in inquiring about [redacted]) which meant he had "a certain effectiveness (PH) in keeping himself quiet". SHULMAN indicated the quiet should have been maintained. POTASH said "but as far as the State Department and the FBI - they will go for that". SHULMAN said he would not be surprised

b6
b7C

3 - Bureau (100-428091) (RM)
1 - Chicago (134-46-B) (RM)
1 - New York (100-48033) (IRVING POTASH) (415)
1 - New York (100-111666) (JACK SHULMAN)
1 - New York (100-134637)

REC- 27

100-428091-126

20 JAN 28 1959

JLF:KCM
(8)

53 FEB 5 1959

EX-102

INT. SEC.

Approved: ______________________
Special Agent in Charge

Sent ____________M Per ______________

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date:

Transmit the following in ____________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via ____________________
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

NY 100-134637

if they (State Department and FBI) knew all the time.

SHULMAN stated that "Trachty" (ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG) should have been the one to make the paper rather than this guy. POTASH asserted that Moscow is full of reporters and that some of our people are not careful enough in their conversations.

FOSTER

Approved: ____________________ Sent __________ M Per __________
Special Agent in Charge

Bwk

CHICAGO DAILY NEWS

Red Streak Edition

Date JAN 26 1959

Page 4 Col. 7

Chicago Man Reported as Red Delegate

The Soviet press has listed two Americans as being among the delegates to the 21st special congress of the Soviet Communist party in Moscow.

One is believed to be a Chicagoan, Morris Childs, according to United Press International.

* * *

THE SOVIET press listed the two U.S. delegates as James Jackson and Moses Shield. However, Communist sources in New York said they believe the latter's name had been incorrectly translated and actually is Morris Childs.

Childs, 57, was secretary of the Communist party of Illinois in the late 1930s and is a former member of the party's national executive committee.

He was Communist candidate for governor of Wisconsin in 1934, for congressman-at-large from Illinois in 1935 and for Illinois senator in 1938, but that year was barred from the ballot.

Jackson is one of the Communists whose conviction under the Smith Act was reversed by a U.S. Appellate Court.

Solo

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DATE 05-11-2011

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 1/26/59

Transmit the following in ______________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL ______________________
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4-11-00 BY SP4BJA-MLB
906318

On 1/26/59, NY 694-S* advised SA [redacted] [redacted] that he had received, on that date, a letter from CG 5824-S* in Moscow, addressed to NY 694-S* under the code name, [redacted]" Said letter included two notes which CG 5824-S* directed be delivered to EUGENE DENNIS immediately.

A note dated January 19th was as follows:

"Dear pop,

"How are you? I hope you are well and working. The Christmas rush is over and things are slow in my line.

"I have very little news except on family matters. Imagine my surprise when I found that [redacted] was here in Minneapolis instead of being down in Atlanta. With the usual display of crust, he was sponging on the family.

"Until this last Sunday's dinner, the folks did not know of [redacted]'s separation from Phyllis and his desertion of the children. They heard of rumors but thought things were not as bad as some make them out.

"Naturally, when they learned of the real facts,

b6
b7C

3 - Bureau (100-428091)(RM)
2 - Chicago (100-)(SOLO)(RM)
1 - NY 100-134637 (415)

REC- 28 100-428091-127

ACB:msb (415)
(7)

2 JAN 27 1959

Memo Baumgardner to Belmont 1-27-59 WCT:pw.

Approved: Special Agent in Charge   Sent ______ M   Per ______

INT. SEC.

55 FEB 10 1959

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date:

Transmit the following in ______________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL ______________________
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

NY 100-134637

"they were disturbed. Uncle David who loves Phyllis and adores the children told [redacted] he should quit gallivanting around. Go home and face the family responsibilities. The fact that grandpa tolerates [redacted]'s behaviour does not mean that Uncle David will do the same.

"I talked to cousin Jack, his wife and others of the family. They believe that Phyllis better look ahead and think of the children and their welfare. Perhaps her original desire to complete the divorce was good instinct. I suppose her vague hopes about the return of the errant husband kept her from going to Reno. It is difficult to speak for others concerning personal matters. I know what I would do.

"I'm going into the Dakotas for a few weeks and then to the Northwest. I will try to write once in a while. My love to mother. I did not want to disturb her with such news.

"With my best,

"[redacted]

"P.S. Perhaps brother [redacted]'s prophetic remarks that [redacted] was no good will prove correct."

A note dated January 20th was as follows:

"Dear pop,

"One of our salesmen who insisted on letters of credit before going into the Iowa-Nebraska area, has been misusing his references. Some firms decided to cancel their orders and indignantly closed their account.

b6
b7C

Approved: ______________________ Sent ____________ M Per ____________
Special Agent in Charge

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

F B I

Date:

Transmit the following in ______________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL ______________________
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

NY 100-134637

"This fellow, although a glib talker, runs everything down--including our product. This area has grown tremendously--you would hardly recognize it. The people are proud of their new suburbs, buildings, roads, etc. But this jerk behaved like a typical New Yorker; nothing is as good as the big city. When I get through with my rounds in the Northwest, I will move into Saul's territory and try to recoup the sales. But don't be surprised if he turns up somewhat sour.

"It is a good thing you did not sign for his unlimited credits. I must admit you used good sense when you refused to sign for unlimited credit. The company would have been embarrassed and the loser. I guess that's all.

"With my best,

"[redacted]

b6
b7C

"P.S. The note is written hurriedly while on the go. Besides I forgot to mail it before I left Minneapolis. You will have to excuse me."

In a separate note to NY 694-S*, CG 5824-S* wrote:

"My friend is staying at the Sovietskaya Hotel. I can use his address if addressed to him. He will give me the letters and things such as papers, magazines, etc."

NY 694-S* advised that his interpretation of the letters of the 19th and 20th is purely guesswork on his part and that with respect to the letter of the 19th, he draws the following inferences:

Approved: ______________________ Sent ______________ M Per ______________
Special Agent in Charge

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date:

Transmit the following in ________________________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL ________________________________
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

NY 100-134637

1) The reference to "family matter" concerns the Communist Party.

2) '[redacted]' is probably [redacted]

3) "Sponging" refers to [redacted]s being entertained by the Soviets.

4) "Last Sunday's dinner" indicates that until recently the Soviets did not know the true story concerning [redacted].

5) "Uncle David" probably refers to the Soviets.

6) "Cousin Jack" - JAMES JACKSON.

7) "Reno" reflects that the CP should have suspended [redacted] from the National Committee also.

8) '[redacted]' - [redacted]

9) "Grandpa" - WILLIAM Z. FOSTER.

10) "Phyllis" - Communist Party.

With respect to the letter dated January 20th, NY 694-S* believes the reference there is to PAUL NOVICK. He believes that NOVICK may have attempted to discuss the Jewish question with the Soviets and was rebuffed. "SAUL" is probably another reference to PAUL NOVICK.

With respect to the personal note from CG 5824-S* to NY 694-S*, the New York informant interprets it to be instructions to forward to CG 5824-S* through JAMES JACKSON whatever CP literature he may deem necessary to send.

FOSTER

b6
b7C

Approved: ________________________ Sent ______________ M Per ______________
Special Agent in Charge

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-11-2011

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

FROM : MR. F. J. BAUMGARDNER

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C

DATE: January 28, 1959

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Nease
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

DeLoach
McGuire
W.C. Sullivan

THORNTON

Reference is made to my attached memorandum dated 1-27-59 in captioned matter which reflects that when CG 5824-S told the Soviets the true facts concerning [redacted]s departure from the United States without obtaining the approval of the Communist Party (CP), USA, the Soviets told [redacted] to return home and face his Party responsibilities.

Information has now been received that [redacted] returned to his home in New York City on 1-22-59. It is interesting to note that CG 5824-S apparently gave the Soviets the true facts concerning [redacted] on 1-18-59. Since [redacted] was back in New York City four days after CG 5824-S gave the Soviets the true story, it is quite obvious that the Soviets did not waste any time in getting [redacted] out of Moscow. This, of course, not only indicates the high regard in which the Soviets hold our informant but is a strikingly clear illustration of the firm control which the Soviet Union exercises over the CPUSA and its members.

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ACTION:

None. For your information. This matter will continue to be closely followed.

REC- 28

100-428091-128

Enclosure
100-428091
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Thornton
WCT:med
(4)

EX-102

20 FEB 2 1959

ENCLOSURE

HS-IIOF-EDIS
SEARCH
UPDATE 4/6/81
CREATE
DELETE

55 FEB 10 1959

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6-29-00 BY SP4BJA MLB
#906318

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: January 27, 1959

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner

IS-110F-EDIS

SEARCH
UPDATE
CREATE 4/6/81
DELETE

SUBJECT: SOLO

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Nease
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

On 1-26-59 NY 694-S received a letter from his brother, CG 5824-S, who is presently in Moscow attending the 21st Congress of the Communist Party (CP) of the Soviet Union as official delegate from CP, USA. Included with this letter were two notes, both of which were written in usual communist double talk and which were to be delivered immediately to Eugene Dennis.

The first of these notes concerned [redacted] Brooklyn CP functionary and national committee member, who aroused considerable consternation in Party circles when he left New York City on 12-14-58 on a trip to Ghana and subsequently to Soviet Union. [redacted] left without consent of either national or New York State CP committees, as result of which he was considered for expulsion from the Party. It was ultimately decided that he would be relieved of his position on New York State CP committee. It is noted that [redacted] conferred with William Z. Foster prior to his departure and was given instructions by Foster to contact several Soviet functionaries and tell them what was going on in the CP, USA.

U.S.S.R

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In this note to Dennis, CG 5824-S indicated that he was surprised to find that [redacted] is already in Moscow instead of Ghana. [redacted] was apparently well received by the Soviets on his initial contact. CG 5824-S, however, indicated that he told the Soviets the real facts about [redacted] and his trip. The Soviets were disturbed and told [redacted] to go home and face his Party responsibilities. The Soviets also indicated that they would not tolerate [redacted]'s behavior even though William Z. Foster did. CG 5824-S also indicated he had discussed the [redacted] matter with James Jackson, the other official CP delegate to the 21st Congress, and they agreed that maybe the Party should have expelled [redacted] at least from the national committee as they had originally considered.

NY
U.S.S.R.

ENCLOSURE

The second note for delivery to Dennis concerned Paul Novick, editor of the communist Yiddish newspaper "Morning Freiheit," who is also in Moscow. It is noted that prior to his departure

U.S.S.R
U.S

100-428091

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Thornton

memo Baumgardner to Belmont 1-28-59

REC- 28 100-428091- 129

20 FEB 2 1959

WCT:pw (4)
pw.

[illegible]-102

5-WCT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6-29-00 BY 3P4 BJA-MLB

490631

from the United States, Novick had attempted to obtain CP, USA, credentials. In view of his "unhealthy" attitude toward the Jewish question in the Soviet Union, however, the CP, USA, did not give him such credentials. CG 5824-S indicated that Novick had apparently attempted to discuss the Jewish question with the Soviets and had been rebuffed. CG 5824-S also indicated that Novick has apparently been making disparaging remarks to the Soviets about the CP, USA. CG 5824-S further indicated that Dennis had used good sense in not providing Novick with official credentials of the CP, USA.

The remaining portion of the letter from CG 5824-S to NY 694-S reflected that CG 5824-S could be contacted through the hotel in Moscow where James Jackson is presently staying.

OBSERVATIONS:

1. The above-mentioned note concerning [redacted] would appear to be another clear indication that the Soviets regard Eugene Dennis as the leader of the CP, USA, rather than William Z. Foster.

2. The above information also indicates that the Soviets place implicit confidence and trust in CG 5824-S since they accepted without question his version of [redacted]'s departure from the United States.

b6
b7C

ACTION:

None. For information. This matter will continue to be closely followed.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-11-2011

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: January 30, 1959

FROM : MR. J. A. SIZOO

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

cc Mr. Belmont
Mr. Baumgardner
Mr. J. D. Donohue
Mr. Dise

Tolson
Belmont
DeLoach
McGuire
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

ASAC N. H. McCabe, New York, called this morning and advised that NY 694-S is leaving at 3:00 PM today on American Airlines, Flight 615, and will arrive Chicago, 5:20 PM. He said Chicago was being advised by teletype.

JAS:td (5)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6-29-00 BY SP4BTA-WLB
#906318

REC- 84

100-428091-129

8 FEB 3 1959

EX. 133

HS/HOF-EDIS
SEARCH
UPDATE
CREATE 4/6/81
DELETE

52 FEB 6 1959

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-11-2011

1 - Mr. Thornton

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6-29-00 BY SP4BSA-MLB
906318

SAC, Chicago

February 4, 1959

Director, FBI (100-428091)

PERSONAL ATTENTION

vh

SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

IIS-IIOF-EDIS
SEARCH
UPDATE
CREATE 4/6/81
DELETE

Re Chicago airtel 1-1[illegible] in captioned matter which reflects that CG 5824-S will return to this country around 3-1-59, in order to attend a meeting of the national committee, Communist Party, USA, (CPUSA) which is being planned for the first part of March, 1959.

We, of course, are desirous of obtaining the details of informant's trip to the Soviet Union at the earliest possible moment. It is noted, however, at this time we do not know just what the informant's schedule will be immediately upon his arrival back in this country. It can be expected, however, that he will undoubtedly have to make a complete report on his trip to Eugene Dennis without delay, which may complicate our attempts to contact him. Extreme caution must be exercised in contacting the informant in order to insure that his security is in no way jeopardized.

Since the informant may have to remain in New York City for several days to make this report to Dennis and other Party functionaries before returning to Chicago, it is desired that SA J. E. Keating, who handles this informant in the Chicago Office, be prepared to proceed to New York City immediately upon the informant's arrival in the United States in order to facilitate the obtaining of information.

With regard to the transmission to the Bureau of the data obtained, it is desired that the pertinent high lights be submitted by teletype immediately as they are received from the informant. In this regard, particular attention should be paid to any information which the informant may have obtained regarding Soviet foreign policy, especially as it may pertain to this country. Specific comments and statements by high-ranking Soviet officials in this regard should be set forth. In addition, emphasis should also be placed upon any information which he may have concerning instructions and directives from the Soviet Union to the CPUSA.

MAILED 5
FEB 4 1959
COMM-FBI

100-428091-130

2 - New York

WCT:bba
(6)

DeLoach
McGuire
W.C. Sullivan

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Nease
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

REC-33
EX-136
25 FEB 5 1959

60 FEB 9 1959
MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Extreme care must be utilized to clearly differentiate between statements made by the Soviets and those which are our informant's own opinions or interpretations. Where possible, the identity of Soviet officials as well as the exact position held in the Soviet Union should be set forth.

Subsequent to the obtaining of the high lights of his trip, the informant should be exhaustively interviewed at the earliest possible moment and the complete details of his trip should be reported by subject matter with separate communications utilized for each general topic. It is noted that this procedure was utilized following the informant's trip to the Soviet Union in the Spring of 1958 and proved to be very satisfactory.

The Bureau should be kept advised on a continuing basis as to any information received regarding the date upon which the informant will return to this country.

36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-11-2011

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C.Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

FBI

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6-30-00 BY SP4 B JA/MLB
906318

Date: 2/4/59

Transmit the following in ______________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) IS-HQF-EDIS

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C

SEARCH
UPDATE
CREATE 4/16/81
DELETE

UTMOST CARE MUST BE USED IN HANDLING AND REPORTING THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION TO PROTECT IDENTITY OF INFORMANT.

NY 694-S* advised SA [redacted] on 2/4/59 that he received the following letter dated 1/27/59 from CG 5824-S* for delivery to EUGENE DENNIS:

b6
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"Dear Pop,

"Just a few words to let you know that the 'wise-guy salesman' asked for his job, promising that he will work harder, sell more, etc. Since we have not as yet found a replacement, it will not hurt to give him another try. I will visit a few accounts with him in Sioux City, Des Moines, etc., and see how he works out. Nothing new otherwise. That was a nice ad in the Sunday papers - really very good.

"Sorry about brevity, but as usual am driving and besides why bother you with details."

In view of an article by PAUL NOVICK on page 16 of "The Worker" of February 1, 1959, reflecting that NOVICK has reversed his position on the Jewish Question, NY 694-S* believes CG 5824-S*' letter refers to NOVICK. The NY informant believes the reference to "an ad in the Sunday papers" concerns the greetings to the 21st Congress from the CPUSA appearing in a recent issue of "The Worker."

FOSTER

100-428091-131

REC-81

4 FEB 5 1959

3 - Bureau (100-428091)(RM)
1 - Chicago (136-46-Sub B)(SOLO)(RM)
1 - NY 100-134637 (415)
ACB:msb (415)
(6)

Approved: ______________ Sent ______________ M Per ______________
Special Agent in Charge

65 FEB 12 1959

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-~~428091~~)

DATE: February 10, 1959

Da / Ay

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

IIS-HOF-EDIS
SEARCH
UPDATE
CREATE 4/10/81
DELETE

Rebulet February 4, 1959.

Per Bureau instructions, SA JOHN E. KEATING will depart for New York immediately upon receipt of notice of CG 5824-S*' arrival in this country in order to facilitate the obtaining of information.

Because of the expected large volume and detailed information resulting from the Solo Operation, it is hoped that the informant will be able to give the Bureau an initial synopsis of high-lights of the Solo Operation immediately on arrival in New York. Further, a suggestion will be made to the informant to minimize the time spent in New York in consultation with DENNIS in order that he can return to Chicago where a fuller and more detailed report can be obtained through greater access by this office to the informant. The contacting agent will discuss this matter with the informant at the earliest possible time after informant's arrival in New York and suggest to the informant the advisability of having as brief a contact as possible with DENNIS, utilizing as an excuse the informant's desire to return to Chicago [redacted] as soon as possible. An additional excuse might be offered that the informant feels that it might embarrass the Communist Party (CP) if investigation reflects that the first contact of the informant upon his arrival in the United States was with the General Secretary of the CP. It is felt that the informant may have additional reasons as to why he should not meet with DENNIS at length immediately upon his return to this country.

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b7C

It can further be explained to DENNIS that the informant will, at the earliest possible time, revisit New York to brief DENNIS, et al, on the total results of the 21st Congress.

For the information of the Bureau, [redacted] has been in receipt of two letters from the informant since

b7D

REC- 58

2- Bureau (REGISTERED)
1- New York(REGISTERED)
1- Chicago
CNF/njb
(4)

13 FEB

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6-29-00 BY SP4BJA-MLB
916318

55 FEB 18 1959

departure from this country, the last dated January 26, 1959 The informant gave no indication in either of these letters as to his expected arrival date back in this country.

The Bureau and New York will be kept apprised of any information with regard to this matter.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-11-2011

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. SIZOO

FROM : A. H. Belmont

DATE: 1/16/59

SUBJECT: SOLO

US-HOF-EDIS
SEARCH
UPDATE
CREATE 4/4/81
DELETE

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Nease
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

SAC Auerbach called from Chicago at 12:05 p.m., 1/15, to advise [redacted] son. [redacted] considerably concerned about his [redacted] The [redacted]

[redacted]

b6
b7C

Auerbach also referred to Bureau letter to NY, cc Chicago, dated 12/31, wherein the Bureau cautioned that the security of 5824-S be borne in mind at all times, and the details concerning the Solo operation should be limited to employees on a need-to-know basis. Auerbach said that NY had sent out an airtel on 1/12 to the Bureau, cc Chicago, under the title JAMES JACKSON, INTERNAL SECURITY-C, which showed dissemination to numerous files in the NY office, and which set forth details of the Solo operation that should not be going around to various files in the office.

I told Auerbach I would get this airtel and if it reflected unnecessary dissemination I would caution the NY office. The airtel in question was located and consists of a 2-page document, setting forth information obtained from James Jackson, through 694-S. There is mention of the other information, but not in such a manner as to reflect the operations of Solo, and frankly I do not see anything wrong with it.

ACTION;

We should carefully study the question of the [redacted] [redacted] it is appropriate [redacted] [redacted]

AHB:CSH (4)
cc Belmont
Baumgardner
Thornton

EX 105
REC 44
100-428091-133
13 FEB 13 1959

Belmont

1-19-59

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6-29-00 BY
916318

PERS. FILES

F61
1 FEB 24 1959

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-11-2011

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: January 19, 1959

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner

SUBJECT: SOLO

IIS-HOF-EDIS
SEARCH
UPDATE
CREATE 4/6/81

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Nease
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

[redacted] [redacted] [redacted]

[redacted] If we were successful in having informant's [redacted] [redacted] we would undoubtedly ease the mind of informant to a considerable extent. Informant would be able to operate without this fear preying on his mind. [redacted]

[redacted]

b6
b7C

OBSERVATIONS:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6-29-00 BY SP4BJT/MLB

[redacted]

EX 103

REC- 44 100-428091-134

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Thornton
1 - Mr. Donohue
JDD:ssh
(5)

13 FEB 13 1959

1 FEB 18 1959

INT. SEC.

Memorandum for Mr. Belmont
RE: SOLO

ACTION:

It is suggested that Liaison immediately contact [redacted]

b6
b7C

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-11-2011

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. SIZOO

DATE: 1/20/59

FROM : A. H. Belmont

SUBJECT: SOLO

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Nease
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

I talked with SAC Auerbach, Chicago, on the afternoon of 1/20 [redacted] regarding Chicago's [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted] Auerbach said that he thought this had possibilities and he would explore it. Meanwhile, we will do nothing more here.

b6
b7C

IIS-IIOF-EDIS
SEARCH
UPDATE
CREATE 4/6/81
DELETE

AHB:CSH (4)

cc Mr.Belmont, Mr.Baumgardner, Mr.Thornton

EX 135

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6-29-00 BY SP4BJS-MLB
#906314

REC- 44 100-428091-135

13 FEB 13 1959

WCT

FCK 3286

61 FEB 18 1959

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-11-2011

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C.Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

FBI

Date: 2/12/59

Transmit the following in ____________________ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL ____________________ (Priority or Method of Mailing)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6-29-00 BY SP4BJA-MLB
#906318

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS - C - INTERNAL Security - COMMUNIST

b6
b7C

On 2/11/59, NY 694-S advised SA [redacted] that on said date he was contacted by JAMES ALLEN, assistant to ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG, at International Publishers, Inc. ALLEN stated that EUGENE DENNIS had requested that through Soviet contacts JAMES JACKSON and CG 5824-S be informed that one of them should return to New York during the first week of March, 1959, and the other no later than March 28th. DENNIS indicated that their return was essential to making proper preparations for the full National Committee meeting in April.

ALLEN stated that he personally had no Soviet contacts, ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG, now in Moscow, being the individual who ordinarily would handle such an assignment. Knowing NY 694-S has means of contacting the Soviets (not specifically, according to NY 694-S), ALLEN requested that NY 694-S transmit DENNIS' message to JACKSON and CG 5824-S.

NY 694-S will leave for Toronto by train on evening of 2/12/59, to arrange for transmittal of DENNIS' instructions through the Canadian CP.

3 - BUREAU (100-428091)(RM)
1 - CHICAGO (100-)(SOLO)(INFO)(RM)
1 - NY 134-91 (Inv)(415)
1 - NY 100-134637 (415)

100-428091-137

REC- 8

2 FEB 13 1959

ACB:mfd
(7)

IIS-HOF-EDIS
SEARCH
UPDATE
CREATE 4/8/81
DELETE

EX. - 133

INT. SEC.

Approved: ____________________ Special Agent in Charge

Sent ____________ M Per ____________

55 FEB 18 1959

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-11-2011

1 - Mr. Thornton

SECRET

SAC, Chicago (134-46 Sub B) February 13, 1959

Director, FBI (100-428091) - 136

REC 19

(U) SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reurlet 1-16-59.

For information of New York Office relet requested Bureau to obtain identities and exact spellings of the names of the delegates to the 21st Congress of the Communist Party (CP) of the Soviet Union, since the Chicago Office felt a list of such names would be of great value in the future processing of information received from CG 5824-S*.

[redacted]

Referral/Consult

A Photostat of this document is also being furnished the New York Office inasmuch as it is quite possible that the initial interviews with CG 5824-S* upon his return to this country will be held in New York City.

Enclosure

1 - New York (Enclosure)

IIS-IIOF-EDIS
SEARCH
UPDATE
CREATE 3/6/81
DELETE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

WCT:mjc
(5)

6-29-00
CLASSIFIED BY NLS/ BSA-MLB-60267 DERIVATIVE
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X1
#906318

MAILED 5
FEB 13 1959
COMM-FBI

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Nease
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

62 FEB 18 1959

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

SECRET

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-11-2011

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: 2/13/59

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46) (Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

REC- 92

On February 10, 1959, two airmail packages were received by SA JOHN E. KEATING from a Chicago post office box, the number of which had been previously furnished to CG 5824-S*. These packages contained three items concerning the 21st Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. The envelopes and Chicago copies of these three items are being maintained in Chicago file 134-46 Sub B (1B3).

There are enclosed herewith to the Bureau and to the New York Division one photostat copy of each of the following three items, which were published by the Soviet Information Bureau:

(1) A 94-page translation of the report of NIKITA KHRUSHCHOV delivered on January 27, 1959, at the 21st Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

(2) A translated summary of the sessions of the 21st Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union held on January 28, 1959. It is noted that this item contains a list of the 39-man presidium elected at the 21st Congress. It also contains a summary of the remarks of CHOU En-lai, WLADYSLAW GOMULKA, PALMIRO TOGLIATTI, JACQUES DUCLOS, and several Russian speakers.

(3) A translated summary of the sessions of the 21st Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union held on January 29, 1959. In addition to listing the speakers for this date, this item contains a summary of the speech by YEKATERINA A. FURTSEVA. Her speech deals mostly with Communist education, cultural activities, and exchange cultural delegations between nations. This item also contains a

EXP. PROC.

SEARCH
UPDATE
CREATE
DELETE
HOF-EDIS

ENCLOSURE EX-124 REC- 92 100-428091-138

(2) - Bureau (Encls. 3) (REGISTERED)
1 - New York (100-134637) (Encls. 3) (REGISTERED)
1 - Chicago

18 FEB 16 1959

INT. SEC.

JEK/kw
(4)

61 FEB 25 1959

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6-29-00 BY SP4 BTA-MLB
#906318

very brief summary of the remarks of USSR Foreign Minister ANDREI GROMYKO and a letter from NIKITA KHRUSHCHOV to GORDON SCHAEFFER, Chairman, British Peace Committee, London, England.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-11-2011

Mr. Thornton

February 18, 1959

AIRTEL

To: SAC, Chicago (134-46-Sub B)

From: Director, FBI (100-428091)

SOLO, IS-C

Advise by return airtel as to first indication that Eugene Dennis desired CG 5824-S to go to Moscow in connection with 21st Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. Also furnish date and caption of your communication in which this information was forwarded to the Bureau.

IIS-IIOF-
SEARCH ....
UPDATE ....
CREATE .. 4/8/81 ....
DELETE ....

REC-75 100-428091-97

EX. - 133

25 FEB 19 1959

MAILED 5
FEB 18 1959
COMM-FBI

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6-29-00 BY SP4 BJA-MLB
#906318

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Sullivan
Room
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61 FEB 24 1959

WCT:med
(4)

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-11-2011

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 2/17/59

Transmit the following in ______________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6-29-00 BY SP4BJA-MLB
#906318

NY 694-S* returned to NYC on 2/16/59 and advised SA [redacted] that while in Toronto he gave to Canadian CP functionaries [redacted] and [redacted]--for transmittal to CG 5824-S* and JAMES JACKSON--DENNIS' message regarding the dates when they should return to New York.

b6
b7C

Before leaving Toronto, NY 694-S* was informed by [redacted] and [redacted] that they had delivered the message to the Russians in Ottawa for transmittal abroad, and that by separate communication they advised TIM BUCK in Moscow to same effect. According to [redacted] and [redacted] they have heard nothing "informative" from BUCK since he went to Moscow. Further information regarding informant's trip to Toronto will be submitted under caption "SASH - ESP - R."

REC-60 100-428091-140

3 - Bureau (100-428091)(RM)
1 - Chicago (134-46)(SUB B)(RM)
1 - NY 100-134637 (415)

2 FEB 18 1959

ACB:msb (415)
(6)

EX-102

INT. SEC.

52 FEB 25 1959

Approved: ______________ Sent ______________ M Per ______________
Special Agent in Charge

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-11-2011

F B I

Date: 2/20/59

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6-29-00 BY SP4BJA-MLB
#906318

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46- Sub B)

HS-HOF-EDIS
SEARCH
UPDATE
CREATE 4/8/81
DELETE

SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Rebuairtel 2/18/59.

Review of Chicago files reflects first communication indicating that DENNIS would like CG 5824-S* to go to Russia was sent to Bureau under caption, "CG 5824-S*", Bufile 61-7665, dated 9/30/58.

First recorded discussion noted in Chicago files re composition of delegation to 21st Congress is contained in New York airtel to Director dated 9/18/58, Bufile 100-3-81, in communication entitled, "COMMUNIST PARTY, USA - INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS". Examination of New York communication reflecting interview by New York with CG 5824-S* reflects that DENNIS stated that ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN and JAMES JACKSON are preparing to go to Moscow and that they may be the officially announced delegates to the 21st Congress. Communication does not indicate that DENNIS at that time indicated to CG 5824-S* his interest in seeing informant go to USSR as delegate.

CG 5824-S* was in New York from 9/12 to 9/22/58, and during this period was in contact with DENNIS. The contact of 9/17/58 as set forth in re New York airtel indicates discussion on composition of delegation. While

3- Bureau (REGISTERED)
1- Chicago
GNE/njh

REC- 27 100-428091-141

EX - 133

11 FEB 23 1959

66 FEB 27 1959

Approved: ______ Special Agent in Charge Sent ______ M Per ______

INT. SEC.

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date:

Transmit the following in ______________________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via ______________ ______________________________
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

CG 134-46- Sub B

re airtel does not indicate CG 5824-S* was mentioned as a possibility to go to USSR, it is believed that this is the period when DENNIS expressed interest in CG 5824-S* going to USSR. This is believed true because upon informant's return to Chicago, contacting agent was told matter had been discussed and this, in turn, resulted in Chicago setting forth information in its 9/30/58 communication.

The first positive indication of interest expressed by DENNIS in informant's participation in 21st Congress is contained in Chicago airtel to Director of 11/26/58 entitled, "COMMUNIST PARTY, USA, INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS", Bufile 100-3-81, reflecting a contact between informant and DENNIS on 11/21/58. DENNIS at that time went to the blackboard and wrote a statement reflecting that it was necessary to select delegates from the CP, USA to the 21st Congress of the CPSU. Included in the names listed on the blackboard was the informant's name with the further statement that he, informant, "of course has to go to Russia as part of this delegation."

Information re final decision on actual composition of CP, USA delegation to the Congress was furnished to the Bureau by teletype on 12/23/58 under caption, "COMMUNIST PARTY, USA, INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS", Bufile 100-3-81.

CG 5824-S* advised on 12/23/58 that at a secret meeting of the CP, USA Resident Board held over the past weekend, the official delegation was selected and JAMES JACKSON and the informant were the individuals officially named as delegates.

AUERBACH

Approved: ______________________ Sent ______________ M Per ______________
Special Agent in Charge

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-11-2011

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 2/17/59

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C.Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

Transmit the following in ____________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL ____________________
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C

IIS-IIOF-EDIS
SEARCH
UPDATE
CREATE 4/8/01
DELETE

On 2/17/59, NY 694-S*, who has furnished reliable information in the past (conceal), furnished to SA [redacted] [redacted] the contents of a letter from CG 5824-S dated 2/12/59, and intended for transmittal to EUGENE DENNIS.

b6
b7C

The letter reads as follows:

"Dear Pop, Just a few words of cheer. Looks like the trade will, without question, buy the new styles for this season. The style show went over with a bang, despite a little annoyance here and there. Two of the window dressers gave us a pain in the neck every once in a while - until we finally did everything by ourselves when in Minneapolis when showing at the biggest department store.

"Yep, I'm cheerful about the orders that will come in.

"I hope you are OK - you know, Pop, I would suggest a postponement of the salesmen's banquet for a little while - a few weeks, lets say. By that time more business will have come in, etc. What do you say? Don't have to answer because I will be in touch from the road anyway. Besides, I'm not

1-d

REC- 75

100-428091-412

3 - BUREAU (100-428091)(RM)
1 - CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)(Info)(RM)
1 - NY 134-91 (Inv)(415)
1 - NY 100-134637 (415)

26 FEB ~~18~~ 1959

EX-102

ACB:mfd
(7)

Memo Baumgardner to Belmont 2-18-59 [illegible]

INT. SEC.

Approved: ____________________ Special Agent in Charge

Sent ______ M Per ______

55 MAR 3 1959

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6-29-00 BY SP4RJA-MLB

#906318

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

F B I

Date:

Transmit the following in ______________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via ______________ ______________________
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

NY 100-134637

"thinking of myself. How about more stories for the trade journals - soon? I think that's the best form of advertising - the very best. That's how, according to stories, our great grandfather made a big hit and is still talked about to this day. Yours for a good season, [redacted]."

NY 694-S' interpretation of the coded language herein, based, as he points out, only on guesswork, is as follows:

"Trade"	CP, SU
"Buy the new styles"	Accepts the CP, USA, line
"Style show"	Presentation of CP, USA, line to CP, SU
"Two window dressers"	TRACHTENBERG and [redacted]
"Pain in the neck"	Caused minor annoyances by reason of what they said or did in Moscow
"Did everything ourselves when in Minneapolis"	Informant and JACKSON alone presented CP, USA, line to CP, SU
"The biggest department store"	CP, SU, Headquarters in Moscow
"Cheerful about orders that will come in"	Optimistic about what CP, USA, may obtain from CP, SU

b6
b7C

Approved: ______________________ Sent ______________M Per ______________
Special Agent in Charge

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date:

Transmit the following in ______________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via ______________ ______________________
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

NY 100-134637

"Postponement of salesmen's banquet"	Postponement of coming NC meeting
"More business will have come in"	Informant and JACKSON may obtain further information of interest to NC meeting
"In touch from road"	Informant may leave Moscow for some other location
"Stories for trade journals"	Request for articles - particularly by DENNIS - from CP, USA, for publication in Soviet political periodicals
"Great grandfather"	WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

NY 694-S* also advised that in a separate note to the New York informant, CG 5824-S stated his health is good and expressed concern about the health of his wife.

Approved: ______________________ Sent ______________ M Per ______________
Special Agent in Charge

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-11-2011

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: February 18, 1959

FROM : MR. F. J. BAUMGARDNER

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C
Internal Security - Communist

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Nease
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

DeLoach
McGuire
W.C. S

U.S.
U.S.S.R.

On 2-17-59 NY 694-S advised our New York Office concerning the contents of a letter dated 2-12-59 which he had received from CG 5824-S who is presently in Moscow along with James Jackson as official representatives from Communist Party (CP), USA, to 21st Congress of CP of the Soviet Union. This letter which was intended for transmittal to Eugene Dennis, CPUSA leader, was written in the usual communist double talk. Analysis of this letter along with the interpretations of NY 694-S reflect the contents to be as follows: The Soviet Union has heartily endorsed the current line of the CPUSA. Two other CPUSA functionaries who are presently in Moscow (probably Alexander Trachtenberg and [redacted]) created minor problems for CG 5824-S and Jackson by their actions and statements. However, CG 5824-S and Jackson straightened everything out when they appeared at the headquarters of the CP of the Soviet Union. CG 5824-S indicated optimism as to what the CPUSA will receive from the CP of the Soviet Union. (This could very well refer to financial assistance which the Soviets will render to CPUSA this year.)

b6
b7C

U.S.
U.S.S.R.

CG 5824-S also suggested in this letter that forthcoming meeting of CPUSA national committee currently scheduled for first week in April, 1959, be postponed for a few weeks since CG 5824-S and Jackson may obtain additional information which would be of interest to the Party's national committee. CG 5824-S also indicated that Dennis and other CPUSA leaders should submit more articles for publication in Soviet political periodicals. According to CG 5824-S, it is due to the submission of such articles to the Soviets that William Z. Foster is regarded highly in Russia.

U.S.

OBSERVATIONS:

Based upon the contents of informant's letter to Dennis, it appears that his trip to Moscow on behalf of the CPUSA was an outstanding success. The Soviets by endorsing the current line of the CPUSA and by apparently promising additional financial aid can undoubtedly be expected to exercise even stricter control over the CPUSA than it has in the past.

100-428091
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Thornton

IS-IIOF-EDIS

REC- 75

100-428091-143

SEARCH
UPDATE
CREATE 4/8/81
DELETE

14 FEB 26 1959

WCT:med
(4)

55 MAR 3 1959

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6-29-00 BY SP4BJA-MLB

#906318

RECOMMENDATION:

This matter will continue to be closely followed and all pertinent details obtained from the informant upon his return from Russia which is presently scheduled to be sometime in March, 1959.

4-99

100-428091-144 IN THIS FILE SKIPPED DURING SERIALIZATION.

APR 10 1959

Numbering

A

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6-29-00 BY SPUBJA-MLB
#906318

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-11-2011

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: March 2, 1959

FROM : MR. J. A. SIZOO

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

cc Mr. Belmont
Mr. Baumgardner
Mr. Donohue

Tolson
Belmont
DeLoach
McGuire
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
#906318 DATE 6-29-00 BY SP4BJA-MLD

ASAC N. H. McCabe called this morning and advised that NY 694 received a telephone call last night from [redacted] of Chicago 5824). She said she had received a call last night from Chicago 5824 who was then in Paris and that he was leaving shortly and would arrive in Chicago on Wednesday, 3-4-59; that he was coming directly to Chicago and not stopping in New York.

b6
b7C
b7D

ADDENDUM (Belmont):

At 11:00 AM today, SAC Auerbach called and advised that according to the informant's [redacted], 5824-S will take Air France, if possible, directly from Paris to Chicago, arriving in Chicago on 3-4-59. The informant appeared high-strung and nervous and said he was loaded with data. He said he had sent considerable material to post office boxes, but had a great deal with him. He expressed concern about possible publicity and asked his wife whether arrangements could be made with Customs, presumably to permit him to bring in the material he has without publicity.

Auerbach wanted authority to contact Customs at a high level to arrange this. He would merely tell Customs that we have an important investigative interest in this individual which is part of a widespread investigation and will make arrangements to see that the informant gets thru Customs without publicity or detention of material which he may have. I told Auerbach to go ahead provided this was handled with great care and no indication was given that the informant was cooperating with us or that he was an informant. Auerbach said this would be handled.

Auerbach is making arrangements for the informant to be interviewed as soon as possible upon arrival so that the important information in his possession can be secured in brief form and sent to the Bureau promptly for the Bureau's information. More detailed reports will have to be secured later.

100-428091-145

JAS:td

115 IOF-EDIS

REC- 46

1959

3/2

SEARCH
UPDATE
CREATE 4/8/81
DELETE

Donohue

55 MAR 10 1959

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-11-2011

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

F B I

Date: 2/24/59

Transmit the following in ________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL ________________
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6-29-00 BY SP4BJA-MCB
#906318

On 2/24/59, NY 694-S advised SA [redacted] that he received a personal letter dated February 15, 1959, from CG 5824-S in Moscow, the contents of which are as follows:

b6
b7C

"Imagine I'll move on in a week or two. No point in writing after you get this, if I change my mind, you'll hear from me. Don't even know where I'll go next. Haven't made up my mind as to what country. May be Czechoslovakia, then France, or Denmark, or Britain. I'll let you know. Meantime, the best to my family and friends.

"Weather is so so. Nothing too warm or cold. Most of business I tried to do on the side with my touring looks good. So long."

Furnished for info.

3 - BUREAU (100-428091)(RM)
1 - CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)(Info)(RM)
1 - NY 100-134637

100-428091-146
~~100-428091-142~~

REC-75

8 FEB 25 1959

ACB:mfd
(6)

IIS-IIOF-EDIS
SEARCH
UPDATE
CREATE 4/9/81
DELETE

INT. SEC.

Approved: ________________ Sent ________________ M Per ________________
Special Agent in Charge

55 MAR 3 1959

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-11-2011

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

DATE: February 27, 1959

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46-Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS - C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6-29-00 BY SP4BJA-MLB
#916319

On February 26, 1959, an Air Mail package was received by SA JOHN E. KEATING from CG 5824-S* through a blind Post Office box, the number of which had been previously furnished to CG 5824-S*. This package contained two items. The envelope and the Chicago photostat copy of these two items are being maintained in Chicago file 134-46-Sub B-1B 5(1).

There are enclosed herewith to the Bureau and to the New York Division one photostat copy of each of the following two items:

1. A 29 page document captioned, "Theses on the National Bourgeoisie in the Semi-Colonial and Colonial Countries."
2. A 31 page document captioned, "Documentos Del Octavo Congreso de Partido Comunista de Colombia."

If the Bureau deems it advisable to translate the pamphlet pertaining to the Eighth Congress of the Communist Party of Colombia, it is suggested that translations be furnished to the New York and Chicago Divisions, as well as appropriate legal attaches.

To protect Source no dissemination to Legats /2

② - Bureau (Encls. 2) (RM)
1 - New York (100-134627) (Encls. 2) (RM)
1 - Chicago
JEK:LMA
(4)

2 cc's typed 3/31/59

Autostat copy made 3-5-59

AGENCY Chicago, New York
~~REQ. REC'D~~
DATE FORW. 3-30-59
HOW FORW. R.S.
BY HWL - cg

3 ENCLOSURE

made 3-30-59
HWL JJM

~~COPY AND SPECIMENS RETAINED IN~~ LAB.
~~FOR LAB ACTION AND REPORT~~

T-37123

CR m/
3-59

REC-46

100-428091-147

MAR 6 1959

SEXEN.

INT. SEC.

55 APR 6 1959

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: February 27, 1959

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46-Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS - C

On February 26, 1959, an Air Mail package was received by SA JOHN E. KEATING from CG 5824-S* through a blind Post Office box, the number of which had been previously furnished to CG 5824-S*. This package contained two items. The envelope and the Chicago photostat copy of these two items are being maintained in Chicago file 134-46-Sub B-1B 5(1).

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② - Bureau (Encls. 2) (RM)
1 - New York (100-134627) (Encls. 2) (RM)
1 - Chicago
JEK:LMA
(4)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6-29-00 BY SP4BJA-MLB

#906318

Thornton

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-11-2011

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE: 3/5/59

FROM : A. H. Belmont

SUBJECT: SOLO

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6-29-00 BY SP4BJA-MLB
D916314

Tolson
Belmont
DeLoach
McGuire
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

SAC Auerbach called this morning to advise that 5824-S returned from the Moscow convention last night. He had a bad trip from Paris, as two engines on the plane went out and the plane had to return twice to Paris from Shannon, Ireland. The result was that the informant has been without sleep for 48 hours and is presently sleeping.

Auerbach said that the informant was tense and excited, as a result of the trip and his concern regarding going through customs, but through arrangements made by our office he cleared customs shortly before 6 p.m., with no difficulty.

The informant has been instructed by the Party not to let anyone know he is back and in Chicago.

All of the delegates to the Moscow convention were given presents for propaganda purposes, such as a gold watch for his wife, mink fur hats, transistor radios, liquor, candies, et cetera.

The informant said the Russians are completely dissatisfied with the arrangement for funnelling funds to the CPUSA through Canada and that he has been given the responsibility to set up a system and couriership to meet Russian agents, so that the transmission of such funds will be in his control in the future. The Russians agreed that the $100,000 promised last year and not yet paid will now be paid, plus an additional $150,000 for this year.

The informant said there is no question in his mind but that the Russians mean business, and will not back down at all on the Berlin situation.

The informant said that he mailed a large amount of documents en route home, from Switzerland, Prague and Paris, and these have not as yet arrived. This is material he got at the conference.

U.S. U.S.S.R

According to the informant, Trachtenberg, Weiss, and Jackson (all CPUSA functionaries who were in Moscow) are now in China, and [redacted] is going to China.

b6
b7C

AHB:CSH (3)

REC- 69 100-128871-147

MAR 6 1959

INTASEC.

cc Mr. Belmont
Mr. Thornton

61 MAR 10 1959

Director

Auerbach said the informant is exhausted and consequently he could not be interviewed as yet. However, Auerbach is arranging for a motel room or appropriate place away from the informant's home to interview him, and will get the results to the Bureau as promptly as possible. I authorized Auerbach to pay necessary expenditures, such as payment for the room.

ACTION:

Auerbach understands the importance of getting the essential information from the informant as promptly as possible and furnishing it to the Bureau at once, in order that it may be disseminated. Auerbach understands that high officials in the government will have a definite interest in this.

I told Auerbach that of particular significance is the informant's statement that the Russians will not back down on Berlin, and that the informant should be interviewed closely on this point for facts on which he bases this conclusion, so that it will not represent merely an opinion of the informant.

The results of the interview with the informant will be furnished to the Director promptly, bearing in mind the AG's suggestion that it may be desirable to brief the President on this.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-11-2011

4-41 (Rev. 8-25-58)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Nease
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy
DeLoach
McGuire
W.C. Sullivan

DECODED COPY

☐ **Radio** ☒ **Teletype**

URGENT 3-5-59 4:31 PM MB

TO DIRECTOR

FROM SAC, CHICAGO 052200

Internal Security - Communist

SOLO, IS-C. BUFILE 100-428091. CG 5824-S* ADVISED ON MARCH 5, INSTANT, THAT HE HAS A SEVERE COLD, HEADACHES, IS RUNNING A TEMPERATURE, HAS SORES IN HIS NASAL PASSAGES, AND A SORE THROAT. HE HAD PNEUMONIA IN RUSSIA. SINCE IT IS RAINING AND SNOWING IN CHICAGO, INFORMANT FELT THAT IT WOULD JEOPARDIZE HIS HEALTH TO LEAVE HOME. HE HAS NOT CALLED A PHYSICIAN SINCE HE DOES NOT WANT ANYONE TO KNOW HE HAS RETURNED TO CHICAGO. NOTES AND PRINTED MATERIAL MAILED BY INFORMANT IN EUROPE ARE BEING RECEIVED IN CHICAGO. IT IS HOPED THAT HIS PHYSICAL CONDITION WILL IMPROVE ENOUGH TO PERMIT CONTACT ON MARCH 6, NEXT.

RECEIVED: 5:36 PM TELETYPE

5:38 PM CODING UNIT HJT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6-29-00 BY SP4BJA-MLB
#866319

Mr. Belmont

cc Mr Thornton

100-428091-147

REC-8

EX-135

MAR 6 1959

55 MAR 16 1959

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-11-2011

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C.Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

FBI

Date: 3/4/59

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C
INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST

NY 694-S* advised SA [redacted] on 3/4/59, that on said date he informed EUGENE DENNIS of CG 5824-S' anticipated arrival in Chicago. DENNIS desires to confer with Chicago informant "in the middle of next week" in NY, and wishes to do so "on the outside - in the country." DENNIS hopes there will be a minimum of publicity regarding CG 5824-S' return to USA. Referring to CG 5824-S DENNIS said, "I'd like to see him as soon as possible - if not sooner." NY 694-S was instructed to make arrangements for meeting between DENNIS and CG 5824-S "on the outside."

b6
b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6-29-00 BY SP4BJA-MLB
#906318

EX-140

REC- 12

100-428091-150

25 MAR 5 1959

3-Bureau (100-428091)(RM)
1-Chicago (134-46subB)(RM)
1-New York (100-134637)

ACB:aw
(6)

Int. Sec.

Approved: Special Agent in Charge

Sent M Per

62 MAR 12 1959

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-11-2011

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. J. A. Sizoo

DATE: 3-6-59

FROM : Mr. A. H. Belmont

SUBJECT: SOLO

Tolson
Belmont
DeLoach
McGuire
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

SAC Auerbach of Chicago telephonically advised at 6 p.m., March 6, that Agents had been talking with CG 5824-S for three hours and will continue to interview him tonight, tomorrow, and part of Sunday after which it is hoped that the essential information pertaining to the informant's trip to Russia will have been obtained for transmittal to the Bureau. Auerbach advised that informant has voluminous notes and documents, some of which have not as yet arrived from abroad; however, Chicago feels that a good job can be done on this and the results transmitted by air mail to the Bureau by next Monday. Auerbach plans to have the memorandum to the Bureau given to a pilot and we will have Washington Field pick it up at the airport on Monday. I stressed to Mr. Auerbach that the Bureau would disseminate on a high level; therefore, it must be accurate and carefully prepared.

I also told Mr. Auerbach that as soon as feasible and at least before the informant goes to New York next week to see Dennis, Chicago should explore with the informant the question of whether we should see to it that his name is included on the list of persons to be subpoenaed before the HCUA, bearing in mind that the informant previously stated that if his name was made public in connection with his trip to Russia it would be necessary that he receive a subpoena or he would be immediately suspected by the Communist Party.

5- Thornton

EX-135

100-428091-151

REC- 44

2 MAR 9 1959

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Thornton

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6-29-00 BY SP4 BJA-MLB
#90631 Y

AHB:mtb
(4)

61 MAR 12 1959

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-11-2011

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: 3-9-59

FROM : Mr. J. A. Sizoo

SUBJECT: SOLO

Tolson
Belmont
DeLoach
McGuire
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

Reference is made to your memorandum to the Director of today's date which identified the memoranda which we have received from Chicago containing information furnished by the informant. I talked to Auerbach about the information appearing in one of these memoranda concerning the Russian attitude toward the Berlin situation. I called his attention to the fact that in his call of 3-5-59 he stated the informant indicated there was no question but that the Russians meant business and will not back down on the Berlin situation. I pointed out that the material we have received from Chicago does not completely support this statement. Auerbach said that the statement which he furnished telephonically on 3-5 was obtained from the informant when he first returned, that the material which the Bureau now has received from Chicago contains the detailed statements of the informant and Auerbach agrees that these statements are not as strong as the statement originally made by the informant. He stated, however, that the current material is all the material which the informant has which bears on it and contains the final evaluation of the Russian attitude toward Berlin from the informant.

I also told Auerbach we were anxious to obtain the information from the informant concerning funds matters at the earliest possible date, that he should send it by teletype or radiogram tomorrow unless it could be put in shape to be sent in by airtel tonight. Auerbach said the informant is still being interviewed and as he sees it, it will be in such detail to be too costly to send by teletype or radiogram. He recommended that we use the same means of transportation as was used today, that unless advised otherwise the additional material will be on Flight 10 of Capital Airlines which will arrive at 3:25 p.m. tomorrow.

EX-140

REC- 93 100-428091-152

14 MAR 11 1959

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Thornton

JAS:mtb
(4)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6-29-00 BY SP4BJA-MLB
#266318

61 MAR 16 1959

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-11-2011

[redacted]

1 - V. Turyn
1 - Mr. Thornton

3-11-59

airtel

To: SAC, Chicago (134-46 Sub B)

From: Director, FBI (100-428091)

SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6-29-00 BY SP9BJA/MLB
#906318

Reurairtel 3-9-59 enclosed with which were four memoranda dealing with 21st Congress of the Communist Party, Soviet Union (CP,SU).

Review of enclosure number four of reairtel discloses mention of one Nicolai Ladimovitch (phonetic) Matsoutev (phonetic). This individual was identified as head of North and South American Sections, International Department, Central Committee of CP, SU. He was also described as having been in U. S. for approximately one month during latter part of 1958 as member of an education delegation from Russia.

Review of Bufiles indicate this individual may be identical with one Nikolai Vladimirovich Mostovets. Photograph of this individual was furnished your office by Washington Field letter to Bureau dated 1-9-59 captioned "Visit of Soviet Education Delegation to United States 1958, IS-R," urfile 105-5580.

As soon as possible exhibit photograph of Mostovets to CG 5824-S in attempt to determine if identical with Matsoutev (phonetic). Furnish results to Bureau.

1 - 105-73274 (Visit of Soviet Education Delegation to U. S. 1958)

REC- 46

100-428091-153

MAILED 31
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EX

23 MAR 12 1959

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(6)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Nease
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

67 MAR 13 1959

WCT

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: 2/27/59

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46)(Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6-29-06 BY SP4BJA-MLB
4906318

On February 25, 1959, three air mail packages were received by SA JOHN E. KEATING from a Chicago post office box, the number of which had been previously furnished to CG 5824-S*. These packages contained seven items concerning the 21st Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. The envelopes and Chicago photostat copies of these items are being maintained in Chicago file 134-46-Sub-B-1B4.

There are enclosed herewith to the Bureau and to the New York Division one photostat copy of each of the following items:

(1) Speech by Comrade PALMIRO TOGLIATTI (Communist Party of Italy).

(2) Speech by Comrade CHOU En-lai (Communist Party of China).

U.SSR

(3) Translations from the Soviet press on the sessions of the 21st Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union held on January 30, 1959. This includes full texts of the speeches by Foreign Minister ANDREI GROMYKO, and Presidium Members MIKHAIL A. SUSLOV, NURITDIN A. MUKHITDINOV, and LEONID I. BREZHNEV.

N.M. SHVERNIK

(4) Speech by Comrade NIKOLAI M. SHVERNIK at the Extraordinary 21st Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union on February 2, 1959.

(5) Speech by Comrade OTTO V. KUUSINEN at the Extraordinary 21st Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union on February 3, 1959.

O. V. KUUSINEN

7 ENCLOSURE

2 - Bureau (Encls. 7)(REGISTERED)
1 - New York (100-134637)(SOLO)(Encls. 7)(REGISTERED)
1 - Chicago

JEK/kw
(4)

100-428091-154
5-WC

REC- 65

RECEIVED
10 MAR 12 1959

55 MAR 13 1959

(6) Resolution of the 21st Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union on the report of Comrade N.S. KHRUSHCHOV, "Control Figures for the Economic Development of the U.S.S.R. in 1959-1965," adopted unanimously on February 5, 1959.

(7) Concluding speech by Comrade N.S. KHRUSHCHOV at the 21st Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union on February 5, 1959.

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FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-11-2011

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. F. J. BAUMGARDNER

DATE: March 12, 1959

FROM : MR. J. A. SIZOO

SUBJECT: SOLO

Tolson
Belmont
DeLoach
McGuire
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

SAC Auerbach, Chicago, called at approximately 3:00 p.m., 3/11/59, advising that 5824 would leave Chicago at 6:20 p.m., American Airlines, Flight 608, for New York; that he would arrive New York at 10:20 p.m. Auerbach asked that New York notify NY-694.

ACTION:

ASAC McCabe, New York Office, was advised of above.

JAS:LL
(2)
1--Mr. Thornton

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DATE 6-29-00 BY SP4BJ4/MLB
#906348

REC. 4

100-428091-155

25 MAR 16 1959

61 MAR 17 1959

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-11-2011

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. SIZOO

DATE: 3/10/59

FROM : A. H. Belmont

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6-29-06 BY SPUBJA-MLB
#906318

SUBJECT: SOLO

Tolson
Belmont
DeLoach
McGuire
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

On 3/9 SAC Auerbach advised that 5824-S plans to go to NY on Wednesday, 3/11, to see Eugene Dennis, in accordance with Party instructions. SA Keating will not accompany the informant unless there is additional material which we have to have right away from him.

Auerbach said that Chicago had sent in two letters to the Bureau dated 3/8, under the caption SOLO. The first carries as an enclosure official photographs taken in Moscow; and the second shows articles that were distributed to the delegates at the Congress in Moscow. Auerbach stressed that inasmuch as other US communists have not yet returned from Moscow, any dissemination of this material at this time will inevitably pinpoint the informant; therefore, the Bureau should consider awaiting the return of some of the other Americans before disseminating this information.

Auerbach stated that Chicago has been giving some thought as to how to embarrass the other American communists who went from Moscow to China, such as James Jackson, [redacted] and Trachtenberg, et cetera. He noted that these people will receive numerous presents in China and inasmuch as their passports were not marked to permit travel to China it may be desirable to have customs check them thoroughly when they return to the US. If these Chinese articles are found in their effects it may be possible to embarrass them.

Auerbach said that Chicago is securing additional details regarding the handling of funds between Russia and the CPUSA and will forward this information promptly. He said he had an appointment with the informant on March 9th to discuss the question of how the informant stands regarding a subpoena from a congressional committee, bearing in mind that the HCUA contemplates subpoenaing a considerable number of communists, including some of those who went to Russia.

b6
b7C

On the morning of 3/10 Auerbach advised that the informant is still weary and sick and reluctant to go to NY, particularly in view of [redacted] however, the informant may take his [redacted] to NY with him.

10-0-72809-156

REC- 92

Relative to the question of the congressional subpoena, the informant will discuss this matter with Dennis and will point out that

MAR 16 1959

AHB:CSH (4)

EX-135

cc Mr. Belmont
Mr. Baumgardner
Mr. Thornton

63 MAR 18 1959

5-

his name came out publicly and he may receive a subpoena, and ask what the Party's desires are in connection with such an event. Thus the informant will be in a better position to talk about this upon his return from NY. [redacted]

b6
b7C

Auerbach advised that the information concerning funds between Russia and the CPUSA is being sent in on Flight 14, Capital Airlines, arriving Washington 5:25 p.m. today. McAndrews of the WFO has been advised and will meet the plane and get the envelope from the captain of the plane.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-11-2011

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner

DATE: 3/14/59

FROM : Mr. J. A. Sizoo

SUBJECT: SOLO

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Nease
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

I talked to ASAC N. H. McCabe of New York today and he advised that 5824 was leaving New York at 3:00 P.M. for Chicago and arriving in Chicago at 5:30 P.M. Chicago is being advised by teletype. New York advised that 5824 made no comments concerning his meeting with Dennis but indicated that he would make a full report on return to Chicago.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sizoo
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Tornton

JAS/pmt
(5)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 6-29-00 BY SP4BJA-ALB
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100-428091-157

REC- 10

EX-101

24 MAR 17 1959

55 MAR 18 1959

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-11-2011

Mr. Gregg
1 Mr. Thornton

March 13, 1959

AIRTEL

TO: SAC, Chicago (134-46-Sub B)

FROM: Director, FBI (100-428091)

SOLO, IS-C

Reurairtel 3-10-59 relative to meeting between CG 5824-S and unknown member of secret service of the Central Committee of the Communist Party (CP) of the Soviet Union.

It is noted name of above-mentioned secret service member was not furnished our informant. Based upon description of this individual as set forth in reairtel, review has been made of Soviet Intelligence Album in attempt to identify this individual. According to information available, most likely suspect appears to be Nikolai Viktorovich Statzkevich. In addition, following individuals also appear to be possible suspects: Veniamin Ivanovich Melnichenko, Aleksandr Buev, Yuri Yakovlevich Gulyaev, Aleksei Fedorovich Konkin, Vladimir Konstantinovich Lobachev, and Anatoli Georgievich Myshkov.

It is desired that at earliest possible moment, photographs of above individuals as well as any other persons you feel may be identical with unknown Soviet be exhibited to CG 5824-S.

Advise Bureau promptly of results of your action in this regard.

EX-132 REC-4 100-428091-158

MAR 16 1959

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MAR 13 1959
COMM-FBI

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6-29-00 BY SP4BJA-ALB
#906318

1 - Mr. Thornto

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-11-2011

SAC, New York March 13, 1

Director, FBI (100-3-81)

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6-29-00 BY SP4BJA MLB
#906318

In connection with captioned matter, it is note
that various functionaries of the Communist Party (CP), U
have received passports in recent months for travel abroa
As could be expected, most of these Party leaders have he
directly for the Soviet Union.

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b7C

Information has now been received from CG 5824-
in addition to their travel to Russia, James Jackson, [redacted]
[redacted] and Alexander Trachtenberg have also visited Red C
although their passports were not marked to permit such t
According to this informant, these Party leaders will
undoubtedly receive numerous presents in China which they
will be bringing back with them. It would appear, theref
that a careful check by Customs officials will disclose t
Chinese articles in their effects. While these articles
not be conclusive proof of their travel to Red China, it
certainly be indicative of such travel and it is possible
they may even admit to the Customs officials that they di
to China. If such travel to Red China can be substantiat
it could possibly cause a certain amount of difficulty an
embarrassment to these Party functionaries.

In view of the above, therefore, it is desired
that you promptly make the necessary contact with an
appropriate official of the Bureau of Customs in New York
in order that the necessary measures can be taken to insu
a thorough search of their effects upon their return to t
country. In order to adequately protect our informant, yo
should point out to your contact in the Bureau of Customs
we have received indications that these individuals trave
to Red China rather than telling him that we have received
specific information to that effect.

1 - Chicago

① - 100-428091 (Solo)

WCT:med
(6)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Nease
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room

FOLLOW
DUPLICATE
MAR 1 0 1959
MAILED

100-3-81-
193 MAR 16 1959

60 MAR 18 1959

Letter to New York
RE: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
100-3-81

Following the above contact, you should remain
alert to any information indicating the approximate date
when these individuals will return to this country in
order that the Bureau of Customs may be appropriately adv
It should also be noted that there is a possibility that
of these individuals may return to this country through s
port other than New York City. Should such information b
received, you should immediately instruct the appropriate
office in accord with the above.

The Bureau should be kept fully advised of all developments in this matter.

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DATE 05-11-2011

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

FROM : MR. F. J. BAUMGARDNER

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C

DATE: March 13, 1959

SECRET

ALL INFORMATION ON THIS PAGE IS CLASSIFIED UNLESS INDICATED OTHERWISE

DeLoach
McGuire
W.C. Sullivan

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Nease
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

In connection with the brief prepared for use by the Director in the proposed briefing of the President, there are attached amended page 19 and new page 20. These pages bring up to date additional facts developed in the illegal espionage case involving Kaarlo Rudolph Tuomi. This necessitates a revision in the Table of Contents to reflect the new page number. An appropriate amended Table of Contents is also attached.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached pages be inserted in the Director's brief and the replaced pages be destroyed.

WCT

Will Be done
after [illegible]
Sess -
Done

Enclosures
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Thornton
WCT:med
(4) med

REC- 92

100-428091-159

Baumgardner
Thornton

One auto stat 3-18-57 143

EX-132

23 MAR 17 1959

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Classified by SP6BJA/TAR
Declassify on: OADR 5-16-86
257,443

5-WU

SECRET

DECLASSIFIED BY SP4 BJA-MLB
ON 6-30-00
906318

59
55 MAR 25 1959

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6-29-00 BY SP4BJA-MLB
#906318

MEETING OF LATIN AMERICAN DELEGATES TO THE 21ST CONGRESS OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION (CPSU)

While the delegates to the 21st Congress of the CPSU were in Moscow, various meetings of an international character were held in addition to the Congress, itself. For example, there were three separate meetings in regard to the "World Marxist Review". There was a meeting of the delegates from the British Commonwealth countries. The Labor Progressive Party of Canada is still considered to be under the British Commonwealth Section of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CCCPSU).

The delegates from eighteen Latin American countries, plus Spanish and Portugese delegates, had five days of sessions. For the first four days, these delegates met with representatives of the CPSU. During the first four days of sessions, a resolution was passed asking that the Labor Progressive Party and the Communist Party - USA be invited to attend these sessions. By way of comment, the delegates from the Communist Party - USA had a prior arrangement with the Latin American delegates to present this resolution.

It is obvious that the Chinese and Russians are vying for the allegiance of the various Communist Parties. It appears that the Russians do not like to see too many Communist Parties from different areas get together. They would prefer that the Communist Parties deal only with the CPSU. The Russians gave all kinds of excuses as to why Communist Party - USA delegates should not meet with the Latin American delegates. For example, NIKOLAI MATSKOUTEV (ph) asked the Communist Party - USA delegates, What do you care about what happens in Costa Rica? Then NIKOLAI MATSKOUTEV said that there would be a translation problem, since the only translation was from Spanish to Russian. There was no translation from Russian to English.

[illegible]

TIM BUCK, Head of the Labor Progressive Party of Canada, was also pressing the Russians to allow him to attend this meeting of representatives of Latin American countries. Finally, when no representatives from the Communist Party - USA or from the Labor Progressive Party were in attendance, the Latin American delegates became angry and blamed the Communist Party - USA representatives for this. They said that the representatives of the Communist Party - USA did not want to attend the meeting. Finally, on February 12, 1959, which was the morning of the fifth day of sessions,

100-42[illegible]-162

ENCLOSURE

Russia

NIKOLAI MATSKOUTEV and ALEXAI GRENCHENCO (ph) said to the Communist Party - USA representatives, How about attending the meeting of the Latin American delegates? JAMES JACKSON was ill, as were many delegates to the Congress. MORRIS CHILDS agreed to go. He was taken to the Institute of Marxism-Leninism by SEMA KUZNETSOV. ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG appeared at the meeting after the break for lunch. TIM BUCK was also sick and did not attend. The other members of the Labor Progressive Party delegation, [redacted] and [redacted], were travelling in Russia at this time. It is believed that almost every Latin American delegate was in attendance at this meeting. Russia U.S.A.

Russia

Russia Canada

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b7C

Since there was no translation from Russian to English, CHILDS sat with the Russian group and did his own translation. Copies of documents were not passed out for security reasons. The delegates were told to make notes, but that it would be inadvisable to circulate the documents, since these documents might get into the hands of the "enemy" or even into the hands of some friends who might "misconstrue" these documents.

This meeting was held on the second floor of the Institute of Marxism-Leninism, which is not located in the center of Moscow. The delegates were picked up in cars and driven from their apartments or hotels right to the door of the Institute.

Latin American Delegates [illegible] for the [illegible]

The Presidium for this meeting consisted of delegates from the Latin American countries. Among the members of the Presidium were LUIS CORVALAN LEPPE, of Chile; GERONIMO ARNEDO ALVAREZ, of Argentina; RODNEY ARISMENDI, of Uruguay; SIVERO AGUIRRE, of Cuba; and POMPEYO MARQUEZ, of Venezuela. Russia

Negro

Through the Russians, CHILDS asked that an announcement be made that the Communist Party - USA wants to establish contact with Communist Parties in Latin America. If they agreed to this, CHILDS would circulate the legal address of the Communist Party - USA. In turn, CHILDS would like to obtain the legal addresses of other Parties. Further, that if any Communist Parties would want confidential addresses for communications to the Communist Party - USA, they should see CHILDS personally and he would also accept any confidential addresses which they might want to give to him.

Report on Cuba by SIVERO AGUIRRE

SIVERO AGUIRRE was the chairman of this session. He is a Negro, 37 to 38 years of age, 5'7" in height, has a slight build, and weighs about 145 lbs. He made a report on Cuba. AGUIRRE pointed out that a section of the united front around the July 26th movement, particularly the middle classes, said they favored a peaceful solution to the Cuban problem. The Communists also said that they favored this road also, if it was possible. He said that the Communists said this in order to retain the unity of the united front and to save the strength of this united front movement for the eventual overthrow of BATISTA.

Concerning individual acts of terror, the Communists pointed out, whenever they had an opportunity, that such acts played into the hands of BATISTA. We talked of a peaceful settlement because the masses were worried as a result of terrorist acts. He commented that RAOUL ST. MARTIN (ph) originally favored both bullets and ballots. Later, however, in 1956, RAOUL ST. MARTIN said he favored only ballots. Then AGUIRRE said that at one time the Communist Party made a terrible mistake. It announced that it favored only one path of struggle, and that was armed revolt similar to the revolt of 1930. This sectarian mistake was repeated up until August 29th (the significance of this date is not known).

[illegible]

Next, AGUIRRE said that the aim of the Communist Party of Cuba was to unite all anti-BATISTA forces and also to establish a new democratic form of government of the widest sort. The program of this movement to be based on the demands for which the masses were fighting. He then listed these demands:

(1) Establish all democratic rights for workers and peasants. This demand did not speak of general democracy, but emphasized this particular point; (2) All the repressive organs, such as the police and the army, to be cleaned out and democratized; (3) Agrarian reforms. The land from the large estates must be confiscated and nationalized and distributed to the peasants. This demand wins the support of the peasant masses; (4) The nationalization of all foreign holdings, such as utilities, railroads, and large landed estates; (5) For a peaceful foreign policy. This meant not to join in the war preparations of the American imperialists; and (6) Against racial discrimination.

Fulgencio cuba

He said that these basic demands put forth by the Party exposed BATISTA as a stooge of imperialism.

Then AGUIRRE returned to the question, What about the Communist Party and the peaceful road? The Communist Party answered this question in the following manner. In the process of a struggle, the masses of people can use any method, such as a general strike, uprising, ballot, and so on. The Communist Party urged a united front and that this united front listen to the masses and use the methods which the masses wanted.

AGUIRRE said that there was a time in which BATISTA maneuvered. He gave concessions to the sugar workers and he used the trade union apparatus which was in the hands of his government. BATISTA was supported by the United States Legation in these maneuvers. However, the Communist Party exposed and countered these maneuvers.

Then he said that there was the problem of how the Communist Party could reach those masses influenced by PRIO (ph)(formerly a leading politician in Cuba). He said that PRIO had wide influence among a large section of the people.

AGUIRRE went on to explain why the Communist Party conducted a campaign against individual acts of terror. He said that the terror was used indiscriminately. Railraods, buses, theaters, and so on, were bombed indiscriminately. People were hurt and became resentful. For example, when big headlines would appear stating that fifty people were killed in a bomb explosion, the people would blame the Communist Party members. They would think that the Communists were responsible. He went on to say that many of these bombings were pure provocations which were set off by BATISTA in order to get the people to become antagonistic toward the Communists. However, most of the terror was genuine. He explained to what extent some of this individual terror was used and why it was bad. He cited the following example:

An engineer works someplace. He wants a raise in pay. He is refused. He sees no other way out but to make a bomb and throw it. Therefore, the Communist Party had to conduct an ideological struggle. This was most important in order to expose this method of individual terror or anarchism.

AGUIRRE then went into a discussion of the role of the United States diplomats in Cuba. He said that during the uprising of the sailors, thousands of sailors were involved. The United States interfered. Even though the Cuban fleet was sympathetic to the people, and was, in the main, anti-BATISTA. It was the United States Ambassador who asked the Navy to call off this revolt. This proved -- and we saw to it that the people understood this -- that the United States was not neutral.

He said that the Communist Party was against military Putshism. The Communist Party influenced the rank-and-file of the Navy and then criticized the method used by the Naval officers. That is, the starting of a Putsh and then calling it off. However, when some of these Naval officers were later arrested, the Party gave them support and gave publicity to and exposed the terror of BATISTA and the military. While it was not easy for the Communist Party, the Party exposed the interference of the United States Ambassador. United States imperialism maneuvered and, through the Legation, looked for personalities to replace BATISTA. However, they were looking for people who were loyal to United States imperialism.

Then AGUIRRE discussed the April, 1958, general strike. He said this strike was doomed to failure from the very beginning, since there can be no real unity without the Communist Party. Some of the people who made up the united front were looking more to Washington for assistance than to the people. Some of them were maneuvered into accepting the election proposals of BATISTA. But the Communist Party exposed this. They showed that BATISTA talked one way and acted another.

During the middle of 1958, the Communist Party reached the masses and exposed BATISTA's faked elections. They showed how he locked out the opposition, and pointed out that some of the most prominent exiles were not in Cuba and could not participate. Therefore, the elections, if held, and they were held, would only help BATISTA and United States imperialism.

Next, AGUIRRE said that the Communist Party began to work to arm the people and to educate them. Then the struggle assumed a different character. The Party supported those people close to the masses, even though their ideology and viewpoints on tactics were not in agreement with those of the Communist Party. The Party helped to set up a militia, organized the partisans, etc. When the hit-and-run tactic was used, it was too much for BATISTA. He tried to force a battle in which his forces would be superior. He never succeeded in this. The Party had concluded that this July movement was a mass movement. They worked in this movement. They fought its shortcomings and supported the Left wing in this united July 26th movement.

He said that the army is now based on the partisans. It could arm more of the partisan workers and peasants, but it is short of arms. The Party is working in the trade unions and among the masses generally, explaining the Party position and spreading the Party influence. The peasants are one-half of the population of Cuba. Therefore, work among these peasants is most important. After the overthrow of the dictatorship of MACHADO, the Communist Party began to work among the peasants. There is not enough land in Cuba unless the estates are divided up and the land is taken away from the Americans. During this long struggle, the Party had lost many people as a result of imprisonment, torture, death, etc. They worked under difficult conditions, especially during the partisan war. The peasants had learned to appreciate the Communists because the Communist Party organized them. There are some things which cannot be publicized. But the partisans helped us. They understood us. They used to protect us. In La Vegas (ph) the Party was very active because we had prepared the peasants and this was one of the most important bases. This made it possible to work among other sections of the peasantry in other areas.

Continuing, AGUIRRE said that the present situation in the Communist Party has certainly improved and is good. The Communist Party is now legal. It has opened up a national headquarters, and has opened up headquarters in the provinces also. Some United States journalists, through the press in the United States, are carrying on a campaign against us and are influencing some Cubans. But these journalists are not getting away with it because the masses answer them and say that the Communists have spilled their blood and they also have rights.

In regard to the question of new attitudes and relationships toward the Soviet Union, this problem, which is being distorted by the Americans, is not so clear to the people as yet. The Communist Party re-occupied the premises which contained the headquarters of the Communist newspaper. Wide possibilities for continuing Party work exist. The Party has now grown to 100,000 members. Both peasants and soldiers are constantly joining the Communist Party.

In conclusion, AGUIRRE said that the situation is not all well. The imperialists are preparing counter-measures. It would be foolish to believe that the imperialists accept the present situation as it exists in Cuba. The CASTRO government has asked the United States military missions to get out of Cuba. CASTRO was helped by other Latin American Communist Parties, and he, CASTRO, thanked them for their help. Now he wants help for more arms.

AGUIRRE ended his speech with a few slogans such as "Long Live the Proletarian Revolution", and so on.

Remarks of POMPEYO MARQUEZ, National Secretary of the Communist Party of Venezuela

Russia

The next speaker was POMPEYO MARQUEZ, National Secretary of the Communist Party of Venezuela. He said that the struggles of the last years were struggles against the military dictatorship. At first, these were of a Putchist character. Only as late as 1958 were there general strikes of a political character which were quite broad. He said that four Parties participate in the united front. The program is clear. It depends upon broad support of the Social Christian Party and the Communist Party. In general, the program consists of the following two points: (1) The overthrow of the dictatorship; and (2) The establishment of Constitutional liberties.

He went on to say that this dictatorship was in the hands of an unpatriotic bourgeoisie, consisting of some feudal barons and industrialists who are agents of United States imperialism. They were supported by United States imperialism and they, in turn, supported the United States war preparations, as well as war against the people of Venezuela and war against Socialism.

He said that the military dictatorship was corrupt. It bought lands for a song. It took over the lands. All national contracts were based on personal signatures. The dictatorship turned over all of these riches to eighty United States imperialist firms in all. These firms plundered Venezuela.

Next, MARQUEZ said that all of the classes, outside of the corrupt group, were dissatisfied with the dictatorship. Even the landlords were dissatisfied. Of course, the workers were dissatisfied. They demanded trade union rights and higher wages. The peasants were dissatisfied and they wanted land. Even within the army there were feuds and contradictions. The bulk of the army was against the repressive organs of the dictatorship. The police were organized along Gestapo lines. They even arrested army people and tortured them. The United States military mission controlled everything and was very much involved in this repression.

Then MARQUEZ asked, What were the politics of the Communist Party at that time? The Party fought for democratic freedom and the unity of all who want to fight the dictatorship. The Party urged the formation of an anti-imperialist front. But, at the same time, the Party told the workers that they should form trade unions in order to strengthen themselves. The Communist Party even worked to neutralize sections of the bourgeoisie, such as manufacturers, bankers, and so on, who were suffering from the oppression and the plundering of the dictatorship of United States imperialism.

The Communist Party said that all should unite against the dictatorship and keep in reserve or hold back ideological differences. The most important thing is the formation of the broadest united front. After we set up the new democratic government, we should work out a new program. But first of all, we have to overthrow the dictatorship and give freedom to all. The Communist Party did carry on an ideological campaign to show that the dictatorship depended on the feudal classes. Within the Party there were tendencies against a broad united front. Some Communists wanted to fight the democratic elements, even if these were against the military dictatorship. In the main, however, the Party remained firm, and had organization and influence in those organizations which were allowed to exist legally.

The Communist Party carried on a lot of political work, particularly in the democratic unions. Our cadre was trained in the struggle. When the Junta was first established, the masses supported it and gave it strength. The Communist Party saw a need for participation in the elections and a need to use the elections to smash the dictatorship and give the people a chance to mobilize and gain experience. United States imperialism was against the overthrow of the dictatorship. We saw the necessity for one candidate. The United States imperialists had experiences in Columbia, when the Columbians overthrew their dictatorship. The imperialists knew how the opposition overthrew that dictatorship and they were afraid of a repetition in Venezuela. The United States imperialists, through their agents, wanted to participate in guiding the development of the situation in Venezuela. They even contacted the opposition to the dictatorship.

Then MARQUEZ talked about the November 21st strike. He said that this strike was decisive. During that period, the Communist Party reached the masses, participated in meetings, etc. He stated that the Communist Party is now growing in some of the workers' neighborhoods. It is growing among the students, women, and even sections of the bourgeoisie. It has great influence and, to a degree, some control. During street demonstrations, the

Communist Party played an important role and the mass enthusiasm was great. The police changed their attitude. Most of the chiefs had fled.

Then he stated that in the strike of May, 1957, it was the printers who gave the signal for more strikes and later for the general strike. The stress was placed on the economic demands. But the Communist Party said that this should really be a people's strike against the dictatorship, too. On January 21st and 22nd, the big strike paralyzed Caracas. Armed citizens committees, which included Communists, were set up. On January 23rd, the dictatorship was ended. The Air Force joined the armed uprising and MARCOS PEREZ JIMENEZ fled.

Venezuela

After that, the Communist Party told the people that they were now living in a new situation. By that time, the Communist Party was already legal. But the Communist Party was not prepared for all the major tasks. The Communist Party called for a free press and for all freedoms. The fliers who participated in the revolt were praised. But the Communist Party only gave some conditional support to the Junta. The Communist Party began to work to rebuild the labor movement. Four months later, the Communist Party was proved correct.

He continued by speaking about the role of the Communist Party. He said the Communist Party was the organizer of the revolt. The Communists were the leaders on the street. We gave the political line. We emphasized and spoke of unity. But we made some mistakes which resulted in the opposite of unity. We counter-posed the USSR versus United States imperialism too early. Some of the mistakes which were committed were childish. For example, we used to criticize the masses for not being clearer in their understanding of the imperialists. The agents of imperialism used this criticism against the Communists.

Referring again briefly to the military dictatorship, MARQUEZ said that the dictatorship of JIMENEZ was a tool of United States imperialism. JIMENEZ was decorated by the United States State Department and by the American military. He was not decorated for his heroism. He gave Venezuela's most valuable lands to United States imperialists. The Communist Party did not have a concrete program of daily demands. We just wanted more anti-war and anti-imperialist programs. We wanted a Junta led by the working class. We even asked for the dictatorship of the workers and peasants, and this was the most serious sectarian error. These errors originated in the underground -- that is, while the Communist Party of Venezuela was underground. By way of comment, since the MACHADO brothers were not in Moscow to attend the 21st Congress of the CPSU, it may be that they were a part of the underground leadership which is being blamed for the errors of the Communist Party of Venezuela.

Continuing, MARQUEZ said, At that time we had only 350 Communist Party members. If we had had more members, we would not have made these sectarian errors. The Communist Party could not have the hegemony of the people, except by winning and leading the people in practice. All other progressives should be influenced before the Party obtains hegemony. The Party has to fight for hegemony. It has to influence a lot of people before it can claim leadership. However, the Communist Party did give the lead to the anti-imperialist slogans, even if it went too far on some occasions. At that time, there were 4,000 political prisoners in the country. After it recognized its mistakes, the Communist Party's influence spread. Of course, we had a big ideological battle inside the Party. We learned from the 20th Congress of the CPSU and from the Chinese Communist Party how to use self-criticism and how to fight the cult of the personality. The Party strengthened itself ideologically and organizationally. Now we do not just work in the four-Party Junta. We work in all mass organizations, in the trade unions, among the women, the youth, etc. Therefore, the Communist Party is represented through other organizations.

The Communist Party is very active in mass work. In fact, the Party took over a trade union headquarters by becoming a part of the leadership. The Party also began to give leadership to the peasants and began to form a peasants league. This mass work allowed us to get out of the crisis and to begin our activity among the factory workers. The Communist Party is first among the trade unions. It is also first among the students. We recommended that the students get into the factories for at least a year. They are doing this. Our work in the factories is our chief reason for growth and influence.

Then he described the propaganda work in the factories by means of leaflets, shop papers, etc. He said that unlike previously, they are now doing work in the provinces. He said, We are not neglecting the provincial areas. We are sending Party people there. We are strengthening the Party in the provinces. This strength of the workers and peasants movement, these strikes, this organization of the people, prevented the reactionaries from overthrowing the more democratic regime. There were two such strikes in 1957.

MARQUEZ said the united front had its limitations. But in the elections the Communist Party put forth a program for transition. In order to spread its influence, it raised the following slogans: (1) For a democratic government; (2) For anti-feudalism and anti-imperialism; and (3) Cancellation of the concessions to imperialism. That is, a review of the economic agreements and all other agreements with the imperialists.

These were agitational slogans. While we still utilize these slogans, which were advanced in 1958, we have added new slogans such as the following: "Nationalize Industry", "Guarantees for the Natural Resources", and "An Agrarian Program". We utilized these new slogans in the elections.

There were three candidates for President who had agreed to this program and to these slogans which were just mentioned. In fact, there was no opposition to this program, but this program needs to be put into life. We utilized the elections to show that slogans are not enough. While we were halting and exposing the enemy, the reactionaries were still strong and active. The Communist Party became a sort of visiting forum for all Parties. It became a sort of rallying center and even other Party leaders would visit the Communist Party. However, there is also a big anti-Communist movement which is utilizing the usual issues, such as the issue that Communists are agents of the Soviet Union, etc. They are also grabbing the archives of the police and using them. Then MARQUEZ said that the Communist Party is conducting a campaign against foreign loans. The Communist Party now has demands which can be characterized as daily demands for unemployment, higher wages, better working conditions, etc. There were 27,000 Communist Party members as of last October and at that time there were also 33,000 members in the youth organization. He then said that they have more members now than they had at that time.

According to MARQUEZ, the Communist Party of Venezuela still has many shortcomings which it is trying to correct in the face of all the tasks and the needs. He talked about the last Plenum of the Communist Party of Venezuela. He said that many people were involved. The Plenum lasted for six days. At one time, 62 people were involved, while at a later period 92 people were involved. He mentioned the election results during the Plenum and said that there was only one opposing revisionist, who asked that the people leave the Communist Party because the Communist Party was not meeting its tasks. According to MARQUEZ, this revisionist was rebuffed and that was that.

MARQUEZ said that there are many theoretical problems dealing with the question of national independence. He said, We are now working on a Party program but it was the mass work which united our leadership. There was very little self-criticism in the underground. Now, however, there is collective work in the Polit Buro. We had an opposition in the Party which controlled the underground apparatus and hindered the work of the Party. This group committed many mistakes of a revisionist and sectarian character. Now, the Party has a better perspective. It recognizes the needs of the masses. It is against sectarianism. It is not only against sectarianism, but against the Right danger also. For three months things looked bad in the Communist Party. But now the outlook for unity is good. We are resolving all differences and whatever differences do exist, they are not basic differences. We are not only working on a basic program, but are working on a minimum program for a united front. There are some new elements which cannot be ignored, if we are to strengthen democracy. It should be remembered that 47% of the vote cast was against ROMULO BETANCOURT. As a result of this big vote against him, BETANCOURT has been compelled to compromise.

The Communist Party is really the second Party in the country. It has four Senators and seven Congressmen. He stated that he could not foresee the overthrow of the regime. He said that the fleet definitely favors the Constitution, as does the army, in the main, including a part of the officer corps. He said there are still some anti-Communist officers in the army who should be replaced.

He concluded by thanking all the Parties, particularly those of Latin America and the Soviet Party, for their international solidarity, and for being patient and listening to the problems of the Venezuelan Party.

Remarks of a Delegate from the Communist Party of Portugal

A delegate from Portugal, whose name was not given, took the floor and greeted this Latin American meeting. He then said that the Communist Party in Portugal has been underground for 31 years and that they face many difficulties as a result of the repression. He said that there are a thousand people in jail and all of these are political prisoners. Further, two members of the Polit Buro are in prison. Some members of the Communist Party have been in prison for eighteen to twenty years.

He went on to describe a growing opposition against the dictatorship in Portugal, and said that this opposition is taking on mass proportions and even involves sections of the bourgeoisie. It is reaching a point where the repressive measures will not be able to cope with the opposition. He said that there are stories circulating that even the Vatican is counselling the dictatorship to ease up or else there will be an outburst, which may result in a revolution. This delegate then pointed out that despite all the repressive measures against it, the Communist Party is still the most formidable opposition.

Then he urged all those present, as representatives of many Parties, to inaugurate a campaign of pressure to help release some of the people who are in prison.

Report of the Resolutions Committee

Next, there was a report from the Resolutions Committee. The report was made by LUIS CORVALAN LEPPE, of Chile. Included among the authors of this resolution were RODNEY ARISMENDI, of the Communist Party of Uruguay; GERONIMO ARNEDO ALVAREZ, of Argentina, as well as CORVALAN.

CORVALAN read from this main resolution. It is being paraphrased here in essence. It starts with the question of American imperialism. It states that United States imperialism continues its policies of nuclear armaments and preparations for war, and that imperialism rules over Latin America. Further, that it is necessary to struggle against the rule of United States imperialism. More initiative needs to be shown in the struggle in Latin America against atomic war, emphasizing that the struggle for peace is the main task.

Then the resolution indicates that Argentina (it is not known whether by this it is meant the Argentine Communist Party or people inspired by the Argentine Party) will organize a conference for peace during this coming year. Then the resolution goes in to the listing of the provocations of United States imperialism in Guatamala, Argentina, Mexico, and so forth. It then emphasizes that United States imperialism interferes everywhere. It states that it is necessary to carry on a struggle for freedom against imperialism and the stooges of imperialism. That it is necessary to carry on a struggle for the release of political prisoners in all countries where people are being confined, including prisoners in Central and North America.

The resolution then proposes the calling of a congress of the people of Latin America. Further, that such a congress of the people in Latin America be scheduled for the middle of 1959. That the preparations should start in April. That this congress be a congress for all people who are interested in the economic growth and expansion of their countries and who are interested in the independence of all Latin American countries. That no one who believes in this would be excluded from such a congress. That if this congress could not be turned into an anti-imperialist congress as such, that preparations would be made for another congress which would be an anti-imperialist congress. In the preparations, all Latin American Communist Parties are asked to gather factual material on the resources of their countries, concessions given to imperialists in economic agreements, prices being paid under these economic agreements, etc. Further, to put the question of peace into the center of all of these preparations. That this anti-imperialist congress, whether it can be achieved by the holding of one congress or will necessitate two congresses, would also display solidarity with the people who live in Latin American countries under dictatorships.

Then the resolution listed some possibilities of leading persons who could initiate such a congress. The suggestion was thrown out that perhaps a person like FIDEL CASTRO, of Cuba; ex-President LAZARO CARDENAS, of Mexico; or President ARTURO FRONDIZI, of Argentina, or other persons of a similar type could initiate such a congress. It was indicated that an effort should be made to try to interest parliamentarians and intellectuals to set up national committees wherever possible in preparation for this congress. All trade union leaders, educators, etc., would be invited. They would also invite people from the United States and Canada, and a few friends from Asia and Africa. A congress like this could be held in Havana or Caracas.

The following Communist Parties are responsible for the preparations of the congress: The Communist Party of Cuba, the CP of Mexico, the CP of Brazil, the CP of Argentina, and the CP of Venezuela.

Then the reporter suggested to the people at this meeting that perhaps they could prepare a preliminary list of important people in their countries who could be invited to such a congress. That they should do this within the next day or two or, in any case, before leaving Moscow. As to where such a congress can be held, this will be decided when the Communist Party of Argentina holds its congress scheduled to start April 18, 1959.

Maybe it will even be held in Argentina, if, for example, FRONDIZI should endorse such a congress.

Additional Resolutions

There was a suggestion that a resolution be spread everywhere and this suggestion was adopted as a suggestion of this meeting. This resolution would give support to the Cuban people. It would give support to their uprising and to the rule of government they established.

A brief motion was then introduced and this motion thanked the CPSU for making it possible for the Latin American Parties to get together so that they could meet without hinderance or repression. Naturally, this motion was passed.

Next, a resolution on trade union work was introduced and read very hurriedly. This resolution on trade union work pointed out the need for a trade union center in Latin America in order to develop more solidarity between the trade unions in Latin America. The resolution stated that this trade union center would stress the following: National independence, higher wages, better working conditions, and the right to organize. It would take up the question of the need for some unemployment relief and how to ease unemployment.

The delegates who would come to such a trade union center could establish closer contact between Communist Parties and the Communists in the various countries of Latin America could work out their own demands. On the basis of working out their own particular demands, they could ask for representation in such a trade union center. It also recommended that such a trade union center publish a magazine. This magazine would only be a voice of this trade union center, but it would be good in the fight against United States imperialism. The trade union resolution pointed out that this Latin American trade union center could later affiliate with the World Federation of Trade Unions. In the meantime, it was suggested, in this resolution, that the World Federation of Trade Unions strengthen its Secretariat by placing more people from Latin American trade unions on this body.

A proposal was made in regard to how contacts would be made between one Party and another in Latin America. It was suggested that Latin America be divided into three zones; namely, North, South and Central. That there will be no formal organization.

That while the Communist Parties in Latin America may get together on a zonal basis from time to time, the contact will still be between Party and Party. Further, that Mexico will be responsible for some parts of Central America, other countries would cluster around Columbia or Venezuela, and Argentina would be the center for some Parties which are further South.

Next, it was proposed that they establish a commission to finalize and edit these resolutions and motions. It was suggested that they be turned over to ALVAREZ for editing.

CORVALAN said that each Party will have to decide for itself how to act on the main resolution; how to put it into practice or life. If a particular Party is legal, it can do certain things in one way. If a Party is illegal, it will have to decide what it can do and how much it can do.

A big debate on the floor followed. This fight was in regard to how the main resolution of this meeting would be transmitted to the participating Parties.

First of all, CORVALAN pointed out that the main resolution needs to be edited. Further, that this document will not be given to the delegates present at this meeting because it might fall into the hands of the "enemy" and just think what it would mean if the "enemy" knew in advance that the Communist Parties in Latin America are initiating congresses in Latin America such as those described in this resolution. It was agreed that the delegates to this meeting should be given the essence of this main resolution. Further, that for public circulation it will be re-written completely, leaving out some of the concrete suggestions. As re-written, it will merely point out the general situation in Latin America and why it would be good if people got together. However, the text of the resolution, after it is edited, will be left in the USSR so that people can consult it and copy certain things from it without having the entire text of the resolution in their possession. The Latin American delegates were assured that they will get the essence of this resolution, since some might not be able to make notes before they left the USSR.

(Parenthetically speaking, GERONIMO ALVAREZ stated in a private conversation that he was rushing back to Argentina. The reason for this was that he wanted to see if the Communist Party of Argentina can hold its congress in April on a legal basis. If so, it would be necessary to make preparations for this congress.

He said that he would give more details concerning the congress of the Communist Party of Argentina to JAMES JACKSON.)

Remarks of SERGEI KALISTRATOVICH ROMONOVSKY

Russia

At this time, ROMONOVSKY, of the Central Committee of the Russian Young Communist League, was introduced. He spoke about the World Youth Festival, which is scheduled to be held in Vienna, Austria, during the summer of 1959. He said that some governments are trying to interfere and, if possible, to sabotage the youth festival. The main opposition or interference is from the United States, Western Germany, and Austria. He said the festival will open with a big mass meeting. The festival will last for ten days. As a part of the festival, there will be professional sessions. In other words, people will be gathered on the basis of their professions, their hobbies, etc. They are organizing an art competition, exhibitions, sport programs, etc. While the expense for each delegate to the festival will be $5.00 a day, they are going to reduce this expense to $1.00 and $2.00 a day for the Latin American delegates because of their economic difficulties.

Then he said that the Socialist countries will invite large groups to visit the Socialist countries. Of course, those who are invited will have their fare paid to these countries and their expenses paid while in these countries. He said that he does not know how many will be invited. Sixty might be invited to Rumania. Other countries may invite a corresponding number. After the festival, there is going to be a meeting in Prague, Czechoslovakia, of the Federation of Democratic Youth.

Remarks of ALCIRA DE LA PENA

Argentina Russia

The next speaker was ALCIRA DE LA PENA. She was the only woman present at this meeting and insisted on speaking a few minutes about the activities of women. She gave a report on the Women's Congress held in Buenos Aires in July (either 1957 or 1958). She pointed out that twelve Communist Parties from Latin America were present and discussed the importance of fighting for peace.

Remarks of OBICHKIN (ph), President of the Institute of Marxism-Leninism

France

OBICHKIN, who is the President of the Institute of Marxism-Leninism, stated that this institute is doing a lot of scientific historical work. They are compiling all kinds of documents and original manuscripts on the history of the International Communist movement. Many manuscripts are available. They have as many as 10,000 copies of such documents. The institute has a large library on the labor movement and on the socialist movement. He would suggest that the Parties avail themselves of this library and utilize these scientific studies of Communism. He said they are going to publish a volume in which, in summary, they will tell what they have and what they are doing.

By way of comment, these people were filling in because OTTO KUUSINEN was not present. KUUSINEN was in attendance at this meeting for a short time during the morning session, and then left and did not return until approximately 6:00 P.M. or 7:00 P.M.

Remarks of M. B. MITIN Russia

Central Committee of the C.P. of the Soviet Union

M. B. MITIN, member of the CCCPSU, was the next speaker. He said that the CCCPSU is glad to listen to the discussion of the problems of the Latin American countries. Obviously, he said, you can judge from the discussion that you have Parties which are working and creatively carrying through Marxism-Leninism. He said he can see that these Parties breathe proletarian internationalism and that they are carrying on a struggle against revisionism, dogmatism and sectarianism. It is also clear that big movements for independence and freedom are developing in most Latin American countries and that many dictators occupying positions of power are already in history. It is also clear that the Communist Party is acting as the vanguard of the working class in these Latin American countries. He said this should make all Communist Parties happy, and it makes the Communist Party of the Soviet Union particularly happy to note this progress.

Remarks of OTTO KUUSINEN Russia

MITIN was followed by OTTO KUUSINEN, member of the Presidium of the CCCPSU. To avoid a disturbance during the meeting, the rostrum for KUUSINEN was set up in the back of the hall. Prior to this, the chair was located in the front of the hall.

Speaking from notes, OTTO KUUSINEN opened his remarks by saying that he is glad to greet a gathering of so many Communists from Latin America in the capital of the USSR. He said, We are getting acquainted and we, too, of the CPSU, are learning. He said this meeting was different than any meeting he had ever seen before. Such activity was unknown in the days of the Comintern. It is a great pleasure to meet with all of you and listen to your activities. Such growth and such work is important. He said, What can we tell you? Perhaps very little because you know the situation in your country better than we do. Then he said, Imagine the Yugoslav revisionists. They try to tell everyone what to do. Imagine talking that way to you. You who follow Marxism-Leninism, who creatively carry through the Party line based on Marxism-Leninism and defend it. But the discussions help and we all learn a little something from these discussions. He said, I want to show you the difference between the old days and the present. In the days when the Comintern tried to tell all the Parties what to do.

We had all sorts of representatives of the Comintern in Germany in 1923, when the uprising took place. But precisely because we tried to tell the German Party what to do from the outside, there was a wrong estimate of the situation and the revolution was defeated. The Parties of Communism in the present day are more self-sufficient. They are living and working in a new situation. Look at Cuba. Not long ago, the Cuban comrades told us of their coming victory. We did not even think it was coming so soon.

Then he compared the Cuban situation to the situation in Russia just prior to the revolution when the Czar still ruled. He said, As long as you have roots among the masses, they will guarantee success. You know, just prior to October, when the Czar was still in power, on the surface the rulers looked strong and powerful. But it did not take long for the masses, under the leadership of the Party, to do away with Czarism.

Then he said the prestige of United States imperialism is declining. It has lost prestige and power in the Far East, in Africa, and now United States imperialism is losing prestige and power in Latin America. In fact, United States imperialism does not boast of its strength any more as it did a while ago. This is because the world now has two systems and also because the world now has a number of countries who have thrown off the yoke of imperialism. How else would you explain the situation in Syria last year? Intervention on the part of imperialism in Syria was stopped. We know there were plans of a military nature up to the last detail. The Turks were supposed to march in and fight. But United States imperialism had to tell the Turks to pull back. He said, United States imperialism sent its fleet into the Mediterranean and troops into Lebanon. It was joined by the British, who invaded Jordan. What was their purpose? It is clear they wanted to crush the new Iraqian Republic. What happened? The imperialists in the end had to beat a retreat and now the prestige of United States imperialism has hit a low. This affects the bourgeoisie of Latin America. If United States imperialism goes ahead with aggression, it might get into a situation like Korea. In many of these countries there are sections of the bourgeoisie which support United States imperialism, but also let us remember that there are big sections of the bourgeoisie which are anti-imperialist.

In this period, United States imperialism is reactionary and so is the bourgeoisie which supports United States imperialism. Such a bourgeoisie cannot be progressive, even if it is a national bourgeoisie.

Then he went on to say that in Cuba and Venezuela there are temporary regimes. But in politics, things cannot stand still. Either people of a country progress and move forward, or reaction sets in. Objective historical circumstances give Latin America great possibilities, but revolutions cannot be handled with gloves. Situations need to be taken hold of and revolutions need to go ahead.

Then he went into the importance of the 40th Anniversary celebration in the USSR and the Declaration of the twelve Communist Parties. He said, You should remember that this will be a document for the world Communist movement for many years to come. The first task of the Latin American Communist Parties is to solve some of the inner problems and to begin to work in the trade unions in Latin America. He said the trade unions could be the expression of the fundamental international solidarity. The second task is the importance of the liberation and independence movement against United States imperialism, and he would add, parenthetically, against British imperialism. The third task would be the economic and political problems as they concern the countries of Latin America. Egypt should be a good lesson. After their independence, they had to struggle against British imperialism. After their revolution for independence from imperialism, the people followed through with economic demands, for liberty, etc. When the people in one country start a struggle, they get support from others and other countries follow the example. It is like the struggle against war. One country alone cannot do it, but many countries can stop it when they get together.

He went on to say that peace is the main issue in Latin America. This is not for the interests of the USSR. We are strong and we can take care of ourselves. Every blow against United States imperialism in Latin America is a blow for international peace. The struggle against United States imperialism is the main struggle for international freedom today.

He went into an emotional philosophical discussion about the character of our epoch and our time. He said the first half of the century was one of struggle and social revolution. The Russian Revolution was the great thing in the first half of this century. Now we have a world Socialist system and the rule of the working class, with Socialism established in more than one country. Marxists do not have to talk idly, but they can point to the future. They can see Socialism develop and witness the tempo of Soviet development. They can witness the Seven-Year Plan and future perspectives will be fulfilled and will be decisive. Then we will surpass Capitalism. We have the most terrific economic perspective and the other Parties can point to this perspective. People have suffered from wars. They will see this peaceful example of the Soviet Union. It is going to be difficult for imperialism to offer a way out through war. If imperialism tries a war, it can be stopped. Of course, there is no guarantee of this. But theoretically speaking, war can be avoided. But if the imperialists do start a war, they are finished.

There are wide perspectives for the national liberation movement unfolding in Asia, Africa and Latin America. But there is no such wide perspective for imperialism in this century.

Imperialism, even without colonies, is still something to reckon with. But it has no perspective. This is our century, a century of revolutionary struggle and suffering, but, nevertheless, our century. There will be a Communist era. That is true, he said, in the near future. But it will not be as heroic a period as ours is.

Then he closed with comradely and brotherly greetings from the CCCPSU. He said, I bring you greetings from Comrade KHRUSHCHOV, who wishes you well, and from all of our leadership of the Presidium. They all send greetings to this Latin American Congress.

When OTTO KUUSINEN finished, he received a lot of applause. He is not a dramatic speaker, but what he talked about aroused these Latin Americans. The chairman got up in behalf of this meeting and thanked the Central Committee, OTTO KUUSINEN, etc., for all they have done for the Latin Americans.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-11-2011

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C.Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

FBI

Date: 3/9/59

Transmit the following in ________________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL ________________________
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46-subB)

SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Re CG letters and enclosures 3/8/59, including photos furnished by CG 5824-S in connection with the 21st Congress of the CPSU.

Documents and photographs should not be disseminated at the present time because to do so would pinpoint the informant. Informant will be contacted to determine which photos were publically issued by the CPSU and which were not. The same applies to the documents contained in re Chicago letter.

Again it is pointed out that CG 5824-S is the only individual who has returned from CPSU Congress at this time and any disclosure of materials should be made with this in mind.

AUERBACH

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6-29-00 BY SP4BJA-MLB
#906318

③ - Bureau
1 - Chicago
CNF:ntf
(4)

EX-102

REC- 55

100-428091-161

17 MAR 13 1959

Approved: ________________ Special Agent in Charge

Sent ____________M Per ____________

55 MAR 20 1959

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-11-2011

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 3/16/59

Transmit the following in ____________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6-30-00 BY SP4BJA MLB

906318

Re CG airtel dated 3/10/59.

NYO is transmitting as enclosures to Chicago, five photographs of BORIS NIKOLAEVICH IVANOV, Bufile 105-37428, NY file 105-284071, Second Secretary of Russian Delegation to the UN. It is noted that IVANOV is descriptively similiar to the individual mentioned on pages 3-9 in reairtel.

It is noted IVANOV was observed using a Restaurant as cover in meeting with ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG on 9/22/58. Further, the code to be used in meet set up for CG 5824-S* includes phrase "Nikolai sends his regards", a possible derivation of IVANOV's middle name. IVANOV was known to have been out of the United States during the period 2/8-21/59. In this regard it is noted CG 5824-S* reported his contact with unknown individual took place on 2/23.

Chicago is requested to exhibit enclosed photographs to informant for possible identification.

3 - Bureau (100-428091) (RM)
1 - Chicago (134-46-Sub B) (Encls. 5) (RM)
1 - New York (100-134637)

RLP:KCM
(6)

REC-10

100-428091-160

MAR 17 1959

EX-132

INT. SEC.

Approved: ____________________ Sent ____________ M Per ____________
Special Agent in Charge

61 MAR 20 1959

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-11-2011

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

FBI

Date: 3/12/59

REC 81

Transmit the following in ______________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL -- REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46)(Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

There are enclosed herewith to the Bureau three copies, and to the New York Division one copy, of a report given by CG 5824-S* to SA JOHN E. KEATING and Stenographer [redacted] [redacted] on March 9 and 10, 1959. This report pertains to a meeting of Latin American delegates to the 21st Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

b6
b7C

The mailing addresses for Communist Parties in Latin America, which are referred to by CG 5824-S* in this report, will be submitted by separate communication.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6-29-00 BY SP4B JA-MCB
#906318

AUERBACH

3 - Bureau (Encls. 3)
1 - New York (134637)(SOLO)(Encl. 1)
1 - Chicago

JEK/kw
(5)

162

REC- 81

~~23~~ MAR ~~16~~ 14 1959

EX-136

2 encls.
3-19

3 ENCLOSURE

1 cc of encl
retained in Rm 1243
WGT

INT. SEC.

cc Baumgardner

Approved: ______________________ Special Agent in Charge ______ M Per ______

59
55 MAR 25 1959

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

No Duplication Fees are charged for Deleted Page Information Sheet(s).

Total Deleted Page(s) ~ 41
Page 44 ~ Duplicate
Page 45 ~ Duplicate
Page 46 ~ Duplicate
Page 47 ~ Duplicate
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Page 63 ~ Duplicate
Page 64 ~ Duplicate
Page 65 ~ Duplicate
Page 103 ~ Duplicate
Page 104 ~ Duplicate
Page 105 ~ Duplicate
Page 106 ~ Duplicate
Page 107 ~ Duplicate
Page 206 ~ Referral/Direct
Page 207 ~ Referral/Direct
Page 208 ~ Referral/Direct
Page 209 ~ Referral/Direct
Page 210 ~ Referral/Direct
Page 211 ~ Referral/Direct
Page 212 ~ Referral/Direct
Page 213 ~ Referral/Direct
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Page 217 ~ Referral/Direct
Page 218 ~ Referral/Direct
Page 219 ~ Referral/Direct

SOLO

Operation SOLO was a long-running FBI program to infiltrate the Communist Party of the United States and gather intelligence about its relationship to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, China, and other communist nations. It officially began in 1958 and ended in 1977, although Morris and Jack Childs, two of the principal agents in the operation, had been involved with the Bureau for several years prior. The files posted here constitute the first two releases made from the FBI's SOLO file. They range from March 1958 to August 1960. Subsequent releases will be added in the future. Read a related story at

http://www.fbi.gov/news/stories/2011/august/byte-out-of-history-communist-agent-tells-all/.

PART 6 OF 22

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

b b

FBI

Date: 3/17/59

Transmit the following in ______________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL ______________________
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

b6
b7C

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)(415)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/5/96 BY SP3 BTJ/dmz

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 61-7665

[redacted] On 3/17/59, NY 694-S* advised SA [redacted] that he had received a note from EUGENE DENNIS, the contents thereof to be transmitted immediately to CG 5824-S*. The note, concerning which the Bureau and Chicago were telephonically advised on 3/17/59, is as follows:

"Following my conversation with Morris Friday and Saturday, I've had an opportunity to confer with my associates.

"They are greatly concerned about the state of his health. In view of this, and considering that the rigors of winter still abound, we suggest--assuming that he is still at home, recovering from the flu--that he take a rest and a quiet vacation away from the city for several weeks.

"This, of course, cancels the tentative appointment for the week end.

"Morris' partner can handle the public relations program in the near future.

"When you speak with Morris today, please extend my heartiest greetings and best wishes. Many thank."

Submitted for information.

EX-132

REC- 10

100-428091-163

3 MAR 18 1959

3 - Bureau (100-428091)(RM)
2 - Chicago (134-46-Sub B)(RM)
1 - NY 134-91 (ADM)(415)
1 - NY 100-134637 (415)

NS/IIOF-EDIS

ACB:msb (415)
(8)

SEARCH ....
UPDATE ....
CREATE 4/10/81 ....
DELETE ....

INT. SEC.

Approved: ______________ Sent ______________ M Per ______________
Special Agent in Charge

55 MAR 25 1959

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

DATE: March 8, 1959

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46-Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

On March 6, 1959, SA JOHN E. KEATING received through a blind post office box, which had been previously furnished to CG 5824-S*, the following items from the Daily Review of Soviet Press, Translations From the Soviet Press, Published by Soviet Information Bureau:

1. Vol. V., No. 21 (1074) dated January 26, 1959. Among other items this item contains a press conference by A. I. MIKOYAN.

2. Vol. V., No. 22 (1075) dated January 27, 1959. Among other items this issue contains an article entitled, "Congress of the Builders of Communism" and a "Letter from Old Bolsheviks to the 21st Congress of the CPSU."

3. Vol. V., No. 25 (1078) dated January 30, 1959. This issue contains the debate on the report of NIKITA KHRUSHCHOV to the 21st Congress of the CPSU at the sessions of January 29, 1959.

4. Vol. V., No. 26 (1079) dated January 31, 1959. This issue contains the debate on the report of NIKITA KHRUSHCHOV to the 21st Congress of the CPSU at the sessions of January 30, 1959. It contains the full text of the speech of L. I. BREZHNEV and summaries of several other speeches.

5. Vol. V., No. 28 (1081) dated February 2, 1959. This issue contains the following items:

Open Letter to Supreme Soviet of the Union Republics.
Constituency Election Commissions.
Reply of N. S. KHRUSHCHOV to Appeal from Norwegian Social Democratic Party.
Backbone of Mighty Socialist Economy
Italian Government Crisis
The Way to Solve the German Problem

2 - Bureau (Encls. 9) (RM)
1 - New York (100-134637) (Encls. 9) (RM)
1 - Chicago
JEK:LMA
(4)

HS-110F-EDIS
SEARCH
UPDATE
CREATE
DELETE
4/6/81

Unrecorded ~~to~~ [illegible] Thurston 3-19-59

ENCLOSURE

100-428091-64

REC-23

MAR 18 1959

EX-105

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-5-00 BY SP4BJA-MLB
#906318

59
61 MAR 25 1959

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: March 18, 1959

FROM : MR. J. A. SIZOO

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Tolson
Belmont
DeLoach
McGuire
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

SAC Auerbach, Chicago, called at 11:35 a.m. today (3/18/59) and advised that he had an appointment to talk to the informant (Chicago 5824) at noon today. He advised that the informant had been to the doctor this morning; that the doctor says he has pneumonia, and the doctor gave him a shot of some kind of serum. The informant also learned this morning that [redacted] Auerbach said that the informant is definitely down in the dumps and is very depressed and not at all well. During his discussion with Eugene Dennis last week, Dennis told the informant that he should get out of Chicago and get some rest for a few weeks to try to regain his health. The Russians also told the informant that he should remain inactive and under cover for a period shortly after his return to this country. The informant is talking in terms of taking a trip [redacted]

This informant's wife is also a Bureau informant [redacted].

I assume he doesn't intend to travel until he is over pneumonia.

b6
b7C
b7D

Auerbach recommended and asked for Bureau authority to pay the train travel of the informant [redacted] as an indication of Bureau appreciation for his efforts in developing information for the Bureau in connection with his trip to Russia. Auerbach also asked that, if possible, a teletype be addressed to him which he could exhibit to the informant as an expression of the Director's appreciation for the informant's efforts. Auerbach asked that advice as to ~~these two~~ this request~~s~~ reach him before noon Chicago time if possible.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/5/96 BY SP3BT/dwg
#396331

ACTION:

auto copy
3-19-59

Auerbach was authorized to offer to pay the transportation of the informant and his wife for a trip, as requested.

REC- 15 100-428091-165

Attached is a suggested teletype to Auerbach, which he may exhibit to the informant.

14 MAR 19 1959

EX-135

ENCLOSURE sent
JAS:LL (5) 3-18-59
1--Mr. Belmont
1--Mr. Baumgardner
1--Mr. Thornton
1--Mr. J. S. Johnson, Room 331-OPO

5-WS

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 6/1/65

55 MAR 25 1959

Outrageous Decision of International Basketball Federation.

6. Vol. V., No. 12 (153) dated February 3, 1959. This issue contains the speech by A. B. ARISTOV at the Extraordinary 21st Congress of the CPSU on January 31, 1959.

7. Vol. V., No. 13 (154) dated February 3, 1959. This issue contains the speech by A. I. MIKOYAN at the Extraordinary 21st Congress of the CPSU on January 31, 1959.

8. Vol. V., No. 29 (1082) dated February 3, 1959. This issue contains the debate on the report of NIKITA KHRUSHCHOV to the 21st Congress of the CPSU at the sessions of February 2, 1959.

Also received was a copy of the Speech by Comrade A. N. SHELEPIN (Chairman of the Committee of State Security at the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R.) at the Extraordinary 21st Congress of the C.P.S.U. on February 4, 1959.

One photostat copy of each of the above nine items are enclosed herewith to the Bureau and to the New York Division. The Chicago photostat copies are located in Chicago file 134-46-Sub B-1B 7.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: March 17, 1959

FROM : MR. J. A. SIZOO

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-5-60 BY SP4BJA-MCB
#906318

Tolson ____
Belmont ____
DeLoach ____
McGuire ____
Mohr ____
Parsons ____
Rosen ____
Tamm ____
Trotter ____
W.C. Sullivan ____
Tele. Room ____
Holloman ____
Gandy ____

I called Special Agent in Charge Auerbach, Chicago, today (3/17/59), noting that Chicago 5824 had returned to Chicago Saturday afternoon. Auerbach said the informant did return Saturday afternoon; that the informant had a terrible cold, is running a fever again, and is not in good health at all, and, as a consequence, Chicago has not been able to spend any time with him since his return.

I told Auerbach we had heard from New York that NY 694 had been instructed by Chicago 5824 to select a man as leg man for Chicago 5824, but that New York had diplomatically suggested to NY 694 that he hold up on it a little, as New York might have some suggestion which would be of assistance; that, in any event, NY 694 ought to touch base with New York before any definite steps are taken. I told Auerbach we had given consideration to the feasibility of working another informant into this situation as leg man for Chicago 5824, but that we should not press an informant on him; that, in discussing the development of his apparatus with Chicago 5824, we should inquire if we can be of assistance to him in the selection of a man; if so, we might be able to place someone in the apparatus, with his cooperation, but with the clear understanding that under no circumstances would such person or anyone else know that Chicago 5824 is collaborating with the Bureau; that contact with any person placed in the apparatus would have to come through Chicago 5824 or NY 694. It was pointed out that Chicago should also give thought to the possibility of the selection of such a person if Chicago 5824 so desires, and that Auerbach should advise the Bureau immediately of the results of his discussions with Chicago 5824 in this regard, as well as the results of Chicago 5824's discussion with Dennis.

In this connection, Auerbach mentioned the suggestion which Dennis made to Chicago 5824 that he take a few weeks' rest to try to get his health back. Auerbach said that Chicago 5824 would have to get some rest soon, as he is in really poor health at this time.

REC-46 100-428091-866

SAC Auerbach will keep us advised.

20 MAR 20 1959

JAS:LL
(4)

(SEE ADDENDUM ON PAGE 2)

IPS-110F-EDIS

5-WCT

1--Mr. Belmont
1--Mr. Baumgardner
1--Mr. Thornton

EX-135 SEARCH ----------
UPDATE ----------
CREATE 4/6/81 ----------
DELETE ----------

59
55 MAR 25 1959

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont from Mr. Sizoo
Re: SOLO; IS - C

ADDENDUM - J.A.SIZOO:LL - 3/18/59

SAC Auerbach called back on 3/17 and advised that after giving the matter consideration in Chicago, he questioned whether we should attempt to put an informant in Chicago 5824's apparatus as a leg man. He said he feared that this might adversely affect the security of Chicago 5824 and NY 694 in the event, for any reason, the third informant was exposed. I pointed out that I had previously indicated the third informant would have no knowledge of the fact Chicago 5824 and NY 694 are informants and that he would be approached either by Chicago 5824 or NY 694, without any indication of Bureau interest and, therefore, it would not appear to endanger the security of the two top informants. However, I agreed that there are arguments both pro and con on this situation, and I asked that he submit his views to the Bureau, along with certain other suggestions he is submitting for the operation of this situation.

Auerbach also questioned the desirability of having New York survey the meeting place for the 4/14/59 meeting of Chicago 5824. He was afraid this might in some way expose the Bureau's interest. I told Auerbach that New York had done this most discreetly and without in any way identifying themselves as representatives of the Bureau and that I saw no reason to be concerned because of this.

Auerbach said he was putting a letter to the Bureau in the mail last night (3/17), furnishing his suggestions concerning this operation.

Auerbach also said he had given further consideration to the question of having the informant subpoenaed, along with others who had taken trips to Europe and attended the 21st Congress, before the House Committee on Un-American Activities. He said he thought it was desirable to leave this matter as it now stands, for the time being; that he felt it would be better, if it could be done, to avoid the public appearance of the informant. He said he was following it closely with the informant, however, and would advise us more specifically of his conclusion in the matter as soon as the same was crystallized.

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

F B I

Date: 3/9/59

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46-Sub B)

SOLO
IS - C

IIS-IIOF-EDIS
SEARCH
UPDATE
CREATE 4/9/81
DELETE

CG 5824-S* on 3/6 & 7/59 furnished information to SA JOHN E. KEATING concerning the current phase of the Solo operation. Enclosed herewith are four memoranda dealing with the 21st Congress of the CPSU. These memoranda are captioned as follows:

1. Impressions, Comments and Opinions of CG 5824-S* on the Aims, Purposes and Results of the 21st Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

2. Main Activities of CG 5824-S* While in Moscow from January 18, 1959, to February 26, 1959.

3. In Regard to the Russian Attitude Toward the Berlin Situation.

4. Meeting Between the Communist Party, USA Delegation to the Twenty-First Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and Some Leading Members of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

detached and enclosed with memo from Belmont to Director 3-9-59 WCr

② - Bureau (Encls. 4) (RM)
1 - New York (Encls. 4) (RM)
1 - Chicago
JEK:LMA
(4)

REC-46
- 428091 - 67
EX-135
MAR 10 1959
5-W

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-5-00 BY SP4 BJA=MLB
906318

59 Approved: RDA/
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _______M Per _______

55 MAR 25 1959

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 3/9/59

Transmit the following in ________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via ________________
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

CG 134-46-Sub B

The Bureau will note that no other delegate of the CP, USA, to the CPSU has returned to this country and that dissemination of all Solo material at this time would tend to pinpoint the informant. This will include speeches, documents and photographs previously set forth under separate Solo communication. Dissemination of any documents or materials at this time in connection with the Solo operation should be made with all of the above factors in mind.

AUERBACH

Approved: ________________ Sent ________ M Per ________
Special Agent in Charge

MAIN ACTIVITIES OF CG 5824-S* WHILE IN MOSCOW FROM JANUARY 18, 1959, TO FEBRUARY 26, 1959

I. Attendance at all sessions of the 21st Congress of the CPSU, except for the last three days when he was ill.

II. Attendance at the formal banquet which was held about two days after the end of the sessions of the 21st Congress and was the last formal affair of the 21st Congress of the CPSU.

Russia U.S. Russia U.S.

III. A meeting attended by JAMES JACKSON and MORRIS CHILDS with MIKHAIL SUSLOV, OTTO KUUSINEN, BORIS PONOMAREV and NICOLAI MATSOUTEV.

IV. Two separate meetings with BORIS PONOMAREV with regard to specific requests made by the CP, USA, particularly in regard to funds from Russia for the CP, USA.

V. A meeting with an unidentified individual in the Secret Service of the Central Committee of the CPSU in regard to the extablishing of an illegal apparatus for the transmission of communications and funds between the CPSU and the CP, USA.

VI. A meeting with representatives of the CPSU and all delegates to the 21st Congress of the CPSU from Latin American countries.

VII. A meeting with representatives of the Israeli Party.

VIII. A meeting with the Guatemalan delegation.

IX. A meeting with the delegation from Panama.

X. A meeting with a friendship society.

XI. A meeting with the cultural ministry of the U.S.S.R.

XII. A speech at an advanced military academy in Moscow.

XIII. A meeting with representatives of the CPSU and representatives of Western European Communist Parties in regard to the "World Marxist Review".

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MEETING BETWEEN THE COMMUNIST PARTY, USA DELEGATION TO THE TWENTY-FIRST CONGRESS OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION AND SOME LEADING MEMBERS OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION

During February, 1959, the delegates from the Communist Party, USA (CP, USA) to the Twenty-first Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) met with some leading members of the CPSU. Russia The meeting started at 3 PM on February 10, 1959, and while it was to last for approximately one and one half hours, it actually lasted for approximately two and one half hours. The meeting was held in the office of MIKHAIL A. SUSLOV, member of the Presidium. Russia SUSLOV's office is located on either the fourth or fifth floor of Building #1 of the headquarters of the Central Committee of the CPSU.

JAMES JACKSON and MORRIS CHILDS, who constituted the official delegation from the CP, USA were taken to the headquarters of the Central Committee of the CPSU by ALEXAI ANDREOVITCH GRENCHENCO of the International Department of the Central Committee of the CPSU. Russia He left as soon as he had delivered JACKSON and CHILDS to the headquarters of the Central Committee, CPSU. JACKSON and CHILDS were then met by NICOLAI LADIMOVITCH (phonetic) MATSOUTEV (phonetic)(formerly referred to as MATKOFSKY), who is the head of the North and South American Sections of the International Department of the Central Committee of the CPSU, and who was in the United States for approximately one month during the latter part of 1958 as a member of an educators delegation from the USSR. Russia NICOLAI took JACKSON and CHILDS to the outer office to SUSLOV's office where two male secretaries checked the hats, coats, and over-shoes of JACKSON, CHILDS and MATSOUTEV. They were then joined by YURI IVANOV, who was to act as the translator during the meeting. Russia

Otto V. Kuusinen

This group was then ushered into the office of SUSLOV and were greeted by SUSLOV, OTTO V. KUUSINEN, member of the Presidium, and BORIS PONOMAREV, head of the International Department of the Central Committee of the CPSU. Russia

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This meeting had been preceded by two letters which had been addressed by the CP, USA delegation to the Central Committee of the CPSU, NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV, First Secretary. These letters gave details of current activities of the CP, USA, trade union problems of the CP, USA, various peace movements in the CP, USA, the question of legality of the CP in the United States. A third letter from the CP, USA delegation to the Central Committee of the CPSU asked for certain special favors, such as the allowing of members of the CP, USA who are ill to go to the Soviet Union for treatment, for a permanent correspondent of "The Worker" in Moscow, to permit an author to visit Russia to write a book on Russia from the American viewpoint. The CP, USA also asked for $300,000 from the CPSU in these letters.

Also, in these letters the CP, USA delegation had asked for a discussion on the following items:

1) An exchange of opinion concerning an estimate of the present economic situation in the United States.

2) A discussion of United States-USSR relations. Have they any idea of the aggressive intention of United States imperialism. In other words, what is the estimate of the Central Committee, CPSU concerning United States imperialism?

3) The opinion of the CPSU in regard to new estimates and policies of the Negro freedom movement.

4) What should be the forms and approaches of the CP,USA in order to restore influence in trade unions and other mass organizations in relation to legality, the rate of Party building, etc.

5) A discussion of the consolidation of the collective leadership, the elimination of factionalism, etc.

6) The possibility of re-establishing a daily newspaper by the CP, USA, the possibility of a trade union magazine, and the possibility of a Negro magazine dealing with theoretical questions.

After JACKSON and CHILDS were greeted by SUSLOV, KUUSINEN, and PONOMAREV, they all sat around a big table facing each other. JACKSON was facing SUSLOV and CHILDS was facing KUUSINEN, while MATSOUTEV was facing PONOMAREV.

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Opening Remarks by MIKHAIL SUSLOV

SUSLOV started the meeting with a general greeting. He stated that on behalf of the Central Committee, CPSU, he wanted to say how glad they were that the CP, USA could send an official delegation to the Twenty-first Congress. He said it is a gratifying thing. Then he asked about the health of WILLIAM Z. FOSTER and EUGENE DENNIS. He commented that the CP, USA is working under difficult circumstances but that all in all it is not a bad Party.

By way of comment, it might be noted that while SUSLOV dominated the meeting he was very polite and tried to make the delegates from the CP, USA feel free and easy in this meeting.

SUSLOV then stated that he thought that some of the original questions which appeared in the letters addressed to the Central Committee of the CPSU by the CP, USA delegates had been answered during the Twenty-first Congress which occurred after the letters were written. He asked if the CP, USA delegates felt that it was necessary to repeat some of this material. JACKSON, with CHILDS agreeing, stated that the CP, USA delegates would send a postscript to the Central Committee stating that the Twenty-first Congress had answered some of the questions raised in the letters from the CP, USA delegation and that it was not necessary to repeat this material. SUSLOV then stated that he thought that this meeting should, therefore, be limited to those questions which would permit the most profitable exchange. He commented that they had not had a chance to read all of the CP, USA documents dealing with the Negro question, and further, that only that day had they received a translation of HY LUMER's article in the January issue of "Political Affairs" which deals with the economic situation. Then SUSLOV asked, How do you propose that we start this meeting?

Remarks of JAMES JACKSON

JAMES JACKSON proposed that he make some introductory remarks which would be followed by discussion and an exchange of opinion. This was agreed to.

JACKSON, without any prepared notes, talked of the history of the inner struggle within the CP, USA and the effort of the Right Wing to take over the CP, USA. He also dealt with the problems which the Ultra Left have caused. He then mentioned the problem of attempting to achieve legality. He discussed the attitude of the United States Government toward the CP and the efforts of the CP to achieve legality in mass organizations. He stated that the effort of the CP to obtain legality within the trade union movement is a major problem. He said that there are some CP members in trade unions who are even known as CP members, but these members have been old-time trade union fighters so the trade union leadership "winks an eye" and retains them even thought it is illegal for a CP member to be a trade union member in most of the trade unions in the United States. He said that the CP in the United States presently has no legality in the mass organizations and in fact, trade union illegality is even a bigger problem than the attitude of the United States Government toward the CP.

JACKSON then discussed the role of the CP, USA in elections, in the fight for peace, and in the Negro problem. He mentioned the internal consolidation of the CP. He talked about the authority of the National Executive Committee. He said that it is the leadership of the CP, USA. He mentioned WILLIAM Z. FOSTER. JACKSON said that FOSTER is considered an honored leader of the CP. He said, We seek his advice. His experience is being utilized but he is 78 years of age, he is ill; he is paralyzed and is separated from the daily activities of the CP. Therefore, some differences arise between FOSTER and the leadership because of FOSTER's separation from the daily activities. Yet there is no factional fight in the offing in the CP, USA and that is decisive.

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Next, JACKSON said that there is a sectarian wing in the CP, USA. He said perhaps the CP, USA was a little late in fighting this sectarianism. However, during the fight against the Right Wing and the revisionists, the CP, USA had to use guerrilla bands. After the Right Wing was defeated these guerrilla bands did not dissolve. Therefore, there may still be a group of sectarians in the CP, USA.

At this point KUUSINEN asked JACKSON, How does WILLIAM Z. FOSTER look upon this group? JACKSON said that FOSTER is also being attacked by this sectarian group. However, some sectarians and unprincipled people in the CP, USA utilize FOSTER for his differences on this or that idea for their own factional purposes. However, this group is a very small minority in the CP, USA.

Additional Remarks by MIKHAIL SUSLOV

SUSLOV said that he believes that the line adopted by the CP, USA since the ousting of the revisionists is a correct line. He said that it is good that you see the revisionists as the real enemy. It is also correct that you see sectarianism, which is a real threat for a small Party. We see the objective difficulties you face. Reaction wants to isolate the CP, USA. The CP, USA is trying to break through to the masses. This is why sectarianism is dangerous.

Next, SUSLOV stated that while a Party is carrying through the correct Marxist-Leninist line there can be various differences and approaches. As long as a Communist Party pursues a principled line, differences on approaches are not dangerous. In pursuing a correct line, shadings are a possibility. Patience, therefore, is necessary. But this is the price of collective leadership and is the cause of its success.

Continuing, he stated that shades can be overcome in the process of work, in the pursuing of a correct line. There is no absolute identity in all viewpoints. If such a thing existed you would have one man leadership--a cult of the personality would exist.

The information in your letters and your remarks do not create any anxiety or concern in us about you. Collective leadership will decide and solve whatever problems you have or whatever problems may arise.

General Discussion of the Economic Situation in the United States

OTTO KUUSINEN then briefly mentioned the economic situation in the United States. He said, We believe that the analysis in the January issue of your "Political Affairs" is correct. You know the economic situation in your country better than we do.

KUUSINEN also mentioned the theoretical aspects of the Negro question in the United States. He said, We are not familiar with all the current details of this problem as yet but in this field also you know some things better than we do.

At this point SUSLOV commented that he, too, believes that the economic analysis in the January issue of "Political Affairs" is correct. He said there is a need to underscore the fact that continual unemployment accompanies automation.

SUSLOV said, United States imperialists cannot do what the Socialist camp is doing and will do. There are sharpening contradictions in the imperialist camp. There are constant rivalries for markets. The struggle for markets between West Germany, Great Britain, the United States and other countries is an example of this. That is how we see things and from what we have read and heard, that is also the way you see these things.

Discussion of the Negro Question in the United States

Next, JACKSON went into a long discussion of the Negro question in the United States. Actually, he repeated what he had previously set forth in his recent report and resolution dealing with the Negro question.

When JACKSON had concluded, SUSLOV replied, Very interesting! You are correct. We had some knowledge of this development from some discussions that we, or at least I, had with TIM BUCK, when he was here during the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the Soviet Union.

SUSLOV repeated, Yes, you are correct. Your CP cannot base its theories and policies on resolutions adopted by the Communist International more than thirty years ago. That would be dogmatism. Great changes are taking place among the Negro people. In the past 70 per cent were on or near the land. Now this is reversed. Seventy per cent of the Negroes are in urban areas of the United States while only 30 per cent are in rural areas. This is certainly a radical change.

If we do not see this change the CP can make terrible, catastrophic or abrupt mistakes. When 70 per cent of the Negroes live in the countryside and contingent territories, and are separated from the white persons--that is one situation. At that time we could talk of self determination. Now however, 70 per cent of the Negroes live in the cities. It is therefore necessary for you to review the situation and the position of the CP on this matter. It is necessary for you to correct your policy.

Continuing, SUSLOV said, How could you place a slogan of self determination when there is no territory? It would be reactionary and utopian to try to bring the Negro people back to the soil. It would also be reactionary to place Negro people in ghettos in the cities. We are

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against ghettos. So your new policy is correct. Your main task is to fight for equality and integration. When the Negro population was concentrated in the countryside it was different. Now they are in the cities and we must work for integration. The slogan is to be based on integration. A slogan that was progressive in 1928, that is self determination, can become reactionary in 1958. We can understand clearly why the United States CP would change its theoretical and political line on this question.

OTTO KUUSINEN then made a few remarks. He said that the underestimation of the independence struggle and its significance for Negroes would be dangerous. (By way of comment, this statement may have suffered through translation and KUUSINEN was speaking of the struggle for equal rights by the United States Negro instead of a struggle for independence). The Negro population still preserves common interests. They need to be stated concretely politically. There is economic inequality in regard to wages, civil rights, education, political representation, etc. The Negroes in the United States have no representation in some areas in the south and even in some areas in the north. This limitation of rights rallies the Negro people. The CP must utilize the situation. Despite the dispersal of the Negro population in the United States there are still some areas on the map of the United States where Negro people are still a majority. You must take their interests into consideration and fight for representation for them.

Then SUSLOV stated, We will continue to study this problem. We had little time to study all the papers you presented. However, emphasis must be placed on the fact that a resolution of thirty years ago cannot be applied now. You know this problem better than we do. Self determination was quite a question in 1928 and in the 1930s but our analysis provided for those years. However, in discarding the slogan of self determination now you should not go to opposite extremes. Keep in mind that the Negro carries a double yoke. The burden is not quite so heavy for a white worker. Even the Negro petty bourgeoisie is oppressed. Be careful in your approach to Negro reformists. All classes of the oppressed are necessary for the struggle. We still need to take into consideration those Negroes who live in the south. Millions still live there. Capitalism did not allow these people to become farmers. There are millions who did not flee the south. They should be united around the slogans that are good for that area--not slogans that are good for New York or Chicago or other cities.

At this time CHILDS commented that the CP, USA does have a program for the black belt in the south. SUSLOV said, That is good. As I pointed out before we did not yet get a chance to read all your material. However, you should have as a general slogan--equal rights. Also, keep the locality in mind. Further, your program should not try to solve Negroes' problems for centuries ahead. It is a program for struggle against imperialism until its overthrow or until it is abolished. Do you know that the next slogan might come from a congress of builders of socialism? Therefore, why worry about centuries ahead?

Then, for the first time, BORIS PONOMAREV spoke and said that he would suggest that the CP, USA should keep in mind the Leninist theory on the national question. That is, that during a war the emancipation of oppressed people needs to be kept in mind. United States imperialism has been advocating war for years. The task of the CP in the United States is to determine what slogan to use in order to rally the Negro people against war preparation. Lenin pointed out that during a war oppressed people or nationality can win many rights for equality.

Comments on WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

At this point OTTO KUUSINEN said a few words about WILLIAM Z. FOSTER. He stated, Perhaps FOSTER lacks flexibility. However, he may have some new suggestions. Over the decades he fought enemies like JAY LOVESTONE, EARL BROWDER, and all sorts of revisionists. Maybe his isolation does affect him. However, I would have no fear of a factional fight led by FOSTER against the present Marxist-Leninist leadership of the CP, USA. The leadership of the CP, USA must be patient. Respect for WILLIAM Z. FOSTER does not mean less respect for the collective--for the National Executive Committee.

Then SUSLOV stated, Give WILLIAM Z. FOSTER our heartiest greetings. It may be that he makes mistakes. However, the collective is stronger than FOSTER and can correct him. We understand that there is no threat of a factional fight and we hope that the leadership of the CP, USA is a united leadership. If it is, then mistakes of individuals can be corrected.

Concluding Portion of the Meeting

At this point, BORIS PONOMAREV said that if possible he would like to arrange a conference on the question of war propaganda in the United States and how the peace movement in the United States counteracts it. (By way of comment, it may be noted that CHILDS met later on two occasions with PONOMAREV and PONOMAREV was given approximately two pages of written material on the peace movement in the United States. However, it is believed that there was never a discussion on this point between the CP, USA delegates and the Central Committee, CPSU).

SUSLOV then stated that he wanted CHILDS and JACKSON to give the warmest regards from the Central Committee, CPSU to EUGENE DENNIS, WILLIAM Z. FOSTER, BOB THOMPSON, ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN, BEN DAVIS, JACK STATCHEL and HY LUMER. SUSLOV said, Tell your comrades that we follow your organization with greatest attention. We know that your conditions of work are difficult. Even today you remind us of difficulties that we did not fully appreciate, such as the fact that the leaders are still under a second indictment and that their travel is restricted and that there is a prospect of further trials of the leaders under the membership clause.

SUSLOV said, You face the strongest enemy, which to a degree, can enjoy a certain exceptionalism as the strongest enemy. However, all of this is temporary. At present the enemy is strong. The CP in the United States is weak. However, in time things will change. A small Party can become strong. The strongest, most powerful enemy now will decline.

CHILDS then made some remarks in which he thanked the leaders of the CPSU for appreciating the difficulties of the CP, USA. He then reminded the CPSU leadership that the CP, USA needed material help for a program of action, for concentration, etc., and he asked that the comrades not forget the request of the CP, USA for material aid.

SUSLOV stated that in regard to your concrete requests, we are discussing it and you will get help. The question is how we can give it to you without the danger of hurting you or us. CHILDS was then told that he would meet separately with PONOMAREV at a later date to receive answers in regard to the request for funds and other specific requests made by the CP, USA of the CPSU. (It is noted that CHILDS did meet separately with PONOMAREV and NICOLAI MATSOUTEV on two occasions and that during this time a promise was made that $250,000 will be sent from Russia to the CP, USA.

SUSLOV also stated in regard to concrete requests that the CPSU would like the CP, USA to send comrades to Russia for a rest. You should determine who you want to send for treatment and rest in a socialist climate where there is no oppression. How you send the comrades to us is up to you.

JACKSON and CHILDS explained the hesitation of the CP, USA to set out how quickly crisis factors will develop in the economy of the United States. JACKSON asked whether or not the CPSU feels that United States imperialism will try to get through the present economic crisis by some special large project such as the developing of Alaska or a large development some place in the southern part of the United States or in Latin America.

MORRIS CHILDS commented that the CP, USA has made some mistakes in the past by constantly predicting cyclical crises. This is why the CP, USA is less categoric in its predictions at the present time.

SUSLOV said, We will suggest to our economists that they study this problem. However, it should be noted that you have some very capable economists among your comrades. They should be able to develop a theory on this. He said that there is no such thing as a non-crisis economic development under capitalism. Everyone knows and understands this, including your United States imperialist rulers.

KUUSINEN then stated that one of the assertions of the revisionists is that there can be a non-crisis development of capitalism. In reality things are quite different. In the United States we have witnessed three economic declines since World War II. But it is necessary to say that these economic slumps were not of a cyclical crisis form. In the past there was an economic cyclical crisis under capitalism about every ten years. Now we see more frequent economic convulsions and slow upturns and no big upturns.

Mockingly, KUUSINEN said, Some economists say that the economic crisis started yesterday but Marxists cannot talk that way. Yet in answer to Comrade JACKSON's question we cannot say that United States imperialism can resort to measures that may stop a crisis. If the imperialists could do this then their society would not be capitalism. We must, therefore, cling to fact and not make unreal forecasts. The comrades in the United States are giving correct appraisals of the economic situation in the United States.

SUSLOV, speaking again, stated that there are still no closed exits for United States imperialism. On the other hand, there will be no real big cycle of prosperity for them either. The general perspective is that there is little room left for United States economic maneuvering.

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SUSLOV also stated that the CP, USA could send a comrade to Russia to write a book on Russia from an American viewpoint. SUSLOV said that he had spoken to NIKITA S. KHRUSHCHEV in regard to the possibility of having an American come to Russia to write a book on Russia. SUSLOV said that KHRUSHCHEV said he thought it would be a good idea for such a book to be written but that he felt that such a book could play an important role in pro-Communist propaganda if it were written by a non-Communist or from the viewpoint of a non-Communist.

RUSSIA

NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV

In regard to the possibility of having a permanent correspondent for "The Worker" in Moscow, SUSLOV stated that the Central Committee of the CPSU was considering it but the big question is how it would be received in the United States. From the viewpoint of public opinion would it help or hurt the CP, USA.

In regard to the possibility of the CP, USA sending students to Russia to study Communism, SUSLOV stated that it is necessary to keep in mind the Litvinov pact which dealt with the study of Communism in Russia by students from other countries. He said that it was necessary to keep in mind that we should avoid giving the imperialists something to scream about.

This meeting was concluded at this time and other specific questions presented to the CPSU by the CP, USA were answered in scheduled meetings between CHILDS and PONOMAREV.

IMPRESSIONS, COMMENTS AND OPINIONS OF CG 5824-S* ON THE AIMS, PURPOSES AND RESULTS OF THE 21ST CONGRESS OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION

As a result of attendance at the 21st Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and discussions with leading members of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and other Communist Parties, it is believed that the Russians are not seeking war. Rather, the Russians would rather concentrate on production and the fulfilling of the Seven Year Plan. It is believed that the Russians would do many things to attempt to avoid war. Of course, one cannot foresee what might happen if some kind of an incident occurs. It is possible that the United States may be able to stand firm and to get some concessions from the Russians. The United States may be able to get them to back down on some issues, such as Berlin and Germany, because it is believed that they are trying to avoid war. However, the Russians will always follow the Leninist principle of retreat and advance, or the military tactic of seige and withdrawal.

The Russians are convinced that CHARLES DE GAULLE cannot solve the war crisis in Algeria, nor the economic crisis in France. They expect some real strike battles in France. They also point to the fact that there have been demonstrations in West Germany, not only in regard to the placing of missile bases in West Germany, but also in regard to working conditions in the mines. Similar demonstrations and strike struggles have occurred in Belgium. Further, they know that Italy has economic problems. They know that there are some serious developments in Spain, and state that there is discontent among the youth and students in Spain.

The 21st Congress further indicated the international character of the Communist conspiracy. There are millions of Communists scattered in all parts of the globe.

The 21st Congress of the CPSU was termed an extraordinary or special congress. The reason for this was that it only dealt with certain specific issues. By terming it an extraordinary congress it was not necessary, under the framework of the Constitution of the U.S.S.R., to elect a new leadership.

The chief problem with which the 21st Congress was concerned was the Seven Year Plan. This plan calls for placing emphasis on production, an increase in production and pro-

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ductivity, and in increase in industrial and agricultural capabilities. At the same time, it calls for the raising of the standard of living.

It was called a Congress of the Builders of Communism with emphasis on production, productivity and the standard of living in Russia. It was called in order to convince the people of the Soviet Union, those who think that the Soviet Union has a superior form of government, and Socialists that the U.S.S.R. is going into a higher stage of society as was predicted by MARX, ENGELS and LENIN--a society that will produce more goods, a society in which production will be based on automation instead of on manual labor, a society in which machines will do the labor of man.

It was held to indicate that the Seven Year Plan will not only make possible a higher standard of living, but also a greater degree of culture. The Seven Year Plan, through statistics and the establishing of goals in industry and agriculture, provides for an increase of radio and television sets and stations, increased housing, the training of more physicians, the building of more sanitariums and health institutions, and so forth.

The Seven Year Plan calls for the performing of a cultural revolution. In addition, the leadership of the CPSU theorizes that in the establishing of a new system of society, the beginning of the first stages of pure Communism, they will give greater freedom to the people. The idea of the State using force to keep people in line is going to disappear in time, according to this theory. It is stated that they cannot abolish the organs of force and control at this time because they are still faced with hostile imperialist activities, and they need to restrain would-be enemies, such as spies and saboteurs, sent into Russia by the imperialists.

However, according to the features of the Seven Year Plan many functions of government will be turned over to so called social organizations, such as the trade unions, parent-teacher associations, and neighborhood communities which have police powers, in order to control the behavior of people who violate local codes. It is stated that they will depend upon moral pressure to keep the people in line.

KHRUSHCHEV held forth a sort of a Utopia in which there would be no taxes because the income of the State is so great.

At the Congress the idea was put forth that when the Soviet Union, together with the rest of the Socialist world, which comprises only a third of the world population, will produce one half of the world's goods this will convince millions of people even in the capitalist world that the system of Communism is superior to that of capitalism.

The idea was also put forth that, unlike the old days, no country which is backward industrially or culturally has to depend upon some imperialist power, which never helped them anyway. In this regard it is stated that countries such as India and Egypt were exploited but never helped by England. It was pointed out that Russia can now give help to all of these backward countries and this will help to strengthen the anti-imperialist camp.

In regard to the working people in Western Europe, Great Britain and the United States, the Russians say that by their example, especially after the fulfillment of the targets of the Seven Year Plan, at which time they expect to catch up with the United States in production, they will show by concrete, living example how the working people could live if they did not have to work for capitalist exploiters. Even if the competition of peaceful co-existence continues let the capitalist lands prove that they can duplicate the Russian effort. This should be of great value to Communists the world over to know that Communism is superior to any other system. The fulfillment of the Seven Year Plan will be better than any propaganda of the printed word or speech.

The Russians also hold out the idea or thesis which was first developed at the 20th Congress of the CPSU. This thesis is the non-inevitability of war. They claim that if this thesis was valid up to the present time when the Socialist countries were relatively weaker, then it is more valid now when the industrial production of Russia and China is multiplied and many countries have set up their own governments. Also, many other countries are in a state of revolt against imperialism. In addition, the capabilities of the Socialist states to retaliate or hit back the aggressors makes this thesis valid and serves as a preventative of war.

On the other hand, the Russians leave themselves an escape clause by saying that there are adventurers in the United States, Great Britain, France and Western Germany who might try to unleash war since they depend on war to keep their economic machinery going. But the Russians say that capitalism as a social system will go under if it resorts to war. It will

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be defeated militarily. Secondly, the majority of the people will rise up against capitalism.

To put over the Seven Year Plan the CPSU started to make preparations during the summer of 1958, and in December, 1958, held a plenum of the CCCPSU, at which meeting NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV introduced the control figures, which, with few modifications, have become the targets and aims of the Seven Year Plan.

The Russians have coined some new slogans in order to mobilize the people to fulfill the Seven Year Plan. They appealed to the material interests of the people. They told them that they will live better if they fulfill the plan. Further, that they will increase the standard of living and will go into a higher stage of society. The Russians contend that younger people now participating in industrial efforts and even some of the younger people who participated in the 21st Congress may still live to see pure Communism. If they do not, surely their children will live in a new society, namely Communism.

After stating this, the Russians still realize that a tremendous effort is needed on the part of all the people. So they use the Communist Party and the Young Communist League to form competitive brigades in factories and in collective farms. They call these brigades Communist Brigades, or Builders of Communism.

Just as during the Five Year Plans, the Russians have turned some working people, both men and women, into national heroes. They have even built statues to some of them, while to others they have given material rewards and honors. Through this Socialist emulation they are once again resorting to the same pattern by turning of the mine workers and farmers into heroes. Day in and day out they feature such heroes and brigades on a local and national scale.

At the 21st Congress the Russians elected a miner to the Presidium of the 21st Congress, thus turning him into a national hero in order to get the people to emulate him and thus further exert themselves.

It should be noted that there is one big difference between the exertions demanded of the people now and those demanded during the STALIN period. The Russians are giving the

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people more consumer goods and rewards for their efforts in the form of well being, even though these rewards may not be in proportion to the exertion put forth.

In addition to mobilizing the Party members, the Party leadership goes into every nook and cranny of social life, including that in the remotest part of Siberia. This was discussed at the 21st Congress.

It was necessary for the Russians to convince their people not only that they have allies in the other Socialist countries or peoples democracies (with emphasis placed on China), but also that they have allies and supporters throughout the world. This is why, for the first time in the history of the CPSU, they made a strenuous effort to bring to the 21st Congress fraternal delegates from every country possible. They boasted of this mobilization and pointed out in speeches at the Congress that not even in the days of the Communist International was there such mobilization or international solidarity as displayed at this 21st Congress.

Never before at a Soviet Party Congress did they permit more than a handful of delegates from other Communist Parties to take the floor for a few moments. However, at this 21st Congress dozens of representatives from every continent were given the platform so that the Russian delegates could see them and listen to them. They also printed their remarks in many newspapers and broadcast their speeches over radio and television.

All of this was "proof" that the Soviet people have friends and allies and that these representatives of various Communist Parties and Workers Parties speak not only for their own organization, but for millions of others who are in a state of revolt against capitalism. Above all, these Communist representatives march under the banner of Marxism-Leninsim, are the guardians of peace and hamper the capitalist aggressors from lauhching a war.

In addition, all of these speeches contained comparisons or contrasts. Most of them glorified the tremendous achievements and progress of the Soviet Union and the horrible things, both economic and political, that prevail in the capitalist countries. Even the representative from the CP, USA, JAMES JACKSON, did not hesitate to show a glaring contrast between the great Utopia and well being of the Soviet people compared with the misery that prevails in the United States. Not only did he make such a speech at the 21st Congress in which he proclaimed the miserable state of affairs in the

United States, but he also wrote special articles and made radio speeches in which he praised and glorified everything in the Soviet Union.

Emphasis was placed on the international aspects of the 21st Congress.

The invitations to other Communist Parties to send delegations to the 21st Congress were well calculated and planned. Even the gains which would result from the presence of these delegations were planned in every detail.

The following comments do not apply to the delegates representing the so called Socialist camp. These delegates were mostly heads of government or outstanding personalities in government and they have all the material needs which go with the holding of office and power.

On the other hand, one does not have to stretch the imagination to see what happens to Communists who come to Moscow from some of the most backward countries of Asia, Africa, South America, and other parts of the world. Once in Russia they are ensconced in luxurious surroundings, are given servants, attendants, chauffeurs, clothing, banquets organized in Oriental splendor, luxurious living in former palaces, lavish gifts, medical care, nurses and physicians sent to their apartments, special theater performances including a ballet by ULINOVA, the outstanding Russian ballerina, jet plane travel and, in general, all of the luxuries of life.

These delegates from Communist Parties outside of the Socialist camp begin to feel that this luxurious living is only possible because the Communist Party rules the Soviet Union. They begin to make mental comparisons. What would happen if they were in a similar position. Perhaps they too could lead this type of life all the time.

There is another possible effect in this type of treatment. Some of these Communists feel that they are now obligated to the Russians for these favors. If these delegates are from a backward country and their social status is low in that country, or if they are colored and come from a country where there are racial distinctions, they not only feel that they have an obligation to the Russians, but they also feel that if they can overthrow their present social system they can live like they lived in Moscow all the time.

Even delegates from Western countries who are used to a higher standard of living are influenced by this type of treatment. None of the delegates from the fraternal Communist Parties had to spend any money. They could get anything they wanted. Whether they stayed within the Kremlin or in a hotel, in a suite of rooms, or in an apartment everything was free. They were also given thousands of rubles purely for spending money since all food and clothing was free. Each delegate from the CP, USA, was given 1,500 rubles merely for the purchase of such items as souvenirs and could have gotten more than this sum for the asking. In fact, the Russians appeared disappointed if the original sum of 1,500 rubles was not spent for souvenirs.

All transportation was furnished free of charge to the delegates. This included transportation to anyplace in the Soviet Union by means of jet planes or the most luxurious trains. It also included the availability of a car and chauffeur at all times. It also included free transportation to and from the country of origin and Moscow.

In addition, the Russians have a system whereby members of Communist Parties throughout the world can come to Russia to spend a vacation or to obtain medical treatment. For example, in discussions with both members of the CPSU and the CPGB it was learned that in 1958 at least 30 leading members of the CPGB spent free vacations in Russia.

So the Russians not only mobilize other Communist Parties ideologically, but also satisfy material needs of the leading members, and in most instances give aid to other Communist Parties so that they can carry on their work. By doing these things they secure the allegiances of these various Communist Parties.

It should be also noted that some Communist Parties which are illegal go underground and find a haven in Moscow or in some other Communist country. Usually these Parties are given all the money they need to carry on their work. The leading members are housed and taken care of and given all kinds of aid. As an example of this, it was learned in discussions with members of the Czechoslovakian Party that the relationship of the Czechoslovakian government with that of Italy is not too good at the present time even though all the diplomatic formalities are maintained. It was learned that the Italian government seemed to know that a radio station which is beamed to Italy was run by Italian Communists and may be located on Czechoslovakian soil. Also, that some Italian Communists who are sought by the Italian authorities have fled to Czechoslovakia. This is an example of other forms of material aid given to Communist Parties besides direct support in the form of money for propaganda and agitational purposes.

Despite the new thesis about the equality of the Communist Parties, the CPSU is still looked upon as the experienced, leading Communist Party and most Communist Parties, with the possible exception of a few Communist Parties in the Socialist camp (this may include China and Czechoslovakia) confer and meet with the leadership of the CPSU in order to air their problems and to seek advice concerning policy, personalities, and so forth.

Because of the large gathering of Communist Party delegations from all over the world, many many meetings were held between the representatives of these Parties and the leadership of the CPSU before and after the 21st Congress of the CPSU.

If the Communist Parties are legal or if they operate in a section of the world where their activities do not create diplomatic or other problems for the Soviet government, such meetings were announced, although the contents of the discussions were not announced.

We know that prior to the Congress various Communist Parties went to the Soviet Union and aired their difficulties before the leadership of the Communist Party. For example, the leadership of the Communist Party of Paraguay was in Moscow four months prior to the 21st Congress. The delegation from the Communist Party of Brazil to the 21st Congress of the CPSU had some meetings with the leadership of the CPSU. They returned to Brazil but are to return within the next two months and bring additional members of the leadership in order to continue discussions in an effort to resolve some inner problems of the Brazilian Communist Party. I was told by CARLOS MARIGHELLA, who speaks English and was a member of the Brazilian delegation, about these meetings and about the fact that he plans to return to Moscow for further discussions.

Brazil
Russia

It is also known that the Communist Party of Mexico has internal problems. DIONSIO ENCINA and JOSE VALDEZ, and possibly one other member of the Mexican Communist Party, are

Russia

staying in Moscow for possibly several months. NICOLAI MATSOUTEV stated that ENCINA is on the ropes. He stated that ENCINA had opposed strikes in Mexico of the railroad workers and the students. NICOLAI stated that ENCINA did not properly estimate the up-surge of struggle in Mexico.

These examples are cited to show that the Communist Party of the Soviet Union utilized the 21st Congress in order to go into the affairs of the various Communist Parties. It can be said that every delegation had a meeting with one or more persons representing the Presidium or Central Committee of the CPSU. Furthermore, someone from the headquarters of the CCCPSU was in touch with each delegation from day to day. Thus, the Russians have contact with every Communist Party on the globe. They utilized the 21st Congress to mobilize support and to bring the aims and plans of the 21st Congress to the attention of peoples all over the world. Almost every Communist Party will receive support in order to spread propaganda about the aims of the Seven Year Plan of the Soviet Union. The Russians have published booklets and pamphlets and diagrams in numerous languages. These will be sent to various countries, ostensibly to be sold but actually to spread propaganda. Each delegate from a Communist Party which operates openly received dozens of books, some in the English and some in the Russian language. These books ranged from translations of LENIN and MARX to current material on the Seven Year Plan and novels.

The CPSU utilized the presence of delegations from the Communist Parties throughout the world in order to plan actions in various parts of the world. Thus, the 21st Congress was a mobilization of forces to give moral support to the Russians, to get the aims of the Seven Year Plan propagandized throughout the world, and to prepare for concrete struggle on a world-wide scale in order to keep the imperialists and bourgeoise busy and off guard. It was the most international gathering in the history of the Communist movement.

The chief purpose of the 21st Congress was to mobilize the CPSU and the Russian people to put over the Seven Year Plan. Further, to give legitimacy to the present leadership of the CPSU without electing a new leadership since some of those formerly in leadership who were removed had some influence.

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The CPSU wanted the fraternal Communist Parties to know the scope and breadth of the Seven Year Plan in order to convince people in other countries that the Soviet Union is engaged in peaceful construction. Further, to illustrate that the CPSU has the backing of the Russian people, that the present leadership in Russia is in the saddle to stay and to utilize the presence of the delegates among their own people in order to show that they have support even in capitalist countries.

22

IN REGARD TO THE RUSSIAN ATTITUDE TOWARD THE BERLIN SITUATION

In regard to Germany, no one from the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) officially discussed Germany specifically with the Communist Party, USA (CP, USA) delegation to the 21st Congress of the CPSU. The following are observations based upon attendance at the 21st Congress of the CPSU, discussions with persons in all walks of life in Russia, from members of the Presidium down to factory workers, plus conversations with the leadership of Eastern European countries such as Czechoslovakia and Poland, and a reading of the Russian press and informal discussion with delegates from throughout the world who were in attendance at the 21st Congress:

The Russians are making a tremendous appeal for co-existence. However, at the same time they are mobilizing and preparing for other eventualities. The fact that they invited such a large number of delegates from other Communist Parties to their 21st Congress is an indication of this mobilization. Never before in history of the world Communist movement did the Russians have so many Communist Parties represented at one gathering.

The leaders and members of the CPSU emphasized that they want peace. The fact that they want peace was repeated time and time again. Who ever you might talk to in Russia, from members of the highest committees to the lowest committees, asked about the attitude of the United States in regard to a peaceful understanding with the Soviet Union. After that, Germany might be mentioned in the respect that there is a need for a peace treaty with Germany.

The Russians see that West Germany is being re-armed by the NATO powers. The Russians, as well as satellite countries in Eastern Europe see in the rearming of Germany a threat to peace. They are convinced that Germans, rearmed with rockets, will put in a claim for territory. Further, that once the Germans have nuclear weapons, NATO will not be able to maintain control over Germany.

The Russians emphasized that their seven year plan is a plan for peace. They claim that they will not fire the first shot. They blame the United States for the continuation of the Cold War. They attempt to find examples to illustrate that the United States is spreading the Cold War and is preventing a thaw in the Cold War.

The Russians explain that the United States economic system is geared to production for armaments. In the past they have been afraid that the United States would try to solve its economic problems by expanding the production of armaments. Now they say that these fears are being borne out in actual practice.

Occasionally, the Russians will refer to the Far East as a trouble spot. However, in various conversations it was noted that emphasis is on Europe, particularly on Germany. The Russians went through the formality of having each satellite country give an opinion in regard to a German peace treaty. The leading government bodies in the satellite countries put through formal votes in regard to a German peace treaty. Poland, Czechoslovakia, Romania, and Hungary are whole heartedly with the Soviet Union on the German question. The Poles and Czechoslovakians fear that the Germans may make aggressive moves for revenge. Therefore, the Czechoslovakians are closer than ever to the Soviet Union on the German question.

While the Russians place emphasis on the need for a peaceful settlement to the German question, they are emphatic in pointing out that they will mobilize in order to smash any threat of German military aggression or a thrust by United States imperialism. They point out that while they want to develop their industry and the standard of living in Russia, they have developed the capability to defend themselves or to hit back at anyone who tries to attack Russia or any so-called socialist state.

It is to be noted that Russia is not making any open threats. However, there is a veiled threat that the United States would not escape devastation if a general war was to break out. They also point out that Western Germany is very vulnerable to rocket attacks from Russia.

It was pointed out at the 21st Congress and in discussions after the Congress not only by the CPSU but by delegates from other Communist Parties that the movement for independence in various colonies throughout the world will spread. Therefore, there will be a freeing or release from the yoke of imperialism. The Communist camp feels that the imperialists will be busy contending with this movement for independence.

The Communist camp also feels that they can mobilize people in Western Europe for a peaceful solution to the German question. They point out that many people in Western Europe have suffered from the last two World Wars which resulted from German militarism. They feel that this mobilization is possible because they can point to growing public opinion against atomic warfare and against the rearming of Germany. They point to examples of protests and demonstrations against rocket bases in Germany itself. They also point to the fact that in Norway some trade unions went on strike because German troops, even though a part of NATO, were to be stationed in bases in Norway.

The Russians advanced the theory that war is not inevitable under capitalism. Further, that they are willing to get along with capitalism in order to see which system will outlive the other. Yet they say that some imperialist may go berserk and start a war. If this happens the entire world will mobilize against imperialism and socialism will win out. Communist leaders from various countries are repeating this theory.

The Russians did not discuss armaments with the CP, USA delegation. Further, they did not take the delegation to any factories where armaments or nuclear weapons are being produced.

On the other hand, the leadership of Russia and the CPSU constantly talked to their own people about the struggle for peace. One is struck by this propaganda. The Russians are placing emphasis on the fight and struggle for peace and are placing de-emphasis on preparation for war. Only occasionally do they allude to their rocket capability. The Russian people believe that peace is a most important thing and they would like to avoid war. The need for peace is the one thing that troubles all Russian people. They point to the destruction in Russia as a result of World War II and the fact that practically every family in Russia suffered a death in World War II.

From all indications in discussions in the Soviet Union and in discussions in Czechoslovakia, including discussions with the Czechoslovakian Ambassador to Moscow, one gets the impression that the Communist camp does not intend to compromise on the German issue. Further, that they will not allow the liquidation of Eastern Germany. What methods they will use to stand by their position is not known. They may settle for a peace treaty which will recognize Eastern Germany and fix boundaries.

It is believed that the Russians will not go to war over Germany since the emphasis in Russia is on the need for peace. In order to go to war, it would be necessary for the development of a situation in which the Russian leadership could get the Russian people to believe that some aggressive action is threatening their security. No indication was received in various conversations in Russia that they plan to go to war.

It is obvious that there has been a lot of friction between the Russians and the Chinese. It should be noted that while MAO Tse-tung is still the leader of the CP of China he did not attend the 21st Congress of the CPSU nor did he send LUI Shao-chi. It was also noted that the Chinese delegation appeared to be very cool and aloof during most of the 21st Congress. During KHRUSHCHEV's speech CHOU En-lai's applause was very limited and appeared to be without enthusiasm. Further, the delegates had been told that the Congress would close with a huge banquet. Instead of being held on the last day of sessions of the 21st Congress, this banquet was held two or three days after the conclusion of the sessions. During that period an announcement was made that the Soviet Union and China had signed a trade agreement. Thus, it is believed that this banquet was postponed until some agreement could be reached between the Russians and the Chinese. This agreement indicates that the Russians made some serious concessions in regard to giving scientific, industrial and economic assistance to China, including the training of Chinese personnel for nuclear installations and rocketry. It is believed that the Chinese have been applying pressure against the Soviets for a long time with the Chinese demanding a more vigorous stand against imperialism. It is not easy for Russia to escape this pressure. The Chinese are competing with the Russians for allegiance from the various Communist Parties, including the CP, USA. The publication of a letter from WILLIAM Z. FOSTER to MAO Tse-tung in the middle of the 21st Congress of the CPSU was interpreted as part of this vying for allegiance. All of the delegates at the 21st Congress of the CPSU were invited to visit the Chinese delegation and most of the delegations accepted. When the delegation from the CPSU visited the Chinese delegation they were not accompanied by any representative of the CPSU.

While the East German Communist regime recently concluded a trade agreement with China, and this could not have been done without the approval of the Russians, it at the same time indicates that concessions are being squeezed out of the Russians by the Chinese.

In summary, it is believed that these are some of the factors currently at work in the influencing of the policies of the Soviet Union:

1) Russia is not anxious to engage in an armed conflict right now since it would destroy the current Russian plans for a higher economy as set forth in their seven year plan at the Congress. They have promised the people that

they are attempting to achieve Communism or advance from socialism to Communism and to increase the well being and better life of the people through this seven year plan, and an armed conflict would destroy these plans.

2) Russia is fearful of the growth of German militarism and use this growth of German military power and rearmament to convince the Russian people that Germany is a real threat and some how or other has to be eliminated. The answer to this is the conclusion of the peace treaty with Germany.

3) The Russians are playing on the fears of the European people, particularly those who were previously victims of German aggression, to remind them of the destructiveness of a nuclear war.

4) The Russians are mobilizing the international Communist movement in every part of the globe, and the 21st Congress was such a mobilization, to engage in some forms of activity to hamper, in any method or form, "imperialist aggression". They do this by playing on the nationalist sentiment of the people, particularly in South America and Africa.

5) The Russians are under pressure from the Chinese who try to discourage an easing of tensions between the Soviets and the Western powers. The Chinese use the tensions between Russia and the Western powers in order to wring concessions from the Russians. In the past, the Chinese have not supported a Summit meeting when it appeared they were not to be involved.

6) The top Soviet leadership is very sensitive to United States opinion and attitude. Even in their relations with the CP, USA they try to be circumspect and even try to discourage bold and challenging speeches, by American Communists when they are on Soviet soil, which might cause discord between Russia and the United States.

The Russians want to reach an understanding with the United States, yet in the past few weeks the Russian press has intensified coverage of various activities of the United States Government in an attempt to emphasize that the United States is continuing the Cold War. This may be to get the Russian people ready if the leadership decides to make a move contrary to the current emphasis on peace.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont AHB

DATE: March 19, 1959

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner FJB

SUBJECT: REQUEST FOR SPECIAL HANDLING OF FILES ON HIGHLY PLACED INFORMANTS

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Nease
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

b7D

At the present time the files on CG 5824-S, NY 694-S, [redacted] and Solo are maintained in the Special Mail Room of the Records and Communications Division, Room 7513. This Special Mail Room is isolated from the rest of the Records Division and close supervision is maintained over these files at all times. It is possible, however, for a Bureau official or supervisor to obtain any of these files upon request after clearance from the front office of the Filing Unit. In view of the delicacy of the operations involving these informants and the necessity to maintain the utmost security all requests to review the files on CG 5824-S, NY 694-S, and [redacted], should be referred to J. D. Donohue, Extension 816. Requests to review the Solo file should be made to W. C. Thornton, Extension 2001. Special Agents Donohue and Thornton will then contact the supervisor or official making inquiry for the particular file and ascertain purpose of the request. If file review or check of any kind is necessary it will then be done by Donohue or Thornton and the interested official or supervisor advised of the results. In this way complete control over these files will be maintained by Donohue and Thornton.

ACTION:

If you approve it is recommended this memorandum be routed to the Records and Communications Division in order that these files may be properly flagged and this procedure placed in effect.

1 - Mr. John J. McGuire
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Thornton
1 - Mr. Donohue

JDD:ssh
(6)

Retain in Sp File Rm - JS
100-428091
see forms 4-650 in 100-428091 reviewed 10/24/64 & 5/12/67

Retain in Sp File Rm. MJR 6/7/67
all above files except [redacted] (100-15716) - see 6/8/67 notation & remove placed on 4-650 form dtd 11/30/64 in 100-15716.

4 auto copy
3-20-59

61-7665-
100-340711-
100-15716-
66-17404-

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

REC-4

100-428091-168

10 MAR 20 1959

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INT. SEC.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/6/96 BY SP3BTJ/bmj
#312,224 + 394,331

59
55 MAR 25 1959

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE: 3/9/59

FROM : A. H. Belmont

SUBJECT: SOLO

11S-110F-EDIS
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SAC Auerbach called from Chicago on the morning of 3/9 to advise that the results of the interviews with Informant 5824-S on Friday, Saturday and Sunday were being placed aboard Capital Airlines Flight 10, arriving in Washington, D. C. at 3:25 p.m. today.

The Washington Field Office met the plane, and the material is being analyzed in a memorandum for the Director's use, as well as a memorandum for the President's use in the event the Director desires to furnish it to him. The information consisted of three memoranda, i.e.,

(1) regarding the Russian attitude toward the Berlin situation (five pages);

(2) impressions, comments and opinions of CG-5824-S on the aims, purposes and results of the 21st Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (10 pages); and

(3) meeting between the CPUSA delegation and some leading members of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (11 pages).

Attached is the memorandum regarding the Russian attitude toward the Berlin situation. This memorandum is summarized at the bottom of page 4 and on page 5, to the effect that Russia does not want a war, as it will disturb their economy drive; Russia is fearful of German militarism and is playing on the fears of European people; Russia is mobilizing the international communist movement throughout the globe; Russia is under pressure from the Chinese to keep tension with the western world; and top Soviet leadership is very sensitive to US opinion.

It is noted that in Auerbach's call of 3/5/59, reflecting the first impressions received from the informant, he said the informant indicated there was no question in his mind but that the Russians

ENCLOSURE

Enclosure

EX 103

REC- 92

100-428091-169

AHB:CSH (4)
cc Mr. Belmont
Mr. Baumgardner
Mr. Thornton

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-5-00 BY SP4BJA-MLB
#906318

MAR 19 1959

INT. SEC.

59
55 MAR 25 1959

mean business and will not back down at all on the Berlin situation. At that time I instructed that the informant be pinned down on this for facts. The attached memorandum does not play up this theme, although in the 4th complete paragraph on page 3, it states:

"From all indications in discussions in the Soviet Union and in discussions in Czechoslovakia, including discussions with the Czechoslovakian Ambassador to Moscow, one gets the impression that the Communist camp does not intend to compromise on the German issue."

We are rechecking with Auerbach concerning this.

1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Thornton

March 18, 1959

PLAIN TEXT

TELETYPE URGENT

TO: SAC, CHICAGO

FROM: DIRECTOR, FBI

DESIRE YOU IMMEDIATELY EXPRESS GREAT APPRECIATION OF THIS BUREAU TO OUR ASSOCIATE WHO HAS RECENTLY RETURNED FROM ABROAD. HIS SERVICES CONTINUE TO BE OF INESTIMABLE VALUE NOT ONLY TO THIS BUREAU BUT TO ENTIRE COUNTRY.

FJB:PAT
(4)

NOTE ON YELLOW:

See Sizoo memo to Belmont 3/18/59 re Solo, Internal Security - C - JAS:11

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EX-132 REC-4

100-428091-170

MAR 19 1959

INITIALED
DIRECTOR'S OFFICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAR 18 1959
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W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
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Gandy

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McGuire
W.C. Sullivan

59

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-5-00 BY SP4DJA-ALB
#906318

55 MAR 25 1959

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT ☐

1 - Mr. Thornton

March 19, 1959

AIRTEL

To: SAC, Chicago (134-46)(Sub B)
REC- 15
From: Director, FBI (100-428091) -171

SOLO, IS-C

Reurairtel 3-13-59 concerning attempt to identify photograph of Nikolai Vladimirovich Mostovets as individual known to CG 5824-S as Nicolai Matskoutev (phonetic).

Review of Bufiles fails to reveal any photograph of Mostovets not already available to your office. It is noted that in the case entitled "Visit of the Soviet Education Delegation to United States, 1958, IS-R," your file, 105-5580, report of Special Agent [redacted], 12-19-58, at Salt Lake City, indicates photographs of this delegation appeared in local press. In addition, file further indicates WFO may have newspaper photographs of members of this delegation. It is suggested that in event CG 5824-S cannot identify that photograph of Mostovets available to your office, you may desire to request Salt Lake City and WFO to check re availability of additional photographs of Mostovets.

b6
b7C

Advise Bureau promptly of results of this action in attempting to identify this individual.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-5-06 BY SP4BJA-MLB
906318

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WCT:med
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55 MAR 27 1959

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C.Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

FBI

Date: 3/13/59

Transmit the following in
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL -- REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46)(Sub B) [redacted]

b6
b7C

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-5-00 BY SP4BJA-MLB
#906318

Re Bureau airtel dated 3/11/59, requesting the Chicago Division to exhibit a photograph of NIKOLAI VLADIMIROVICH MOSTOVETS to CG 5824-S*.

Inasmuch as CG 5824-S* is in New York City, SA JOHN E. KEATING exhibited this photograph to [redacted] on 3/13/59, since she participated in discussions with the person called "NIKOLAI", head of the North and South American Sections of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, during the first "SOLO" trip.

b7D

[redacted] stated that the person in the photograph bears a strong resemblance to the "NIKOLAI" with whom she and CG 5824-S* met in Moscow. She commented, however, that "NIKOLAI" appears to be about twenty years older than the person in the photograph. "NIKOLAI" wears glasses, his hair line is much more receded, his face is not as full, and his general appearance is not as handsome as the person in the photograph.

The photograph of MOSTOVETS will be exhibited to CG 5824-S* as soon as possible after his return to Chicago. Based on past experience, it is believed that his reaction to the photograph will be similar to that of [redacted]. While the Chicago Division feels that in all probability MOSTOVETS is the head of the North and South American Sections of the International Department of the CCCPSU, if there is available any newspaper photograph of the education delegation from Russia, it might assist in making a more positive identification.

b7D

REC- 15
AUERBACH
100-428091-171

airtel to CG 3-19-59

3 - Bureau
1 - Chicago
JEK/kw
(4)

EX-102
8 MAR 20 1959

US-IIOF-EDIS

~~SEARCH~~
UPDATE
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DELETE

Approved: ______ Sent 4/6/81 ______ M Per ______
Special Agent in Charge

INT. SEC.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-28-2011

~~TOP SECRET~~

Mr. Thornton
Liaison

[redacted]

1678 ... 3/24/86

NLE 86-244

March 17, 1959

BY COURIER SERVICE

b6
b7C

Honorable Gordon Gray
Special Assistant to the President
Executive Office Building
Washington 25, D. C.

[ ] S (U)

My dear Mr. Gray:

I thought that the President and you would be interested in the information contained in the enclosed memorandum. [This information was obtained from one of our informants who traveled to Russia in connection with the 21st Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union which was held from January 27 to February 5, 1959.] S (U)

In view of the extremely sensitive nature of the source of our information, it is requested that the contents of this enclosure be afforded the most careful security and its use restricted to a need-to-know basis. U

BY COURIER SVC.
C MAR 18
COMM - FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. EDGAR HOOVER

REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI
MAR 18 10 34 AM '59

Enclosure

~~DECLASSIFIED BY SP4BJT/H-MLB~~
~~ON 2-5-00~~
#906311

NOTE ON YELLOW:

This memorandum classified "Top ~~Secret~~" since the enclosed memorandum contains information from a most valuable informant. Unauthorized disclosure of this information could easily jeopardize our informant, thereby, considerably weakening our coverage of the CPUSA which could possibly result in grave damage to the national defense. (S) (U)

[100-42?? - 172] S (U)

REC 17

MAR 20 1959

WCT:bam:med
(4)

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W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
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DeLoach
McGuire

55 MAR 25 1959

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

~~TOP SECRET~~

WCT

~~TOP SECRET~~

Thornton
1 - Liaison

March 17, 1959

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable Richard M. Nixon
The Vice President
Washington 25, D. C.

65066

DECLASSIFIED BY SP4BJA-MCB
ON 2-5-00
#906318

Dear Dick:

I thought that you would be interested in the information contained in the enclosed memorandum. This information was obtained from one of our informants who traveled to Russia in connection with the 21st Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union which was held from January 27 to February 5, 1959.

In view of the extremely sensitive nature of the source of our information, it is requested that the contents of this enclosure be afforded the most careful security and its use restricted to a need-to-know basis.

Sincerely,
J. EDGAR HOOVER

BY COURIER SVC.
MAR 18
COMM-FBI

Enclosure

REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI
MAR 18 10 35 AM '59

MAR 18 1959

See note on yellow, page 2.

WCT:bam
(4)

REC- 15
100-428091-

EX-102

MAR 20 1959

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MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

55 MAR 25 1959

Honorable Richard M. Nixon

NOTE ON YELLOW:

This memorandum classified "~~Top Secret~~" since the enclosed memorandum contains information from a most valuable informant. Unauthorized disclosure of this information could easily jeopardize our informant, thereby, considerably weakening our coverage of the CPUSA which could possibly result in grave damage to the national defense.

[redacted] ~~SECRET~~

[redacted] aison Section
. Thornton

March 17, 1959

BY COURIER SERVICE

Mr. Allen W. Dulles
Director
Central Intelligence Agency
Administration Building
2430 E Street, N. W.
Washington 25, D. C.

DECLASSIFIED BY SP4BJA-MLB
ON 7-5-00
#906318

Dear Mr. Dulles:

I thought you would be interested in the following information which we have obtained as a result of our over-all coverage of the national organization of the Communist Party, USA.

BY COURIER SVC.
C MAR 18
COMM-FBI

Through this coverage, we have ascertained that a number of Party functionaries have recently traveled to the Soviet Union as a result of which they have received the following impressions and opinions.

Since armed conflict would seriously impair their Seven-Year Plan, the Soviets are not anxious for war at the present time. They regard the conclusion of a peace treaty with Germany as a key issue in the struggle for peace and may even grant some concessions to achieve this treaty. Despite their willingness to grant concessions of some type, however, the Soviets do not intend to compromise on the German issue nor will they allow the liquidation of East Germany. The Russians are presently mobilizing the international communist movement in every part of the globe to engage in some form of activity in order to hamper imperialist aggression. They are accomplishing this by playing on the nationalist sentiment of the people, particularly in South America and Africa.

MAR 18 10 34 AM '59
REC'D-READING ROOM
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NOTE ON YELLOW: Classified "~~Top Secret~~" since unauthorized disclosure of this information would seriously jeopardize the security of our informant. His disclosure could easily result in grave damage to national defense.

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MAR 25 1959

WCT:pw (4)

REC- 15

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐ ~~TOP SECRET~~

MAR 20 1959

11-174

WCT

Mr. Allen W. Dulles

The Russians are under pressure from the Chinese who try to discourage an easing of tensions between the Soviets and the Western powers. The Chinese use these tensions in order to wring concessions from the Russians.

The top Soviet leadership is very sensitive to United States opinion and attitude. Even in their relations with the Communist Party, USA, the Soviets try to be circumspect and to discourage bold and challenging speeches by American communists when they are in Russia since such speeches might cause discord between Russia and the United States.

While they maintain that war is not inevitable under capitalism, and that they are willing to get along with capitalism in order to see which system will outlive the other, the Russians say that some imperialists may go berserk and start a war. If this happens, the entire world will mobilize against imperialism and socialism will win out.

Although the ostensible purpose of the 21st Congress was to discuss the Soviet Seven-Year Plan, it was also utilized as a means to mobilize the entire communist movement throughout the world to give moral support to the Russians; to get the aims of the Seven-Year Plan propagandized throughout the world; and to prepare for concrete struggle on a world-wide scale in order to keep the imperialists off guard. It was the most international gathering in the history of the communist movement.

The Soviets placed considerable stress upon the participation of foreign delegates at the Congress. In so doing, they not only showed the Russian people that they have friends and allies in all parts of the world but they also afforded the foreign delegates a personal opportunity to observe and enjoy the luxuries of life under communism. As a result of the lavish and luxurious treatment which these foreign delegates received, many of them, especially those from backward countries whose social status is low, undoubtedly felt that this type of life is possible only because the Communist Party rules the Soviet Union. They also feel that if they can overthrow the present social system in their own countries, they can live at all times like they lived in Moscow.

Through various meetings and periodic contact with these foreign delegates, the Russians have been able to have contact with every communist party on the globe.

In considering the various ways which the Soviet Union can render assistance to the Communist Party, USA, the Soviets gave careful consideration as to the possible repercussions in the United States. They feel that the big question is how any such assistance would be received in the United States and whether it would help or hurt the Communist Party, USA, from the viewpoint of public opinion.

The Soviets feel satisfied in general with the manner in which the Communist Party, USA, is carrying out the correct Marxist-Leninist line with regard to such matters as the recent internal struggle within the Communist Party, USA, the economic situation in the United States and the Negro question in this country.

In view of the extremely sensitive nature of certain of the sources of our information, it is requested that the contents of this communication be afforded the most careful security and its use restricted to a need-to-know basis.

Sincerely yours,
J. EDGAR HOOVER

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-28-2011

~~TOP SECRET~~

Liaison
Mr. Thornton

March 17, 1959

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable Christian A. Herter
Under Secretary of State
Department of State
Washington 25, D. C.

My dear Mr. Herter:

I thought you would be interested in the following information which we have obtained as a result of our over-all coverage of the national organization of the Communist Party, USA.

Through this coverage, we have ascertained that a number of Party functionaries have recently traveled to the Soviet Union as a result of which they have received the following impressions and opinions.

Since armed conflict would seriously impair their Seven-Year Plan, the Soviets are not anxious for war at the present time. They regard the conclusion of a peace treaty with Germany as a key issue in the struggle for peace and may even grant some concessions to achieve this treaty. Despite their willingness to grant concessions of some type, however, the Soviets do not intend to compromise on the German issue nor will they allow the liquidation of East Germany. The Russians are presently mobilizing the international communist movement in every part of the globe to engage in some form of activity in order to hamper imperialist aggression. They are accomplishing this by playing on the nationalist sentiment of the people, particularly in South America and Africa.

BY COURIER SVC.
MAR 18
COMM-FBI

MAR 18 10 30 AM '59

SEE NOTE ON YELLOW PAGE 4

REC-15

WCT:med
(4)

MAR 20 1959

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~DECLASSIFIED BY SP4BJA-MLB~~
~~ON 2-5-10~~
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W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

MAR 25 1959 MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Honorable Christian A. Herter

The Russians are under pressure from the Chinese who try to discourage an easing of tensions between the Soviets and the Western powers. The Chinese use these tensions in order to wring concessions from the Russians.

The top Soviet leadership is very sensitive to United States opinion and attitude. Even in their relations with the Communist Party, USA, the Soviets try to be circumspect and to discourage bold and challenging speeches by American communists when they are in Russia since such speeches might cause discord between Russia and the United States.

While they maintain that war is not inevitable under capitalism, and that they are willing to get along with capitalism in order to see which system will outlive the other, the Russians say that some imperialists may go berserk and start a war. If this happens, the entire world will mobilize against imperialism and socialism will win out.

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Honorable Christian A. Herter

from backward countries whose social status is low, undoubtedly felt that this type of life is possible only because the Communist Party rules the Soviet Union. They also feel that if they can overthrow the present social system in their own countries, they can live at all times like they lived in Moscow.

Through various meetings and periodic contact with these foreign delegates, the Russians have been able to have contact with every communist party on the globe.

In considering the various ways which the Soviet Union can render assistance to the Communist Party, USA, the Soviets gave careful consideration as to the possible repercussions in the United States. They feel that the big question is how any such assistance would be received in the United States and whether it would help or hurt the Communist Party, USA, from the viewpoint of public opinion.

The Soviets feel satisfied in general with the manner in which the Communist Party, USA, is carrying out the correct Marxist-Leninist line with regard to such matters as the recent internal struggle within the Communist Party, USA, the economic situation in the United States and the Negro question in this country.

In view of the extremely sensitive nature of certain of the sources of our information, it is requested that the contents of this communication be afforded the most careful security and its use restricted to a need-to-know basis.

Sincerely yours,

J. EDGAR HOOVER

Honorable Christian A. Herter

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Classified "~~Top Secret~~" since unauthorized disclosure of this information would seriously jeopardize the security of our informant. His disclosure could easily result in grave damage to national defense.

lg + 2 - CG
- Mr. Donohue

SAC, Chicago (134-46) (Sub B)
(134-46)

March 19, 1959

Director, FBI (61-7665)
(100-428091)-176
REC- 15

SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

CG 5824-S

Reurlet 3-11-59 suggesting that a stop be placed to intercept any inquiries concerning the [redacted] of CG 5824-S.

For your information a stop has been in effect against the name of [redacted] in the general indices of the Bureau since 11-54.

b6
b7C

As stated in Bulet dated 11-19-54, the Bureau is alert to any name check or other inquiry which may be made relative to [redacted] and if it appears some definite action is necessary you may be assured it will be taken. You will be advised of any inquiry received by the Bureau and action taken as a result.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/5/96 BY SP3 BH/dmy
#394,331

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MAILED 31
MAR 19 1959
COMM-FBI

Tolson
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W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
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JDD:ssh
(6)

MAR 24 1959

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) (61-7665)

DATE: 3/11/59

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46) (Sub B) (134-46)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

CG 5824-S*

CG 5824-S* has advised that [redacted] [redacted] is scheduled to complete his tour of active duty in the [redacted] on [redacted] 1959. He will be placed on inactive duty at that time.

b6
b7C

Prior to entry on active duty, he was employed in a [redacted] plant in California. As far as is known at this time, he has not yet made a decision in regard to returning to his employment at [redacted]. However, since he holds an [redacted] degree and has been an [redacted] the possibility exists that he will obtain employment in an industry having defense contracts. The Bureau will be advised as soon as it is learned what decision [redacted] of CG 5824-S* has made in regard to his future employment.

b6
b7C

In view of the increasing value of CG 5824-S* as a result of the "SOLO" operation, it is felt that efforts should be continued to insure that the operations of CG 5824-S* in the international Communist movement do not jeopardize the future career of [redacted] It is suggested that the Bureau place a complete stop on every inquiry regarding [redacted] of CG 5824-S*, and that any inquiry be brought to the attention of the Chicago Division before any action is taken on the inquiry.

b6
b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/5/96 BY SP3BAJ/dmg
#396331

4 - Bureau (REGISTERED)
1 - Chicago

JEK/kw
(5)

REC-15 100-428091-178

EX-102

20 MAR 20 1959

SEARCH
UPDATE
CREATE 4/6/81
DELETE

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: March 18, 1959

FROM : MR. F. J. BAUMGARDNER

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C

Tolson
Belmont
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Parsons
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Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

DeLoach
McGuire
W.C. Sullivan

Captioned matter pertains to liaison activities of CG 5824-S between the Soviet Union and the Communist Party (CP), USA. In this regard it is noted he recently traveled to the Soviet Union along with several other Party functionaries including James Jackson, V. J. Jerome, Paul Novick and George Morris. Informant returned to this country on 3-4-59. The other Party functionaries, however, have not returned as yet.

Pertinent highlights of the information reported by the informant were disseminated under date of 3-17-59 with a "~~Top Secret~~" classification to Honorable Richard M. Nixon, the Vice President; Honorable Gordon Gray, Special Assistant to the President; the Attorney General; Honorable Christian A. Herter, Under Secretary of State; and Mr. Allen W. Dulles, Director, Central Intelligence Agency. Additional information is still being obtained from the informant. Since he is the only Party functionary who has returned to this country, dissemination of this information does, of course, tend to pinpoint him as our informant. Therefore, in order not to jeopardize his security, no further dissemination of information received by him will be made at least until other Party functionaries have returned from Russia. At that time, consideration will be given to any further dissemination deemed necessary.

CORNER

NARRA

ACTION:

If you approve, we will follow the policy set forth above.

WCT

5 Thornton

100-428091
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Donahoe
1 - Mr. Thornton
WCT:med
(5)

REC-93

100-428091-177

MAR 23 1959

135

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-5-00 BY SP4/BJA-MLB
#906318

55 MAR 25 1959

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

DATE: March 8, 1959

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46-Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Baumgardner

On March 4, 1959, SA JOHN E. KEATING received through a blind post office box, which had previously been furnished to CG 5824-S*, 21 photographs consisting of scenes of Moscow and at the 21st Congress of the CPSU. One copy of each of these 21 photographs is enclosed herewith to the Bureau and to the New York Division, the Chicago copies being located in Chicago file 134-46-Sub B-1B 7. The following is a brief description of these photographs as furnished by CG 5824-S* on March 6 and 7, 1959:

1. A view of the mausoleum of LENIN and STALIN.

2. Another view of the mausoleum of LENIN and STALIN.

3. A view of the Kremlin.

4. Another view of the Kremlin.

5. Another view of the Kremlin.

6. A night view of Moscow.

7. A photograph of NIKITA S. KHRUSHCHOV addressing the 21st Congress of the CPSU. U.S.S.R.

8. A photograph of JAMES JACKSON addressing the 21st Congress of the CPSU. U.S.S.R.

9. A photograph of JAMES JACKSON ~~taken at the~~ 21st Congress of the CPSU.

10. Another photograph of JAMES JACKSON taken at the 21st Congress of the CPSU. The partially hidden face is that of (FNU) KUZNETSOV of the foreign office of the CPSU.

ES-110F-EDIS
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EX-135 REC- 15 100-428091-178

20 MAR 20 1959

21 ENCLOSURE

② - Bureau (Encls. 21) (RM)
1 - New York (100-134637) (Encls. 21) (RM)
1 - Chicago
JEK:LMA
(4)

5-W

55 MAR 25 1959

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-5-00 BY SP4 BJA-MLB
#906318

11. A photograph of JAMES JACKSON shaking hands with JACQUES DUCLOS, Secretary of the CP of France, taken during the 21st Congress of the CPSU.

12. A photograph of NIKITA KHRUSHCHOV and Y. I. ANDREYEVA. [illegible]

13. A photograph taken during 21st Congress of the CPSU. Reading from left to right, the individuals in this photograph are: JAMES JACKSON, ENVER HOXHA, Y. I. ANDREYEVA, YEKATERINA A. FURTSEVA, KENJI MIYAMOTO, General Secretary of the CP of Japan, HARRY POLLITT, Chairman of the CPGB. The next woman is not known. The next man is a Russian coal miner. The last person is DIP N. AIDIT, Secretary General of the Indonesian CP. [illegible]

14. A photograph of a group of delegates to the 21st Congress of the CPSU. CG 5824-S* did not recognize anyone in this photo.

15. A view of the Hall of Saint George in the Kremlin with delegates walking around prior to the banquet which was the last formal event at the 21st Congress of the CPSU.

16. A view of NIKITA KHRUSHCHOV addressing the 21st Congress of the CPSU. Seated behind and to the right and left of KHRUSHCHOV are the members of the Presidium of the 21st Congress. Those seated in the right hand side of the photograph are members of the Presidium of the 21st Congress of the CPSU from the fraternal Communist Parties. Usually these were the leaders of the various delegations. It is noted that WLADYSLAW GOMULKA and CHOU En lai are seated side by side in the first row. To the left of the pillar in this section is JAMES JACKSON. In front of JACKSON is HO Chi minh, President of North Viet Nam. He wears a beard.

17. A view of some of the delegates to the 21st Congress of the CPSU listening to KHRUSHCHOV. Delegates on the left and in the center are Russians. Those from the fraternal Communist Parties are on the right hand side of the photograph.

18. A view of the 21st Congress of the CPSU during the period when a group of Young Pioneers visited the Congress.

19. Another view of the 21st Congress of the CPSU during the period when a group of Young Pioneers visited the Congress. This photograph, as well as numbers 20 and 21, is in two sections.

20. A view of delegates to the 21st Congress of the CPSU. Russian delegates are in the foreground.

21. Another view of delegates to the 21st Congress of the CPSU. Delegates from the fraternal Communist Parties are seated in the aisle on the extreme right hand side of the photograph. CPUSA delegates MORRIS CHILDS and CPUSA guest ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG are seated side by side in seats one and two in row ten. Rows are numbered from the front. Seats are numbered from left to right as one looks at the photograph. TRACHTENBERG is bald from the rear.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED S GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: 3/6/59

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46)(Sub B)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-5-00 BY SP4BJA-MLB
#906318

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

On March 4, 1959, the following items were received by SA JOHN E. KEATING from a post office box, which had been previously furnished to CG 5824-S*:

I. Volume V, No. 128, November 25, 1958, edition of the Daily Review of Soviet Press. This item contains an article entitled "Charter of Unity of International Communist Movement", which is attributed to OTTO KUUSINEN and appeared in the November 22, 1958, edition of "Pravda".

II. Volume V, No. 27 (1080), February 1, 1959, edition of the Daily Review of Soviet Press. This item contains summaries of speeches at the 21st Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union by A. I. KIRICHENKO, A. B. ARISTOV, P. N. POSPELOV, A. I. MIKOYAN, I. D. MUSTAFAYEV, D. I. BARASHKIN, V. P. MYLARSHCHIKOV, SEVERO AGUIRRE, S. KAMALOV, N. I. ANISHCHENKOV, A. T. TVARDOVSKY, MAX REIMANN, JOHANN KOPLENIG, HARRY POLLITT, KNUD JESPERSEN, EMIL LOEVLIEN, and KENSI MIYAMOTO.

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III. Volume V, No. 30 (1083), February 4, 1959, edition of the Daily Review of Soviet Press. This item contains KHRUSHCHOV's message to the Afro-Asian Youth Congress; continuation of the debate of KHRUSHCHOV's report to the 21st Congress of the CPSU, and two articles from "Izvestia" and "Pravda" entitled "Ceylon's National Holiday", and "Eleventh Anniversary of Soviet-Rumanian Treaty".

IV. Volume V, No. 23 (164), February 14, 1959, edition of the Daily Review of Soviet Press. This item

2 - Bureau (Encls. 11) (REGISTERED)
1 - New York (100-134637) (SOLO) (Encls. 11) (REGISTERED)
1 - Chicago
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(4)

59
55 MAR 25 1959

11 ENCLOSURE

EX-101

REC- 4

100-428091-179

12 MAR 9 1959

INT.S

contains an article entitled "Main Trend in the Development of the Socialist State", taken from "Izvestia", February 12, 1959.

V. Volume V, No. 26 (167), February 19, 1959, edition of the Daily Review of Soviet Press. This item contains an article entitled "Growth of Productive Forces and Perfection of Socialist Relations of Production", taken from "Pravda", February 17, 1959.

VI. Volume V, No. 43 (1096), February 19, 1959, edition of the Daily Review of Soviet Press. This item contains an article entitled "Place Science at the Service of the 7-Year Plan", taken from "Izvestia"; and two articles from "Trud" entitled "Great Concern for Man" and "Facts Exposing Slander".

VII. Volume V, No. 27 (168), February 21, 1959, edition of the Daily Review of Soviet Press. This item contains the following articles;

"Soviet Literature's Own Concern"

"Festival of Uzbek Art and Letters in Moscow"

"Prospects of Development of the Material Resources of the Public Health Service in 1959-1965"

"For a New Advance of Kirghizia's Public Health Service"

VIII. Pages 5 and 6 of the February 3, 1959, issue of "Pravda". It is believed that page 5 contains, in Russian, the remarks of JAMES JACKSON at the 21st Congress of the CPSU.

IX. A clipping from page 2 of the February 19, 1959, issue of the "Daily Worker" of London, England. This clipping contains an article entitled "If Only My Mates Had Been With Me!", by NORMAN TEMPLE, one of the fraternal delegates to the 21st Congress of the CPSU.

X. The January 24, 1959, issue of "Moscow News".

XI. The February 4, 1959, issue of "Moscow News".

There are enclosed herewith to the Bureau and to the New York Division one photostat copy of each of the eleven items listed above. The Chicago photostat copies and the envelopes in which the originals were received are located in Chicago file A/134-46-Sub-B-1B6.

In the event that CG 5824-S* furnishes comments in regard to any of these items, reference will be made to this letter of transmittal when these comments are submitted.

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont ✓
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C.Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

FBI

Date: 3/16/59

Transmit the following in ______________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL -- REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46)(Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

attn Asst Director
Alan Belmont

There are enclosed herewith to the Bureau three copies, and to the New York Division one copy, of a report given by CG 5824-S* to SA JOHN E. KEATING on March 7, 1959. This report contains information concerning the travel and future travel plans of JAMES JACKSON, GEORGE MORRIS, and ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG.

The Bureau may desire to consider placing stops with the Bureau of Customs in New York City in order to intercept JACKSON, MORRIS and TRACHTENBERG, for the purpose of confiscating any Communist Party material in their possession in order to obtain evidence to show that they violated passport privileges by going to China and other countries.

this was previously done by let to N.Y. 3-13-59 WCT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-5-00 BY SP4BJA-MLB
#906318

AUERBACH

3 ENCLOSURE - 1 encl retained in 1243 WCT

3 - Bureau (Encls. 3)
1 - New York (100-134637)(SOLO)(Encl. 1)
1 - Chicago

JEK/kw
(5)

check with W.C. Thornton prior to any dissemination

Rosy
Coakley
Raffner
Oldford
5-WCT

IIS-IIOE-EDIS

SEARCH
UPDATE
CREATE 4/8/81
DELETE

EX-135 REC-15 100-428091-180

59 Approved: ______________________ Sent ______ M Per ______
Special Agent in Charge

55 MAR 25 1959

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-5-06 BY SPUBJA-MLB
#906318

INFORMATION CONCERNING THE TRAVEL AND FUTURE TRAVEL PLANS FOR JAMES JACKSON, GEORGE MORRIS, AND ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG

JAMES JACKSON

JAMES JACKSON, ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG, TRACHTENBERG's wife, and fifteen delegates to the 21st Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) left Moscow, Russia, on or about February 18, 1959, for Peking, China. They were due to return to Moscow on March 2 or 3, 1959.

Inasmuch as the Communist Party of China wants to be in the good graces of the Communist Party - USA, it is possible that JACKSON may accept money from the CP of China for the CP-USA. Undoubtedly, the CP of China will lavish gifts on JACKSON and TRACHTENBERG. They will probably carry notes dealing with their meetings with the leadership of the CP of China.

By way of comment, it is believed that JACKSON will return from China with an invitation for the CP-USA to send a delegation to the 10th Anniversary of the People's Republic of China during October, 1959. Most delegates from Western countries will go to Peking by way of Moscow. The Russians are expecting many Communist Party representatives in Moscow during November, 1959. They expect them to stay in Moscow, after returning from China, for the celebration of the Russian Revolution.

JACKSON did not travel outside of Moscow prior to leaving for China. He was due to be in Warsaw, Poland, on March 9, 1959, to attend at least a part of the Congress of the Communist Party of Poland, scheduled to be held from March 9 through 15, 1959. He will probably make notes in regard to this congress.

JACKSON was scheduled to return to Moscow from Warsaw. He will probably go to Leningrad, Central Asia, Stalingrad, and other places in Russia. The Russians wanted him to go to Sochi, but he said that he will try to eliminate Sochi.

JACKSON also wants to go to Bulgaria and Hungary and spend some time in Czechoslovakia and Paris on his way back to the United States. He knows some American Negroes now living in Paris, such as OLLIE HARRINGTON and HAZEL SCOTT. JACKSON also stated that he might go to England. It is possible that he will return to New York City from Paris via Air France, Trans World Airlines, or Pan American Airlines.

ENCLOSURE

100-428091-180

JACKSON has a huge album of official photographs of the 21st Congress of the CPSU. He also has negatives of photographs he took. JACKSON also has a rather large model of a Sputnik which was on the desk of the Director of the largest auto plant in Moscow. It was taken apart and packed in two wooden cases. He will probably return to the United States with some or all of this material and with many notes in his possession. Almost everywhere he spoke in Russia, he received a gift, ostensibly for the CP-USA, but he will probably keep most of them.

GEORGE MORRIS U.S.S.R. [illegible] U.S

GEORGE MORRIS participated in a press interview of ANASTAS MIKOYAN when the latter returned to Russia from a tour of the United States.

MORRIS met with the Party leadership in Leningrad. The Russians have issued a long playing record of songs in Russian by PAUL ROBESON. A copy of this record was given to MORRIS while he was in Leningrad.

MORRIS planned to visit Kiev and other cities. He will undoubtedly receive gifts in every city he visits. MORRIS also plans to visit China. Undoubtedly, MORRIS will return to the United States with many notes concerning his travels and the meetings he attended. He attended the 21st Congress of the CPSU as a member of the press, and sat in the press gallery in the rear of the auditorium where the sessions of the congress were held.

ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG [illegible]

As noted previously, ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG and his wife went to Peking, China, from Moscow. During the 21st Congress of the CPSU, TRACHTENBERG mentioned to the delegates from Bulgaria that he would like to go to Bulgaria, but wanted to know what would be marked on his passport if he went to Bulgaria. One of the delegates replied that he was the Minister of the Interior. He said, We will get you in and out of Bulgaria without worrying about markings in passports.

Among the gifts TRACHTENBERG received from the Russians was a gold watch. He was worried about how he could get it though United States customs.

n.k.s. ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont ✓
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C.Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

FBI

Date: 3/16/59

Transmit the following in ______
(Type in plain text or code)

Via A I R T E L   AIR MAIL -- REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46)(Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Branigan
W.C. Sullivan

There are enclosed herewith to the Bureau three copies, and to the New York Division one copy, of a report given by CG 5824-S* to SA JOHN E. KEATING on March 8, 1959. This report pertains to attendance by the Communist Party -USA representatives to the 21st Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union at a meeting with the Propaganda Section of the USSR Ministry of Culture.

AUERBACH

3 ENCLOSURE

3 - Bureau (Encls. 3) - 1 ~~enc~~ retained in 1243 WGT
1 - New York (100-134637)(SOLO)(Encl. 1)
1 - Chicago

JEK/kw
(5)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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#906318

IIS-110F-EDIS
SEARCH
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REC- 60

5-WCA

EX-135

100-428091-181

MAR 23 1959

Approved: ______ Special Agent in Charge   Sent ______ M   Per ______

55 MAR 27 1959

ATTENDANCE AT A MEETING WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PROPAGANDA SECTION OF THE USSR MINISTRY OF CULTURE BY COMMUNIST PARTY - USA REPRESENTATIVES TO THE 21ST CONGRESS OF THE CPSU

One of the meetings attended by the Communist Party - USA representatives to the 21st Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union was held at the Ministry of Culture. The exact date in February, 1959, when this meeting was held, is not recalled.

JAMES JACKSON, GEORGE MORRIS, ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG, and MORRIS CHILDS were accompanied to this meeting by ALEXAI GRENCHENCO (ph), of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CCCPSU).

There were approximately six or seven Russians present from that section of the Ministry of Culture which is responsible for propaganda. There was a representative from the Soviet Information Bureau and another representative from Radio Moscow. Other Russians present have something to do with propaganda or public relations programs beamed to the United States. Their identities are not known.

(FNU) ZHUKOV is the Head of the section of the Ministry of Culture which is responsible for propaganda. This section is responsible for the publication of the magazine "USSR". It is possible that at this meeting JAMES JACKSON received the invitation to speak on Radio Moscow. JACKSON did record a speech which was broadcast over Radio Moscow.

ZHUKOV and the other Russians present wanted an opinion on the effect of the USSR short wave radio broadcasts to the United States. None of the CP-USA representatives were able to give an opinion. They pointed out that short wave radio sets are expensive and that none of those present owned a short wave radio set.

ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG attempted to say that "America" is not a good magazine. He said that the printing is bad and in general criticized the make-up of the magazine. He also criticized the content of the magazine. The Russians present disagreed with TRACHTENBERG. They said that "America" is very attractive and that from a technical point of view it is an excellent magazine. They said that "America" circulates and disappears rapidly from the newsstands in Russia. However, they are not going to push for more circulation of "America" than they get for "USSR" in the

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ENCLOSURE

100-428091-981

United States. The only note of criticism in regard to "America" was that some things in the magazine are painted too rosily and too optimistically. Therefore, some Russian people are not convinced that it accurately portrays conditions in the United States, since they know that there must be some problems in the United States.

Those Russians present at this meeting asked if the "USSR" circulates in the United States. They were told that it is available in newsstands throughout the United States.

The Russians also wanted to know what they could do to improve public relations and propaganda in their broadcasts beamed to the United States and in "USSR". They asked the CP-USA delegation to try to get answers to these questions for them.

It is noted that ZHUKOV doesn't speak English, but most of the others present did speak English.

By way of comment, it should be noted that despite repeated efforts by CHILDS and JACKSON to get the Voice of America broadcasts on short wave radio in Moscow, they were unable to do so.

Thornton

March 19, 1959

AIRTEL

EX-135

REC- 60

To: SAC, Chicago (134-46)(Sub B)

From: Director, FBI (100-428091) -182-

SOLO, IS-C

Reurairtel 3-12-59 concerning discussions between CG 5824-S and unknown representative of secret service, Central Committee, Communist Party (CP) of the Soviet Union.

During course of this discussion, the Soviet representative indicated that the CPUSA should strengthen its security apparatus and expose FBI agents who are working within the CPUSA.

Advise immediately as to whether CG 5824-S passed this information on to Eugene Dennis. If so, advise as to Dennis' reaction. This information is deemed necessary inasmuch as it may be desirable to issue appropriate warning alerting all field offices to possibility of intensive effort by Party to uncover our informants.

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DATE 7-5-00 BY SP4BJA-MLB
#906318

MAILED 30
MAR 19 1959
COMM-FBI

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Nease
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

WCT:med
(4)

55 MAR 24 1959 MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT ☐

WCT

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C.Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

FBI

Date: 3/12/59

Transmit the following in ______________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL -- REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46)(Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

There are enclosed herewith to the Bureau three copies, and to the New York Division one copy, of a report given to SA JOHN E. KEATING by CG 5824-S* on March 10, 1959. This report consists primarily of additional information received in the contact with the unidentified representative of the Secret Service of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

AUERBACH

3 - Bureau (Encls. 3)
1 - New York (100-134637)(SOLO)(Encl. 1)
1 - Chicago

JEK/kw
(5)

1 cc of encl retained in Rm 1243 WCT

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DATE 7-5-00 BY SP4 BJA-MLB
#906318

airtel cb 3-19-59 PUD/mad

REC-60

100-428091-182

~~13~~ MAR ~~16~~ 17 1959

23

3 ENCLOSURE

1-d

cc Baumgardner

INT. SEC.

Approved: ______________________ Sent ______________M Per ______________
Special Agent in Charge

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-5-00 BY SP4BJA-MLB
#906318

DISCUSSION ON COMMUNIST PARTY - USA SECURITY MEASURES WITH THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE SECRET SERVICE OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION AND WITH NIKOLAI MATSKOUTEV

On February 23, 1959, when the representative of the Secret Service of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CCCPSU) visited with MORRIS CHILDS, Communist Party - USA (CP-USA) delegate to the 21st Congress of the CPSU, at the apartment where the latter was staying, he discussed security measures in the CP-USA, in addition to making arrangements to establish a communications system between the CP-USA and the CPSU.

This Soviet representative, who was obviously speaking for the secret apparatus or Secret Police, asked CHILDS the following question: How come you have been unable to expose any F.B.I. agents in all this time?

CHILDS replied, We know that we have F.B.I. agents in the CP-USA. What prevents us from exposing them is the factional fight which has existed in the Party. These F.B.I. agents masquerade under the ultra-Left or revisionist banners and are supported by the leaders of those factions. For example, we expelled two people in Chicago, but BEN DAVIS defended them. HARRY HAYWOOD, without giving any proof, said that ARMANDO ROMAN was an enemy agent. Even so, FOSTER nominated ROMAN for the National Committee at the last National Convention of the CP-USA. The National Appeals Commission reviewed a situation in New Jersey, but a factional fight was involved and a majority of those in this fight were Negroes.

This Soviet representative replied, The enemy would hide under Negroes. CHILDS agreed and said that if the factional fight came to an end, the Party leaders would not be supporting various individuals and we might then expose the enemy agents.

During one of the many conversations with NIKOLAI MATSKOUTEV, Head of the North and South American Sections of the CCCPSU, he also asked CHILDS why the CP-USA did not expose enemy agents and provacateurs. He commented that undoubtedly some of them are affiliated with the Right wing or with the ultra-Left.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE C.P. OF THE SOVIET UNION

By way of comment, the next time that a CP-USA representative goes to Russia, he may be asked what kind of a security apparatus the CP-USA has, if prior to that time some action is not taken against "enemy agents", even if some mistakes have to be made.

100-428091-182

ENCLOSURE

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

REC-80

Mr. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

FBI

Date: 3/18/59

Transmit the following in ______________________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via A I R T E L AIR MAIL -- REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46)(Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Re Bureau airtel dated 3/11/59.

On 3/18/59, SA JOHN E. KEATING exhibited to CG 5824-S* a photograph of NIKOLAI VLADIMIROVICH MOSTOVETS. CG 5824-S* positively identified MOSTOVETS as the person who is in charge of the North and South American Section of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, but commented that the photograph was obviously taken some time ago.

AUERBACH

3 - Bureau
1 - Chicago

JEK/kw
(4)

REC- 60

100-428091-183

17 MAR 20 1959

EX-135

55 MAR 27 1959

Approved: ______________________ Sent ____________M Per ______________
Special Agent in Charge

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont ✓
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C.Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

FBI

Date: 3/19/59

Transmit the following in ______________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via A I R T E L AIR MAIL -- REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46) (Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

CG 5824-S* advised on 3/18/59, that [redacted] [redacted] plans to return to the position he had with the [redacted] at Santa Monica, California, prior to the time he went into the [redacted]. He plans to leave [redacted], Texas, on or about 3/25/59, for Miami, Florida, and will spend approximately two weeks in Florida before returning to Santa Monica.

b6
b7C

AUERBACH

4 - Bureau
(1 - 61-7665)
1 - Chicago

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 11/5/96 BY SP3BH/dmg
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21

EX-135

100-428091-184

MAR 20 1959

INT. SEC.

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 61-7665

55 MAR 31 1959

Approved: ______________________ Special Agent in Charge Sent ____________ M Per ____________

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: 3/11/59

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46) (Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

If at all available any place, it is requested that the Bureau consider making available to the Chicago Division photographs of Russian diplomatic personnel who have been in the United States within the last year, whether assigned to Washington, D.C., New York, or the United Nations headquarters. It is also requested that photographs of members of various Russian exchange delegations who have been in the United States during the past year be furnished to the Chicago Division.

It is noted that both ALEXAI GRENCHENCO (ph), of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CCCPSU), and NIKOLAI MATSKOUTEV (ph), Head of the North and South American Section of the International Department of the CCCPSU, were a part of Russian delegations which visited the United States during 1958. GRENCHENCO was in the United States during the mid summer of 1958, while MATSKOUTEV was in the United States during the latter part of 1958 as a member of an educators delegation.

It is felt that CG 5824-S* may be able to identify these individuals and others who he met in Russia by reviewing photographs of this type. It is also possible that he might be able to identify the representative of the Secret Service of the CCCPSU who met with him in Moscow on February 23, 1959.

2 - Bureau (REGISTERED)
1 - Chicago

JEK/kw
(3)

EX-133 REC-60

100-428091-188

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Let ck 3-20-59 [illegible]

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-5-00 BY SP4BJA-MLB
906318

1 - Mr. Thornton

EX-135

SAC, Chicago (134-46)(Sub B) March 20, 1959

REC- 60

Director, FBI (100-428091) — 185

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SOLO
IS-C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 7-5-00 BY SP4 BJ/A/KEB
906314

Reurlet 3-11-59 requesting photographs of Russian diplomatic personnel as well as photographs of members of various Russian exchange delegations who have been in the United States during the past year.

In relet, you mentioned the possibility that CG 5824-S* may be able to identify Alexai Grenchenco (phonetic), Nikolai Matskoutev (phonetic) and the unknown representative of the Russian secret service. In connection with Matskoutev and the unknown secret service agent, it is noted that the possible identification of these individuals has been the subject of separate correspondence in this matter. Regarding Grenchenco, a review of appropriate Bufiles indicates that he may be identical with Aleksei Andreevich Grechukhin, information concerning whom was set forth in WFO airtel dated 5-16-58 captioned "Visit of Soviet Editors of Student and Youth Newspapers to the United States, 1958, IS-R." In connection with this case, Chicago letter dated 6-12-58, Chicago file, 105-5143, contains information concerning a visit of this delegation to Chicago on 5/24-29/58. In your letter, you indicated that photographs of the members of this delegation were taken and appeared in the local press. It is suggested, therefore, that you review these photographs to determine if Grechukhin is included therein. If so, his photograph should be exhibited to CG 5824-S* for possible identification. If his photograph is not included, it is suggested that you may desire to set out an appropriate lead for the WFO to furnish you a photograph since none are available in Bufiles.

In considering your over-all request for photographs of various Russians officials, it is noted that as of 3-1-59, there were 364 Soviet officials currently in the United States. In addition, hundreds of other Soviets have been in this country during the past year as members of visiting delegations.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Nease
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

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(4)

MAILED 3
MAR 20 1959
COMM-FBI

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WCT

55 MAR 27 1959

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

At a conservative estimate, photographs of some 750 Soviets would be needed to comply with your request. The Bureau does not feel it to be feasible or desirable to attempt to have CG 5824-S* review such a large number of photographs. Rather, it is suggested that you make full use of your copy of the Soviet Intelligence Album and select logical photographs of known or suspected Soviet agents for display to the informant.

The Bureau should be kept advised of your efforts to identify Grechukhin and others.

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C.Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

FBI

Date: 3/11/59

Transmit the following in ______
(Type in plain text or code)

Via A I R T E L   AIR MAIL -- REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46) (Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

W.C. Sullivan

There are enclosed herewith to the Bureau three copies, and to the New York Division one copy, of a report by CG 5824-S* on a meeting of delegates to the 21st Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union from Communist Parties in Western European and North American countries in order to discuss the "World Marxist Review". This information was furnished by CG 5824-S* to SA JOHN E. KEATING on March 8, 1959. The document, "Theses on the National Bourgeoise in the Semi-Colonial and Colonial Countries", referred to in this report by CG 5824-S*, was furnished to the Bureau and New York Division in Chicago letter dated February 27, 1959.

AUERBACH

3 - Bureau (Encls. 3)
1 - New York (100-134637) (SOLO) (Encl. 1)
1 - Chicago

JEK/kw
(5)

1 cc encl. retained in Rm. WCT

ENCLOSURE

REC. 15

100-428091-186

File cc in 105-71639

5-WCT

1-cc

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DATE 7-5-00 SP4BJA-MLB
#906318

Approved: ______ Sent ______M Per ______
Special Agent in Charge

55 MAR 27 1959

MEETING OF DELEGATES TO THE 21ST CONGRESS OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION FROM COMMUNIST PARTIES IN WESTERN EUROPEAN AND NORTH AMERICAN COUNTRIES IN REGARD TO THE "WORLD MARXIST REVIEW"

On February 6, 1959, there was a meeting in one of the smaller halls of the Kremlin Palace in Moscow, Russia. Delegates to the 21st Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) from Western European countries such as Great Britain, Ireland, Italy, France, Austria, Belgium, Sweden, Denmark, and Luxemburg were present. The Labor Progressive Party of Canada was represented by TIM BUCK. The Communist Party - USA (CP-USA) was represented by JAMES JACKSON and MORRIS CHILDS. TIMMY DENNIS, son of EUGENE DENNIS, who is assigned to the "World Marxist Review" in Prague, Czechoslovakia, was present at this meeting. In some countries, the "World Marxist Review" is known by the sub-title, "Problems of Peace and Socialism".

While this was the only meeting held in Moscow in regard to the "World Marxist Review" which was attended by the CP-USA delegation, it is understood that two other meetings were held in Moscow in regard to the "World Marxist Review". One of these meetings was with the delegates to the 21st Congress of the CPSU from the Communist Parties in Asia and Africa. This meeting was presided over by RUMONSOV (ph), Editor-In-Chief of the "World Marxist Review". The other meeting was with delegates to the 21st Congress of the CPSU from Communist Parties in Latin America. All three of these meetings were held to discuss ways and means of improving the "World Marxist Review".

Report by (FNU) KORIANOFF (ph), Executive Editor of the "World Marxist Review"

The meeting held on February 6, 1959, was presided over by KORIANOFF, Executive Editor of the "World Marxist Review". He made the main report at the meeting. An earphone translation system, similar to that used at the United Nations and at the 21st Congress of the CPSU, was used.

KORIANOFF stated that the "World Marxist Review" is an organ of the joint committees of the Communist and Workers Parties of the world. In 1957, during the celebration of the 40th Anniversary of the Russian Revolution, the wish was expressed that such a magazine be organized. In March, 1958, at a conference in Prague, Czechoslovakia, a decision was made to publish the magazine.

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ENCLOSURE

It was decided that not all Communist Parties could join nor participate in the magazine on an equal basis.

Continuing, KORIAKOFF said that this magazine is not an organ which issues directives. It is a forum for all the Communist Parties. It conducts propaganda for Marxism-Leninism. It turns its pages over to various Communist Parties for an exchange of opinions. Representatives from twenty Communist Parties are on the Editorial Staff. Eleven Communist Parties, including the CPSU, the Communist Parties of Germany, Poland, Rumania, France, Italy, China, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and Bulgaria, are represented on the Editorial Board. Besides the Editorial Staff, a number of correspondents from a number of Communist Parties participate in the magazine. Correspondents from Spain, Austria, Korea, Canada, the Netherlands, and some correspondents from Japan, Syria, Argentina and other countries will participate. There will be participation from Asia and Latin American countries.

KORIAKOFF pointed out that since the first issue was published, fifty Communist Party leaders have written important articles for the magazine. He stated that the more representative the Editorial Staff will become, the more successful the magazine will be. On the basis of experience thus far, we can draw some preliminary conclusions. The main principle of the magazine is that collective discussion is important. We do not merely print an article selected by an individual. The Editorial Board discusses and approves each article which appears in the magazine.

Then KORIAKOFF stated that life presents new problems that need solution. We need discussion to solve these problems. Agreement gives positive results. There has been no case where we fail to agree in principle, and this is due to the co-operation and participation of all concerned. If an article comes from a certain country, we will involve that country in the joint discussion. We will draw attention to practical questions.

Circulation has now reached 550,000 copies. The magazine is published in twenty languages. It is printed in a number of countries, such as Canada and Argentina. Printing has just started in Beirut. There is also a Mongolian edition. It is circulated in eighty countries of the world.

Next, KORIAKOFF stated that the main line of the magazine is guided by the Declaration of the twelve Communist Parties made at Moscow. The following were some of the questions discussed in the first months of publication: (1) The building of Socialism; (2) The conditions of struggle in the Capitalist countries; the conditions of the working class in the Capitalist countries; (3) The experiences of the Communist Parties; (4) An expose of the theories and practice of modern revisionism; (5) On the need for the unity of the labor movement; (6) The world liberation movement; and (7) The struggle for peace.

KORIANOFF stated, We only took the first steps to solve the problems placed before us. We hope that with the assistance of the various Communist Parties, including the writing of articles, that we will solve many problems. We need more analytical articles on the questions facing our movement. More articles on the strategy and tactics of various Communist Parties are needed. We need more articles on our experiences. We want to consult you on which urgent problems can or should be raised in the magazine.

Then KORIANOFF said, We want to know if the following questions should be placed in the magazine:

(1) New forms of fascist tendencies and methods of workers organizations in the struggle against monopolists.

(2) How to write about the correlation of struggles for democracy and socialism in capitalist countries.

(3) New tendencies toward state monopoly capitalism. This is shaping up as an international form. An example is the common European market.

(4) The attitude of the working class toward modern technical developments in capitalist countries.

(5) The struggle for unity of the working class in the trade union and political field. How to place this problem from a tactical point of view.

He said other problems can be raised, such as revisionism, dogmatism and sectarianism. We now want opinions on what problems need articles from Asia and Latin America. For example, articles dealing with the importance of economic development of Asian countries, the role of the national bourgeoise, the role of state capitalism, the attitude of Communists to the nationalism of the Arab and other areas.

Other problems can be raised. How do we discuss internationalism and the equality of Communist Parties. What is the relationship between internationalism and patriotism? How to present life in the Socialist countries. How the Soviet Union enters the stage of Communism. How to present theoretical problems raised at the 21st Congress of the CPSU. What forms of writing are needed to get the maximum out of such questions.

Next, KORIANOFF said that experience shows that an article such as that by the Soviet theoretician, YUDIN, dealing with the political philosophy of JAWAHARLAL NEHRU and the building of India, received a great political response. Practice has shown that in addition to articles, the readers welcome material containing an exchange of opinion. During the 11th Congress of the Czechoslovakian Communist Party, we exchanged opinion on Capitalist crises, and this was published in the first issue. Also, an Italian forum in the Granchi (ph) Institute discussed methods of exploitation in the Capitalist factories. Some of the discussion was printed in the "World Marxist Review". The readers want more of this type of discussion.

KORIANOFF stated that some Communist Parties have already furnished the magazine with their experiences resulting from various discussions. The Communist Party of France conducted a discussion on Capitalism and Socialist democracy. This is to be published in the magazine. The Italian Communist Party is proposing a discussion on the common European market and Capitalism. The Iranian Communist Party has prepared a thesis on the role of the bourgeoisie in the present stage of history. The Iranian comrades -- in view of certain problems -- want a closed meeting to discuss this subject. This can be done at the Polish Congress in March.

(Parenthetically speaking, it should be noted that it is possible that the Communist Party of Iran is getting ready for some sharp struggles. A copy of the thesis of the Iranian Communist Party was obtained from TILLY DENNIS. Its title is, "Theses on the National Bourgeoisie in the Semi-Colonial and Colonial Countries".)

Next, KORIANOFF stated, We think that meetings such as this one are useful. They strengthen the ties between the Communist Parties in the magazine. The magazine is being welcomed in the various Parties. In Bulgaria and the German Democratic Republic, they have set up special groups which try to raise the level and quality of material for the magazine. They have also assigned comrades to prepare special material.

KORIANOFF then made a plea for the Communist Parties to stick to the press deadlines. He said that if the material arrives late, it is ineffective. We need the assistance of all the Parties to send material if it is expedient to do so. He said that some Communist Parties would like a section of the magazine devoted to important documents. For example, some of the Latin American countries never see documents issued by the European Communist Parties. If you agree to such a section, then send your documents.

Returning to circulation, KORIANOFF stated that there is a wide circulation in the Socialist camp. In fact, the Socialist camp accounts for 90% of the circulation of 550,000 copies. Fifty thousand copies are circulated in the rest of the world. The British distribute to all English-speaking countries, except Canada and the United States. The Dutch edition is distributed in Holland and Indonesia. The Mexican edition is distributed in Central America, and the Argentine edition is distributed in Latin America. The French edition is distributed in all French-speaking countries. There has been noticed a tendency to increase subscribers in the Italian and English editions. The Japanese have increased the number of their subscribers from 1,500 to 5,000. There are still difficulties in getting the magazine into Africa, Southeast Asia, the Middle East, and the United States. We have to discuss how to overcome these problems of circulation.

KORIANOFF stated that in some places there is an illegal distribution, such as in Spain, Portugal and Syria. Some other countries also have to resort to illegal distribution. But even in these countries there can be an increase in circulation and we can get over the difficulties.

Then KORIANOFF asked a question, which he did not answer. He asked, Is it advisable to continue illegal distribution?

In conclusion, KORIANOFF stated, We need the assistance of the various Parties to overcome the shortcomings in the magazine. The French, Italian, Canadian, and Argentine people have offered lots of good advice. KORIANOFF concluded his report by thanking those present for listening to his report.

General Discussion

Remarks of TIM BUCK, Head of the Labor Progressive Party of Canada

TIM BUCK was the first speaker in the discussion which followed KORIANOFF's report. He suggested articles on the national question, particularly in Capitalist countries dominated by United

States imperialism. He said that this topic is significant especially in Latin America. If Latin America could be transformed from a United States imperialist reserve, the United States could not man all its world-wide bases, but this is a big problem. BUCK also suggested book reviews for the magazine.

Remarks of JAMES JACKSON, of the Communist Party - USA

JAMES JACKSON offered some suggestions. He said that the magazine needs to have articles which expose, country by country, the penetration of United States imperialism. Another article might deal with the economic reserves of United States imperialism. Can it develop economically backward areas, even areas under its own flag such as the Southern part of the United States and Alaska? Also, articles are needed on the Negro question in the United States. Further, more articles are needed on the struggle for civil liberties in various countries, since this struggle is related to peace. JACKSON also suggested a page in the magazine dealing with the fate of the working class prisoners. He said that there are still victims of Capitalist oppression in prison in the United States. The magazine ought to talk about their fate.

Remarks of JEAN BLUME, of the Belgium Communist Party

Russia
Belgium

JEAN BLUME, of the Belgium Communist Party, was the next speaker. He said that the "World Marxist Review" represents progress as compared with the past. It is better than the magazine of the Comintern. He suggested articles dealing with ways and means of establishing friendly relations in Capitalist countries with non-Party workers, especially workers associated with the Social Democratic Parties. Also, articles on how to place the problem of revisionism and sectarianism. He suggested the use of VLADIMIR LENIN's book, "Leftism - An Infantile Sickness."

Remarks of a Speaker Representing the Communist Party of Spain

The next speaker was a man who was introduced as being from Switzerland. This was corrected and it was announced that he was from Spain.

This speaker said that he wanted an article in the magazine which would analyze the Catholic movement in Western Europe and the role of Catholics in politics. Spain and other countries could be used as examples. Then he commented that the literary style of the Spanish edition needs improvement. He said that the Spanish edition reflects that the translators are exiles who have been out of Spain for twenty years and do not know the modern language of Spain.

Remarks of JOOP WOLF, of the Netherlands

JOOP WOLF, of the Netherlands, said that polemic articles are necessary.

Remarks of SEAN MURRAY, of Northern Ireland

SEAN MURRAY, of Northern Ireland, said that he wants more theoretical articles on economics. He agreed that more articles are needed on the national problem, especially articles dealing with those peoples who are partially free. He said that articles are needed on the Catholic Church to show that the Catholic Church no longer relies solely on priests. It organizes in the trade unions and other mass organizations.

Remarks of ROBERTSON, of Australia

ROBERTSON, of Australia, spoke next and merely offered Greetings to the "World Marxist Review". He said that he supported all the proposals made at this meeting.

Remarks of the Representative from the Communist Party of Luxemburg

The delegate from Luxemburg spoke and said that they have meager resources. They circulate French papers. He said that this is not satisfactory, since the workers know the German language better than the French language. They have no national Communist Party paper in Luxemburg as yet. He said that they will deal with this problem and will circulate the "World Marxist Review - Problems of Peace and Socialism".

Concluding Remarks by KORIANOFF

KORIANOFF spoke again and thanked the delegates for their suggestions and participation. He said that the magazine is like an infant learning to walk. We need a little support from the Communist Party leadership. He said that he believes that the Editorial Board will analyze the discussion at this meeting, agree with most of the proposals and will try to do away with the shortcomings. The suggested articles will be put into publication. He stated that any Party can write to the magazine. He suggested that each Communist Party send in at least one book review every three months. In regard to the suggestion of supplements from time to time which could contain important documents issued by the various Communist Parties, this would increase the publication costs, but it will be looked into.

In closing, KORIAKOFF said, This is your magazine. It is our success and your success. We need your help.

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 3/16/59

REC-15

Encl

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont ✓
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C.Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

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Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL -- REGISTERED
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TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46)(Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

W.C. Sullivan

There are enclosed herewith to the Bureau three copies, and to the New York Division one copy, of a report given by CG 5824-S* to SA JOHN E. KEATING on March 6 and 8, 1959. This report pertains primarily to meetings of JAMES JACKSON and MORRIS CHILDS with representatives of the "World Marxist Review", and with a meeting in Prague, Czechoslovakia, between JACKSON, CHILDS, and V. J. JEROME.

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3 ENCLOSURE

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11 MAR 24 1959

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55 MAR 27 1959

MEETING OF CP-USA DELEGATES TO THE 21ST CONGRESS OF THE CPSU WITH V. J. JEROME, AND MEETINGS IN PRAGUE, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, AND MOSCOW, RUSSIA, IN REGARD TO THE "WORLD MARXIST REVIEW - PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM"

Meeting Between V. J. JEROME, MORRIS CHILDS, and JAMES JACKSON in Prague, Czechoslovakia

On January 16, 1959, JAMES JACKSON and MORRIS CHILDS, official delegates to the 21st Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) from the Communist Party - USA, were in Prague, Czechoslovakia. When it was learned that V. J. JEROME was also in Prague on that date, arrangements were made to meet with him.

JEROME said that he had been in London, England; and when he was unable to obtain a job there, he went to Warsaw, Poland, and was presently living in the Writers Club in Warsaw. JEROME said that he had been invited to Prague by the "World Marxist Review", which wanted him to write some articles. JACKSON and CHILDS said that they thought that JEROME should write some articles on cultural activities in the United States or something on the Jewish question, but should limit his articles to these topics. JEROME agreed to this, and then asked JACKSON and CHILDS to write to the Polish leadership advising them that he is an active member of the CP-USA and should be treated accordingly. JEROME planned to return to Warsaw within a day or two.

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JEROME said that he had seen [redacted], BILL GEBERT, HARRY HARRIS, and DORA LIPSHITZ in Warsaw. JEROME commented that he received the impression that the people in the shops in Poland are not enthusiastic.

Subsequently, JEROME wrote a letter from Warsaw to JACKSON and CHILDS in Moscow. In a reply to JEROME's letter, CHILDS said that they had mentioned him to the Polish delegation to the 21st Congress of the CPSU, but said that he should contact JACKSON in Warsaw, since JACKSON planned to attend the Congress of the Communist Party of Poland on March 9 and 10, 1959. At that time, JACKSON could take up JEROME's problems in regard to housing and the possible obtaining of royalties for the publication in Poland of his book, "A Lamp For Jeremy".

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Meeting with BUGARYOV (ph) and KORIANOFF (ph) in the Headquarters of the "World Marxist Review" in Prague, Czechoslovakia

Y. BUGAYEV

JAMES JACKSON and MORRIS CHILDS visited the headquarters of the "World Marxist Review" in Prague, Czechoslovakia, on January 16, 1959. They met with BUGARYOV (ph), who is the Communist Party Secretary for the "World Marxist Review" organization. It should be noted that all Russian institutions have a Party organization within but separate from the organizational breakdown of the institution itself. Also in attendance at this meeting was KORIANOFF (ph), Executive Editor of the "World Marxist Review".

JACKSON and CHILDS gave them a brief review of the current developments in the Communist Party - USA. The CP-USA delegates pointed out that there is a collective leadership in the CP-USA, and that WILLIAM Z. FOSTER is not the leader of the CP-USA.

At this meeting, KORIANOFF said that there was a good possibility he would be in Moscow during the 21st Congress of the CPSU.

Meeting Between MORRIS CHILDS and KORIANOFF in Moscow, Russia

During the period that MORRIS CHILDS was ill during the last three days of sessions of the 21st Congress of the CPSU, KORIANOFF came to the apartment in Moscow where MORRIS CHILDS and JAMES JACKSON were staying. He said he wanted to see JACKSON, but discussed the purpose of his visit with CHILDS.

KORIANOFF complained about the lack of material from the CP-USA in the headquarters of the "World Marxist Review". He said his chief problem was the obtaining of material from the United States. He said that the headquarters of the CPSU in Moscow does not send any CP-USA documents to him. He asked CHILDS to see to it that the CP-USA sends Party documents to the "World Marxist Review" headquarters in Prague, Czechoslovakia.

In subsequent conversations with NIKOLAI MOSTOVETS, ALEXAI GRENCHENCO (ph), and SEMA KUZNETSOV, of the International Department of the Central Committee of the CPSU, they said that CHILDS should send extra copies of CP-USA documents to the CCCPSU and they will see to it that a copy of this material is sent to the headquarters of the "World Marxist Review". However, if there is a document which is not too confidential, it can be sent directly to the "World Marxist Review" in Prague. They suggested, however, that the CP-USA use good judgement in what it sends directly to the "World Marxist Review", since anything received by the "World Marxist Review" might be published.

At this meeting in Moscow, KORIANOFF stated that JOHN GIBBONS (formerly of London, England, and a brother of JOE GIBBONS, of Chicago) is in Prague and is on the staff of the "World Marxist Review". He has written a review of JOHN GATES' book, and they intend to publish it in the "next issue".

Meeting Between MORRIS CHILDS, KORIANOFF, and TIMMY DENNIS in Prague, Czechoslovakia, on February 27, 1959

MORRIS CHILDS met again with KORIANOFF at the headquarters of the "World Marxist Review" in Prague on February 27, 1959. TIMMY DENNIS, son of EUGENE DENNIS, was in attendance at this meeting.

KORIANOFF asked that the CP-USA send the following to the "World Marxist Review" during 1959:

(1) An article by a leading member of the CP-USA, preferably EUGENE DENNIS, on the lessons learned in the struggle against revisionism in the CP-USA.

(2) Articles on theoretical subjects.

(3) CP-USA documents.

(4) Analytical letters on various subjects, these letters to be written in a free style and to draw conclusions. Topics for such letters might be election campaigns or current legislation passed in the United States Congress.

(5) Informational articles on the current experiences of the CP-USA.

(6) An article on the Negro question in the United States. He said that they had a copy of JAMES JACKSON's document on the Negro question in the United States and were trying to write an article from the document.

(7) Book reviews.

KORIANOFF said that JAMES ALLEN has promised a review on the book recently written by EARL BROWDER.

Then KORIANOFF said that they had an article on monopoly capital, by VICTOR PERLO. He asked if PERLO was a member of the Communist Party, and explained that this question was prompted by the fact that PERLO did not draw any political conclusions. He said that as a result of a big discussion in the Editorial Board of the "World Marxist Review", they had to revise the article, but wanted PERLO to look over the revisions before they publish it.

The next day, February 23, 1959, the revised article was delivered to CHILDS at the Praha Hotel, where he was staying. CHILDS told VLADISLAW KATZMAN, a Czechoslovakian translator assigned to him, that he, CHILDS, had not told KORIANOFF that he would take this article with him to the United States; but that if they wanted him to, he would mail it to PERLO from Europe. This revised article had an accompanying letter which was signed by the Editorial Board of the "World Marxist Review" and was addressed to VICTOR PERLO, Croton-on-Hudson, New York.

Subsequently on the same day, CHILDS was instructed by telephone to leave the article with KATZMAN.

In his concluding remarks, KORIANOFF said that it is possible that the "World Marxist Review" can publish six articles from the CP-USA during 1959, if those articles deal with the topics he had previously mentioned. He said that it is up to the CP-USA as to whether they will have six articles in the "World Marxist Review" in 1959.

KORIANOFF also asked CHILDS if he thought there was a possibility of having a representative of the CP-USA assigned to the "World Marxist Review" in Prague. CHILDS replied that the leadership of the CP-USA is still discussing this matter, but that as far as he knew it had not reached a decision as yet.

It should be noted that during the discussion, CHILDS asked KORIANOFF if, by the request for an article on the lessons learned in the struggle against revisionism in the CP-USA, KORIANOFF felt that the CP-USA was still struggling against revisionism. KORIANOFF replied that he did not mean that the CP-USA was still struggling with revisionism. He explained that many Communist Parties knew that the CP-USA had a tough struggle against revisionism and he thought that it was an experience which other Communist Parties could profit by.

ADDENDUM

On March 15, 1959, VICTOR PERLO was in Chicago, where he was staying at the residence of [redacted] MOLLIE WEST. He advised telephonically that he had received his revised manuscript from the headquarters of the "World Marxist Review" in Prague, Czechoslovakia. He said that he had cabled a reply to the "World Marxist Review" indicating that he agreed with the revisions.

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It is possible that inasmuch as PERLO cabled a reply, his article will appear in the next issue of the "World Marxist Review".

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

Mr. T
Mr. Belm
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

FBI

Date: 3/20/59

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TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46) (Sub. B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
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CG 5824-S* orally advised SA JOHN E. KEATING on 3/20/59 that on that date [redacted] advised CG 5824-S* that there was very little they could tell him [redacted]

[redacted]

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Inasmuch as CG 5824-S* has been advised to get away from the city by EUGENE DENNIS, he and his wife have moved into a room in the Conrad Hilton Hotel, Chicago, so that there will be less occasion for members of the Communist Party or the press to contact him. [redacted] CG 5824-S* hopes to be able to go on a trip from Chicago with his wife.

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11 MAR 25 1959

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55 MAR 26 1959

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Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46) (Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

On 3/9/59, CG 5824-S* made available to SA JOHN E. KEATING, for photostating, the 2/4/59, edition of "Evening Moscow". It will be noted that a photograph of JAMES JACKSON shaking hands with JACQUES DUCLOS, of the Communist Party of France, appears on the first page of this edition.

One photostat copy of this item is enclosed herewith to the Bureau and to the New York Division. The Chicago copy is located in Chicago file 134-46-Sub-B-1B8.

AUERBACH

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MAR 24 1959

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- Mr. Tolson
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- Mr. DeLoach
- Mr. McGuire
- Mr. Mohr
- Mr. Parsons
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TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46)(Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

There are enclosed herewith to the Bureau three copies, and to the New York Division one copy, of a report received from CG 5824-S* on March 6, 1959, by SA JOHN E. KEATING. This report deals with the banquet and reception which concluded the 21st Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

There is also enclosed herewith to the Bureau and New York Division one photostat copy of the program for this banquet. The Chicago photostat copy is located in Chicago file 134-46-Sub-B-1A44.

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EX-135 8 MAR 20 1959

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Special Agent in Charge

55 MAR 27 1959

FORMAL RECEPTION AND BANQUET CLOSING THE 21ST CONGRESS OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION

delegates

There was a reception and banquet closing the 21st Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. This event was originally scheduled to be held on the date of the last day of sessions of the Congress. Then it was re-scheduled for the following day. It was finally held three days after the Congress concluded and was the formal conclusion of the Congress. Some delegates concluded, after reading in the Russian press that the Russians and Chinese had signed a new trade treaty, that this had something to do with the postponing of the banquet. In the meantime, theatre performances were held each evening in the Kremlin.

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This reception and banquet was held in the St. George Hall in the Kremlin. It is an extremely large hall and has a stage. Leading members of the CPSU, such as members of the Presidium, sat with NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV, who was the Master of Ceremonies. PALMIRO TOGLIATTI, CHOU En-lai and all the Chinese delegates sat adjacent to KHRUSHCHEV. Many Russian military men were present.

U.S. USSR

USSR

The delegations were seated in an order similar to that in which they were introduced by KHRUSHCHEV at the opening of the 21st Congress. JAMES JACKSON, MORRIS CHILDS, and ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG were seated at Table "G". Members of the Communist Parties of India, Indonesia, and Iraq, and NURITDIN A. MUKHITDINOV, member of the Presidium of the CPSU, were seated at this table.

The banquet was a jolly get together and all in all it was quite an affair. The quantity of food, the variety of dishes, the amount of cavier, wines, liquor, and champagne would stagger the imagination. The service matched the quality and quantity of the food and beverages. KHRUSHCHEV announced that the rules in regard to drinking alcoholic beverages could be violated on this occasion and that the guests especially were being excused. KHRUSHCHEV was cracking jokes throughout the affair. He made a toast to the victims of the Moscow flu, inasmuch as many delegates had missed sessions of the Congress and also many delegates could not attend this banquet because of illness. GOMULKA, TOGLIATTI, and CHOU En-lai had all been sick. TOGLIATTI missed most of the sessions of the 21st Congress of the CPSU.

Leading artists of Russia performed at the banquet, including opera singers; the well known violinist OSTRACH (ph),

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and the Moiseyev Dancers. It was a truly royal banquet and a much more intimate get together than the sessions of the Congress, which it climaxed. The Communist Party - USA representatives drank a toast to NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV and the leadership of the CPSU.

After this banquet, arrangements were made for the delegates from the fraternal Communist Parties to meet with leading representatives of the CPSU. The first meetings were with the Communist Parties from the Socialist countries.

ПРОГРАММА
КОНЦЕРТА

МОСКВА * КРЕМЛЬ

[redacted]

ПРОГРАММА КОНЦЕРТА

6 февраля 1959 года

МОСКВА ★ КРЕМЛЬ

ДУНАЕВСКИЙ «Звезды нашей Родины» «Утренняя песня»	Исполняет женский вокальный ансамбль Музыкально-педагогического института имени Гнесиных.
ШУБЕРТ Вальс-каприс БРАМС Венгерский танец	Исполняет народный артист СССР Д. Ойстрах
КРОПИВНИЦКИЙ «Соловейко» ТОМА Полонез Филины из оперы «Миньон»	Исполняет солистка Государственного академического Большого театра Союза ССР, лауреат Международного конкурса Г. Олейниченко
КРЕЙН Вариация из балета «Лауренсия»	Исполняет солистка балета Государственного академического Большого театра Союза ССР М. Колпакчи
Русская народная песня «Дубинушка» РОССИНИ Ария Дон Базилио из оперы «Севильский цирюльник»	Исполняет солист Свердловского театра оперы и балета имени Луначарского, заслуженный артист РСФСР Б. Штоколов
Белорусский танец «Юрочка»	Исполняют солисты Государственного ансамбля народного танца Союза ССР Художественный руководитель народный артист СССР И. Моисеев Дирижер заслуженный деятель искусств РСФСР С. Гальперин

ГУНО Мадригал из оперы «Ромео и Джульетта» **ВЕРДИ** Дуэт из оперы «Травиата»	Исполняют солисты Государственного академического Большого театра Союза ССР народная артистка РСФСР И. Масленникова и А. Масленников
ЧАЙКОВСКИЙ Адажио из балета «Щелкунчик»	Исполняют солисты балета Государственного академического Большого театра Союза ССР Н. Тимофеева и Н. Фадеечев
ТУЛИКОВ «Родная Сибирь» **ШОСТАКОВИЧ** «Звездочки»	Исполняет солист Государственного академического Большого театра Союза ССР А. Большаков
Украинский танец «Гопак»	Исполняют солисты Государственного заслуженного ансамбля танца Украинской ССР, заслуженные артисты Украинской ССР А. Князев и Б. Мокров, артисты В. Маркарьянц, В. Верхоломова, П. Чапкис, Л. Сарафанов, Н. Бирко Аккомпанируют на баянах А. Хабаров и Г. Завгородний Постановка народного артиста Украинской ССР П. Вирского

Ведет программу
артистка Московского Художественного академического театра
Союза ССР им. М. Горького Р. Максимова

Партию фортепьяно исполняют
заслуженный артист РСФСР Н. Вальтер, С. Брикер,
И. Зайцева, В. Ямпольский, Б. Шляхтер

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 3/13/59

~~SECRET~~

Transmit the following in ______________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via A I R T E L   AIR MAIL -- REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46)(Sub B)

SUBJECT: (U) SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

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There are enclosed herewith to the Bureau three copies, and to the New York Division one copy, of a report given by CG 5824-S* to SA JOHN E. KEATING on March 10, 1959. This report primarily contains answers to specific questions addressed to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in the third of three letters from the Communist Party - USA delegates to the 21st Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

DECLASSIFIED BY SP4 BSA-MLB
ON 7-5-00
#906318

AUERBACH

3 - Bureau (Encls
1 - New York (100-134637)(SOLO)(Encl. 1)
1 - Chicago

ENCLOSURE

1cc of encl. retained in Rm 1243 WCT

JEK/kw
(5)

1-4-84
Classified by ~~SP~~ G-3 sp2TAP/cu
Declassify on: ~~OADR~~
CR# 77 CIV 999

REC- 81

100-428091-191

23 MAR 16 1959

EX-136

INT. SEC.

O'Connor

cc's to Baumgardner - FBT

Approved: ______________ Special Agent in Charge   Sent ______________M   ~~SECRET~~

55 MAR 27 1959

~~SECRET~~

CPSU ANSWERS TO SPECIFIC QUESTIONS ASKED IN THE THIRD OF THREE LETTERS ADDRESSED TO THE CCCPSU BY CP-USA DELEGATES TO THE 21ST CONGRESS OF THE CPSU

In the third of three letters addressed to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CCCPSU) by the Communist Party - USA (CP-USA) delegates to the 21st Congress of the CPSU, several questions were raised as a result of requests by EUGENE DENNIS and other members of the CP-USA that these matters be discussed with the leadership of the CPSU by the CP-USA delegates. These questions were answered orally by NIKOLAI MOSTOVETS, Head of the North and South American Sections of the International Department of the CCCPSU, on February 18, 1959.

1-4-84 Classified by B-3 SP2TAl/ci
Declassify on: OADR
CA# 77CIV 799

Policy in Regard to Sending CP-USA Members who are Ill to the USSR for Treatment

MOSTOVETS said that any CP-USA member who is ill, particularly those in the leadership, first of all members of the National Committee, can come to the USSR if they are able to travel. MOSTOVETS said that he was not excluding the active District leaders, but the emphasis was being placed on those who are in the national leadership. He repeated this for emphasis. The CP-USA can decide who to send, but we prefer leading people because there are some limitations. Beyond that, all the CP-USA has to do is to inform the Russians ahead of the scheduled departure time. Any names the CP-USA endorses will be agreed to by the CPSU.

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Policy in Regard to Sending Friends of the CP-USA to Russia

NIKOLAI MOSTOVETS said that if the CP-USA wants to send anyone, including persons who are ill, who are not Party members, but are friends of the Party, they will be welcome in Russia. Such persons will have to pay their own fare to Russia. The Russians will not assume responsibility for their fare to Russia. Such persons will not be invited to Russia by the CPSU. They will be invited by an appropriate organization. For example, if the person is a trade unionist, he will be invited by a trade union organization. If he is a writer, he may be invited by a literary organization or perhaps by a peace society. Whatever organization of this nature extends the invitation will be responsible for the expenses of the individual while he is in Russia.

MARY KAUFMAN

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ENCLOSURE

DECLASSIFIED BY SP4BJA-MLB
ON 7-5-00
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In regard to the request of MARY KAUFMAN to travel to the USSR to study Soviet law and attempt to obtain legal business as a legal representative of the Soviet Union on various trade matters in the United States, NIKOLAI MOSTOVETS said that KAUFMAN may come to the USSR. She should go to the Russian Embassy and get a visa. However, she, too, will have to pay for her fare to the Soviet Union. In other words, even Communist Party members' fares to Russia should be arranged for by the CP-USA out of general funds, if the individual cannot personally arrange for the transportation.

JAMES JACKSON had previously stated that MARY KAUFMAN had asked him to visit her aunt, who is 75 or 76 years of age and who lives in Moscow. JACKSON did make an attempt to visit her, but she was visiting relatives in White Russia at the time.

ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN

The CPSU was told that if ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN can get permission to travel, she will be the next CP-USA leader to visit Russia. NIKOLAI MOSTOVETS said that this is all right with the CPSU. She, too, should go to the Russian Embassy and obtain a visa.

JACOB and REBECCA MINDEL

In regard to the request of JACOB and REBECCA MINDEL to go to Russia to live, NIKOLAI MOSTOVETS said that this request was not being granted. He said that it was felt that it would not be right for them to come to Russia. He said they are ill and the trip might adversely affect their health. The Russians cannot perform miracles. MINDEL might die soon after arriving in Russia. MOSTOVETS gave CHILDS some medicine for leukemia for REBECCA MINDEL. He said that the CPSU would discuss the possibility of sending some material aid to the United States for the MINDELs.

In a subsequent conversation, NIKOLAI MOSTOVETS said that the CPSU was still considering how to get material aid to the CP-USA for MINDEL so that he will not have to leave the United States.

Treatment for the [redacted] MIKE DAVIDOW

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GEORGE MORRIS had received a request from MIKE DAVIDOW that the Russians be asked if their [redacted] could come to Russia for treatment of [redacted] if the USSR had any new medicine or treatment for this disease. MOSTOVETS said that the USSR had no new treatment for this disease beyond that which is available in the United States.

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[redacted]

In regard to the request of EUGENE DENNIS that the Russians be asked if they had any treatment for multiple sclerosis which is not available in the United States and whether [redacted] of Boston, could go to Russia for treatment of this disease, NIKOLAI MOSTOVETS said that the Russians did not have any treatment for this disease which is not available in the United States.

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By way of comment, the impression received was that if [redacted] was a member of the National Committee, the Russians might have given more consideration to this request.

WILLIAM WEINSTONE

In regard to the request of WILLIAM WEINSTONE to travel to Moscow, the answer was, Just let the Russians know when he wants to visit Russia.

W.E.B. DU BOIS and Dr. ALPHEUS HUNTON

JAMES JACKSON and MORRIS CHILDS had visited W.E.B. DU BOIS and his wife, SHIRLEY GRAHAM, on February 10, 1959. They were staying in a suite of rooms in the National Hotel in Moscow. He had received honorary degrees from the Charles University in Prague and from the University of Moscow. DU BOIS was planning to leave Russia to go to China.

DU BOIS had met with NIKITA KHRUSHCHOV. During this session with KHRUSHCHOV, DU BOIS suggested the establishing of a department for African studies at either the Academy of Sciences or the University of Moscow. DU BOIS said that in a matter of only a few hours after his discussion with NIKITA KHRUSHCHOV, some professors came to him in order to obtain some details concerning his ideas on a department for African studies. They told DU BOIS that they wanted to put his plan into effect and had started to work on it. DU BOIS said that he had ALPHEUS HUNTON in mind as a person who could be utilized in such a department.

In regard to a suggestion from the CP-USA delegates that ALPHEUS HUNTON, who was in Europe after having been to the conference in Accra, be invited to the Soviet Union, MOSTOVETS said that HUNTON will receive an invitation to visit the Soviet Union. This invitation will probably be extended by the Institute on Oriental Studies. The invitation will be sent to London, England, since HUNTON is staying at the apartment of PAUL ROBESON in London.

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HUNTON will be instructed to get a visa from the Russian Embassy in London, England.

OLLIE HARRINGTON

OLLIE HARRINGTON is a former member of the CP-USA. He is a Negro artist and an old friend of JAMES JACKSON. He is living in Paris and draws a weekly cartoon for the "Pittsburgh Courier". He is not now a member of the Communist Party. JACKSON visited with HARRINGTON in Paris on January 13, 1959.

JACKSON wanted the Russians to invite HARRINGTON to Russia. In regard to HARRINGTON, NIKOLAI MOSTOVETS said that if HARRINGTON will apply for a visa in Paris, then some Russian literary or writers organization will invite him to Russia. He, too, will have to pay his fare to Moscow.

LOU BURNHAM

JAMES JACKSON had also told the Russians that LOU BURNHAM wants to go to Russia for approximately three months. For the first two months, he would get material for a book. He would write the book during the last month. During the meeting between the CP-USA delegates and the representatives of the leadership of the CPSU, MIKHAIL SUSLOV said that he had discussed with NIKITA KHRUSHCHOV the possibility of an American writing a book about Russia. SUSLOV said that KHRUSHCHOV agreed that this would be a good idea and also stated that he thought that the book might get better circulation in the United States if it were written by a non-Communist.

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(U)

NIKOLAI MOSTOVETS said that if the CP-USA agrees, whenever BURNHAM is ready to go to Russia, he should apply for a visa. A Russian literary organization or society will extend an invitation to him and his expenses will be taken care of while he is in Russia.

Sister of [redacted]

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GEORGE MORRIS had brought with him a message from [redacted] [redacted] had received another letter from his sister in which she said that she was not receiving any assistance from the Soviet Government.

NIKOLAI MOSTOVETS said that this woman is a "nut". He said she used to write letters to JOSEPH STALIN. While it is true that she has been ill, she is better and she will not work. She

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does receive a pension, although she is not entitled to one. She insists on moving to Moscow. However, there is a housing shortage in Moscow and the climate where she is presently living is milder and better for her health. She should stay where she is presently located. NIKOLAI MOSTOVETS said that they will investigate to ascertain why she is writing letters of complaint to her brother. He said that it is possible that the local authorities have fallen down on the job.

Attitude of the CPSU Toward CP-USA Students Studying Marxism-Leninism in Moscow

It is noted that in the meeting between delegates of the CP-USA and representatives of the leadership of the CCCPSU, MIKHAIL SUSLOV and BORIS PONOMAREV reminded the CP-USA delegation of the Litvinov agreement which prohibits the sending of students to Moscow except in an open exchange.

NIKOLAI MOSTOVETS said that if the CP-USA wants to send students to Moscow to study Marxism-Leninism in a Party school, these students would have to be young persons not encumbered with a family. Further, if more than one student goes to Moscow, all of the students would have to be of a similar educational level. For example, all high school graduates or all college graduates, or all who have about the same level of Party training. Further, since most of the lectures would be in Russian, the students would have to study Russian and should have some preparation for this before coming to Russia.

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COLEMAN YOUNG

JAMES JACKSON had indicated that he wanted COLEMAN YOUNG, of Detroit, and possibly three or four Negroes in addition to YOUNG to go to Russia to study Marxism-Leninism. After this preliminary discussion with NIKOLAI MOSTOVETS, CHILDS and JACKSON agreed that the Russians would not grant the request for YOUNG, since he is too old.

[redacted] - [illegible]

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It is to be noted that during the first part of January, 1959, ISADORE WOFSY told MORRIS CHILDS that [redacted] was living somewhere in California and is in business with his father. ISADORE WOFSY said that [redacted] corresponds with his son, LEON WOFSY. He also said that [redacted] has some relationship with HERBERT MALIBOW (ph), who was at one time a leader of the Labor Youth League in New York and a supporter of the Right wing viewpoint.

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During one of the many conversations with NIKOLAI MOSTOVETS and ALEXAI GRENCHENCO (ph), [redacted] was mentioned. They said that they were a little surprised that [redacted] was not more active in the CP-USA, but that perhaps he was laying low for security reasons because of the manner in which he returned to the United States after he had studied in Russia. They said that [redacted] was caught in Hungary during the revolt and returned to the United States from Hungary by way of Austria.

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CHILDS told NIKOLAI MOSTOVETS and ALEXAI GRENCHENCO that at the first opportunity and if the leadership of the CP-USA agrees, or if CHILDS has business reasons for going to California, he will attempt to get [redacted] correct address and visit him in California to find out what did happen.

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By way of opinion, it is believed that the Russians are worried about what happened to [redacted] It is also apparent that they are not desirous of having CP-USA students go to Russia to study Marxism-Leninism. It is believed that they would be happy if the CP-USA did not send any students to Moscow. This opinion is based upon the fact that by placing certain conditions they are, in effect, discouraging the CP-USA in this matter.

World Youth Festival

(U)

MORRIS CHILDS attempted to arrange for a meeting with SERGEI KALISTRATOVICH ROMANOVSKI, of the Central Committee of the Young Communist League of Russia. This meeting did not materialize. However, either through MOSTOVETS or GRENCHENCO, ROMANOVSKI sent a message to CHILDS instructing him to find out who is who in the Youth Festival Committees in the United States, and which Festival Committee the Russians should maintain contact with. This message also indicated that the Festival Committee still has not obtained a list of youth organizations in the United States which might be extended invitations to the World Youth Festival in Vienna, Austria.

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Mr. Thornton

SAC, Chicago (134-46 Sub B) March 24, 1959

REC- 92

Director, FBI (100-428091) — 1972

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SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

EX-135

Reurlet 3-17-59 in which you made certain observations, comments and recommendations regarding captioned matter.

The Bureau is in full agreement with your comments regarding the potential existing in the development of an apparatus by CG 5824-S* for contacts between the Soviets and the Communist Party, USA. The Bureau does not agree, however, with your observation that it should be origin in this matter. Since CG 5824-S*, the principal figure in this apparatus, will in most instances be making his initial reports to Agents of your office, you are instructed that the Chicago Office is being designated origin. Should subsequent developments indicate that the major part of the activity resulting from this operation lies elsewhere than Chicago, consideration will then be given to changing the office of origin.

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DATE 7-6-00 BY SP4BJTA-MJB
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Since this development is an outgrowth of the Solo operation and is actually an extension thereof, there appears to be no basis for handling it as an espionage matter. You are instructed, therefore, to continue to utilize Solo as the control file in reporting on this apparatus.

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Needless to say, the Bureau is in full accord with your comment regarding the extremely confidential nature of this operation. Both the Chicago and New York Offices should take the necessary measures to insure that all details of this matter will be maintained on a strictly need-to-know basis. Chicago as office of origin will be responsible for appropriately advising any other offices which might subsequently become involved in this operation.

In relet you requested authority for SA John E. Keating of your office to be available in New York City for contacts with CG 5824-S* on the occasion of each meet which the informant will subsequently make. In view of the fact that CG 5824-S* has been accustomed to dealing solely with Keating over a long period of time, authority is granted herewith for SA Keating to be in New York to assist and guide the informant on the occasion of these

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2 - New York (100-134637)

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meets, at least for the time being. This phase should be followed closely and you should remain alert to the fact that as this operation progresses it may not be necessary for SA Keating to proceed to New York on each occasion.

Relet further requests that CG 5824-S* be given complete authority to arrive at a decision as to whether or not he feels the meet should be made on 4-14-59 or on the alternate date, 4-16-59. In this regard, I want to make it specifically clear that CG 5824-S* is not running this operation. Naturally, any ideas and suggestions which he may have regarding the progress of this apparatus should be solicited and carefully considered. You must bear in mind at all times, however, that as long as he is operating as an informant of this Bureau, the final decision to be made in any matter is not one for him to make. Therefore, in connection with the initial meet scheduled for 4-14-59, it is the Bureau's desire that the informant specifically follow the instructions given him by the unknown Soviet representative and that he make this contact on 4-14-59 in the absence of any development which cannot be foreseen at this time. It is also noted that it was suggested to the informant by the Soviet agent that the next time the informant was in New York he should familiarize himself with the area of the meeting place. If at all possible, the Bureau desires that the informant comply with this suggestion.

In connection with your comment about the reliability of the informant, we certainly have no reason to question his integrity and loyalty to the Bureau at the present time. Despite the fact that he has been a reliable informant for several years, we are still not deviating from our over-all policy of subjecting the information obtained by any informant to verification and subsequent corroboration where possible and feasible. The matter of coverage of the various meets which he will undoubtedly have in the future with Soviet representatives will be appropriately considered on an individual basis. With regard to the initial meet scheduled for 4-14-59 it is noted that the New York Office has previously been orally instructed to survey this area concerning the possibility of coverage. New York was cautioned that extreme discretion must be utilized during this survey in order to avoid any possibility of compromising this situation.

Under no circumstances should any information obtained as a result of this operation be disseminated without specific prior approval from the Bureau.

Regarding your request for certain photographs of Russian personnel in this country, it is noted that this matter has been the subject of separate correspondence in this case.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: March 17, 1959

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46- Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Re Chicago airtel dated March 10, 1959 regarding the participation of CG 5824-S* in an apparatus for the exchange of information between the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) and the Communist Party, USA (CP, USA).

* * *

Since this involves two extremely valuable informants, namely CG 5824-S* and as an alternate in the operation, NY 694-S*, the following observations, comments, and recommendations are being made:

1) CG 5824-S* has advised that it is apparent to him that the leadership of the CPSU, after having had personal contacts with ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG during the 21st Congress of the CPSU, realizes that TRACHTENBERG is well advanced in years and that it is necessary to set up a new system to insure that contacts are maintained between the CPSU and the CP, USA. It is, therefore, felt, not only by CG 5824-S*, but by the Chicago Office, that the coming meet will establish a new and exclusive contact in the United States between the CPSU and the CP, USA which has unlimited possibilities to develop into the main apparatus of contact between the Soviet and American Communists. In view of the nature of this operation it is felt that the Bureau should be the Office of Origin and should issue instructions to the Chicago Division and the New York Division in regard to what investigation will or will not be conducted as a result of the contacts with the Russian agents. Further, that because of the extremely confidential nature of this operation that all details concerning it be on a strictly need to know basis at the Bureau, New York, and Chicago Offices, and any other offices which might subsequently become involved in this operation.

REC- 92 100-428091-192

2 - Bureau (REGISTERED)
1 - New York (REGISTERED)(info)
(100-134637)
1 - Chicago
CNF/njb
(4)

EX-135

4 MAR 25 1959

S. W.

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2 - NY
3-24-59
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DATE 7-5-00 BY SPUBJA-MLB
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2) That CG 5824-S* be given complete authority to arrive at a decision as to whether or not he feels the meet should be made on April 14, 1959 or on the alternate date, April 16, 1959. This matter has not as yet been discussed with CG 5824-S*. The purpose of not making the meet on April 14, 1959 would be to demonstrate to the Russians that CG 5824-S* was interested solely in the security of the operation and wanted to be certain beyond all doubt that the meet was being made under complete security.

3) CG 5824-S* is [redacted] Bureau is attempting to establish [redacted] For seven years he has been a trusted in[redacted]u and in all instances his information has proven to be reliable. Therefore, it is felt at the present time there should be no surveillance, either moving or fixed, on any meet. This position is taken because it is felt that this courier operation has such tremendous possibilities, not only now but for many years to come, for the obtaining of tremendous intelligence information and that no steps whatsoever should be taken which might in any way jeopardize the establishment or operation of this apparatus.

It is noted that on March 11, 1959, the Chicago Division requested the Bureau to furnish photographs of Russian diplomatic and United Nations personnel assigned in the United States either in Washington, D. C., New York, or at the United Nations Headquarters during the past year. Also, the Bureau was requested to furnish photographs of members of Russian exchange delegations which had visited the United States during the past year. It is felt that through an examination of these photographs, there is a good possibility that CG 5824-S* will be able to identify his contact.

4) It is urged that the Bureau not only be the Office or Origin in regard to this apparatus, but also that a code name be assigned to the apparatus or operation and that it be handled as an espionage matter under the 65 classification.

5) That the Bureau should authorize the Chicago Division to instruct SA JOHN E. KEATING to be available in New York City for contacts with CG 5824-S* on the occasion of each meet.

This recommendation is being made since over a [redacted]iod of years SA KEATING has accompanied CG 5824-S* to

New York and the Chicago informant is accustomed to dealing solely with him. Inasmuch as CG 5824-S* will be necessarily apprehensive about entering into this new field of activities, it is felt advisable that SA KEATING be in New York to assist and guide him in this operation.

6) That the Bureau decide from this operation what specific information should be disseminated and that the Bureau should disseminate it or instruct the New York and/or Chicago Offices to disseminate it.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. R. R. ROACH

DATE: March 23, 1959

FROM : MR. S. J. PAPICH

SUBJECT: CG 5824-S

Solo

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Pursuant to instructions of Mr. Belmont there is set forth the results of discussions held with [redacted] C[redacted]

[redacted]

Referral/Consult

The Liaison Agent again impressed upon [redacted] that even casual talk about such a matter could get out of line. He agreed and stated he fully understood the situation.

SJP:prd
(5)

1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Thornton
1 - Liaison Agent
1 - Mr. Papich

REC- 92

EX-135

100-428091-193

11 MAR 25 1959

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R 906318

Memorandum Papich to Roach
Re: CG 5824-S

The correspondence referred to [redacted] Referral/Consult [redacted] does not relate

ACTION:

None. For your information.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: March 20, 1959

FROM : MR. J. A. SIZOO

SUBJECT: SOLO

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Thornton

I talked with ASAC McCabe, NYO, yesterday (3/19/59) concerning this case and, particularly, the following matters.

As to the covering of the scheduled meet of the informant on 4/14/59, I reminded McCabe of the need for discreetness in any surveys which were made at Niered and White Plains Road. I pointed out that no inquiries of any kind should be made by Agents identifying themselves as being with the FBI. McCabe said that no such inquiries have been made, although yesterday he and [redacted] went up and walked through the area and, in walking by a real estate office about two doors from this intersection, a former FBI Agent, who had previously worked under [redacted] supervision, came out and stopped them and shook hands with them. McCabe said that this former Agent had a good record in the Bureau and is now in the real estate business. McCabe said that this former Agent normally would know the people in the area and have contacts through which a lookout could be located. He said he had not approached this former Agent in any way whatsoever concerning the matter and did not in any manner discuss the reason for his presence in the area. He wondered, however, if it might be desirable to solicit the assistance of this former Agent.

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I told McCabe I thought he should not contact the former Agent for assistance, because the fact he was a former Agent and made inquiry concerning the availability of rental property in the area might become the subject of comment, and it would be undesirable for him to know of our interest in the area. I told McCabe that I thought any further checks which are made in the area should be made by Agents who would not be known to the former Agent who is in the real estate business, so that he would not be aware we had a special interest in the area. I pointed out to McCabe that this made our problem of covering the area a little more complicated

JAS:LL
(4)
1--Mr. Belmont
1--Mr. Baumgardner
1--Mr. Thornton

REC-92
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MAR 25 1959

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EX-135

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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#906318

55 MAR 27 1959

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont from Mr. Sizoo

Re: SOLO

and that I expected New York to use utmost discretion and to handle the situation without in any way jeopardizing the security of Chicago 5824.

I also told McCabe we had given considerable thought to the possibility of adding another informant to the apparatus which is being set up by Chicago 5824; that we have concluded it would be undesirable to press this further and that, as a result, NY 694 should be told to go ahead and carry out the instructions previously given him to locate a leg man for Chicago 5824. He should, of course, keep the NYO advised of the results of his efforts in this connection.

This is for information.

D

1 Mr. Thornton

March 19, 1959

AIRTEL

To: SACs, New York (100-134637)
Chicago (134-46)(Sub B)

REC- 92

From: Director, FBI (100-428091) -195

EX-135

SOLO, IS-C

ReCGairtel 3-16-59 which in part indicated possibility that Communist Party (CP), USA, may send delegate to congress of Argentina CP scheduled to start 4-18-59.

While there is no definite assurance to date that Eugene Dennis will send a delegate to this congress, New York and Chicago Offices should remain alert to any information that such a delegate will be designated. In such event, Bureau should be immediately advised.

NOTE ON YELLOW:

In view of lack of positive indication that CPUSA will send delegate to Argentina, it is not deemed advisable to furnish this information to Legat, Rio de Janeiro, at this time. If such delegate is ultimately selected, Legat, Rio de Janeiro, will be appropriately advised.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-7-00 BY SP4BJA-MLB
#906318

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COMM-FBI

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MAR 27 1959

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C.Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

FBI

Date: 3/16/59

SECRET

Transmit the following in ______________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via A I R T E L   AIR MAIL -- REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46) (Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

There are enclosed herewith to the Bureau three copies, and to the New York Division one copy, of a report given by CG 5824-S* to SA JOHN E. KEATING on March 15, 1959. This report contains information concerning meetings of MORRIS CHILDS with EUGENE DENNIS, ROBERT THOMPSON and MARY KAUFMAN in New York City during the period from March 12 to 14, 1959.

AUERBACH

3 ENCLOSURE

3 - Bureau (Encls. 3) - 1 cc retained in 1243 wct
1 - New York (100-134637) (SOLO) (Encl. 1)
1 - Chicago

JEK/kw
(5)

Ref BB p. 2, 3

(U)

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Classified by 6-3 SP2TAP/cu
Declassify on: OADR
CA# 71 CN 999

REC 92

100-428091-195

11 MAR 25 1959

airtel NY + C 3-14-59 pwp/med

EX-135

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DECLASSIFIED BY SP4BJA-MLB
ON 7-7-00
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Approved: ______________________ Sent ______________ M Per ______
Special Agent in Charge

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MEETINGS WITH EUGENE DENNIS IN NEW YORK CITY ON THURSDAY, MARCH 12, 1959, AND FRIDAY, MARCH 13, 1959

MORRIS CHILDS met in New York City with EUGENE DENNIS from approximately 5:30 P.M. to 11:30 P.M. on Thursday, March 12, 1959; and for approximately three and one-half to four hours on Friday, March 13, 1959. These meetings were held in a Manhattan hotel room, which had been rented for MORRIS CHILDS under an assumed name by JACK CHILDS. EUGENE DENNIS and MORRIS CHILDS did not leave the hotel for meals. All discussion was held in writing and the notes were immediately destroyed. CHILDS did not give DENNIS complete details of his trip to Russia as an official Communist Party - USA delegate to the 21st Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU). DENNIS wanted CHILDS' original notes, particularly those pertaining to meetings between representatives of the leadership of the CPSU and the CP-USA delegation. CHILDS protested that he would have need for them at least until JAMES JACKSON returned to the United States. DENNIS then permitted CHILDS to keep his notes.

DENNIS said that CHILDS should only see ROBERT THOMPSON while in New York City on this trip. Further, that CHILDS should not give THOMPSON any detailed report and should protest to THOMPSON that his notes had not yet arrived in the United States.

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DENNIS told CHILDS that he was worried about the publicity CHILDS and JACKSON received in the United States press. He said that as far as the Government is concerned, the answer is simple. Don't talk. Take the Fifth Amendment. However, the press presents another problem. CHILDS may have to admit that he travelled to Russia. He should not admit that he was a delegate to the 21st Congress of the CPSU. The most CHILDS can admit is that by coincidence he happened to be in Russia at the time of the 21st Congress of the CPSU and attended the congress as a guest.

DENNIS wanted to see CHILDS' passport. CHILDS did not have it with him, but said that the Russians did not stamp it so as to indicate that CHILDS was in Russia. DENNIS was very surprised to learn this. CHILDS said that apparently the Russians were trying to protect his security and that of the CP-USA.

DENNIS said that the National Executive Committee of the CP-USA meets during the weekend of March 21 and 22, 1959. He said that he wanted to think over whether CHILDS should make a report

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ON 7-7-00
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to this meeting. He stated that he wanted to discuss it with a couple of people in the leadership first. In the meantime, CHILDS should prepare to make a report. If CHILDS does make a report to the National Executive Committee, the report should only deal with the 21st Congress of the CPSU and should be presented as though CHILDS got the information from reading the press. He said that he would contact CHILDS by Wednesday, March 18, 1959, and give him a decision one way or another.

Nothing concrete was discussed concerning CPSU funds for the CP-USA. DENNIS was worried about the publicity concerning CHILDS in the American press and was also worried about the security of the hotel room, but admitted that adverse weather conditions did not permit a meeting elsewhere so that details concerning funds could be discussed.

DENNIS was told that the Argentine Communist Party wants the CP-USA to send a delegate to its Congress, scheduled to start on April 18, 1959. DENNIS said that he could not at this time think of a delegate who he could trust to convey his viewpoint. He mentioned WILLIAM WEINSTONE and LOUIS WEINSTOCK as persons who have obtained passports but who might not express his viewpoint. He said that when WEINSTONE learned that CHARLIE LOMAN would not attend the 21st Congress of the CPSU, WEINSTONE wanted to attend the 21st Congress of the CPSU, but by this time it was too late to make the necessary arrangements. DENNIS also mentioned JOE NORTH as a possible CP-USA representative to the Congress of the Communist Party of Argentina, but said that NORTH is on a national tour in regard to Cuba and he is not due back in New York City until April 15, 1959.

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DENNIS said that he was satisfied with the activities of the CP-USA delegates thus far; however, he is worried about the publicity in regard to them. He said that he wants to have further discussions with CHILDS. He said that while he is worried about the publicity concerning CHILDS, at the moment he could not make any changes in regard to CHILDS' role as a contact between the CP-USA and the CPSU. CHILDS did not tell DENNIS that he is scheduled to contact a Russian Agent in New York City on April 14, 1959.

DENNIS said that BEN DAVIS has announced that he is going to run openly for the chairmanship of the CP-USA.

According to DENNIS, the CP-USA has not received any documents on the 21st Congress of the CPSU as yet. He wanted any

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documents that CHILDS has, in order to mimeograph or reproduce them in some manner. He said that all they have thus far is a copy of KHRUSHCHOV's report, and that was received by "The Worker".

DENNIS instructed CHILDS to send a message to JAMES JACKSON telling him to return to the United States as soon as possible, but that if he could be in England on Easter Sunday, he should attend the Congress of the Communist Party of Great Britain. Through JACK CHILDS, a message was sent to the Labor Progressive Party for delivery to the CPSU and JAMES JACKSON, instructing JACKSON to be back in the United States during the first part of April, 1959. The message did not tell JACKSON to go to England, since it was felt that he did not want to go to England and that he probably would not complete his tour of Russia in time to arrive in England for the Congress of the CPGB.

MEETING WITH ROBERT THOMPSON

MORRIS CHILDS saw BOB THOMPSON in the hospital. CHILDS told THOMPSON that the enthusiasm in Russia is great and that satisfactory answers were received for questions raised with the (U) CPSU by the CP-USA. THOMPSON asked if any financial arrangements were made by the CPSU for the CP-USA. CHILDS told THOMPSON that while this matter was discussed, no concrete answer has been received as yet. THOMPSON promised that he would not tell anyone that he had seen CHILDS and it was agreed that CHILDS should wait until the return of JAMES JACKSON so that they could present a joint report to WILLIAM Z. FOSTER.

S

CHILDS told THOMPSON that the CPSU was very pleased with the greetings to the 21st Congress of the CPSU which were received from the CP-USA, and which had been signed by EUGENE DENNIS and BOB THOMPSON. THOMPSON stated that WILLIAM Z. FOSTER was not pleased with the contents of those greetings, and wanted to submit separate greetings.

THOMPSON said that the physicians have found an infection on the bone in his brain, which was injured while he was in jail. He said that they have been giving him treatment and he expects to leave the hospital during the middle of the week of March 14, 1959, although the physicians are not in favor of it.

MEETING WITH MARY KAUFMAN

MORRIS CHILDS saw MARY KAUFMAN and told her that the Russians had approved a trip to Russia for her. She thanked CHILDS

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for taking up this matter with the CPSU. She said that she is busy with cases and also that she could not leave the United States while the Supreme Court is in session. Thus, she could not go to Russia until sometime toward the latter part of July, 1959, and she will discuss details with CHILDS prior to that time.

The only other contact that CHILDS had in New York was a brief conversation with the wife of JAMES JACKSON in order to indicate to her that her husband is all right.

MORRIS CHILDS gave to JACK CHILDS the medicine he had received from the Russians for leukemia for REBECCA MINDEL.

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO :Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: March 23, 1959

FROM :Mr. F. J. Baumgardner

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Thornton

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Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
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W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

DeLoach
McGuire
W.C. ~~Sullivan~~

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

U.S. U.S.S.R.

While in Moscow during his recent trip to the Soviet Union CG 5824-S along with James Jackson, the other Communist Party (CP), USA, delegate to the Russian 21st Congress, attended a meeting with delegates to the 21st Congress from CPs in western European and North American countries. This meeting concerned the "World Marxist Review" and was presided over by one Korianoff (phonetic), executive editor of the "World Marxist Review," international communist journal, which is published in Prague, Czechoslovakia. U.S.S.R. Czech.

Korianoff stated that the "World Marxist Review" is an organ of the joint committees of the various CPs throughout the world. According to Korianoff, this magazine is not an organ which issues directives, but it is a forum for all the CPs. It conducts propaganda for Marxism-Leninism and turns its pages over to various CPs for an exchange of opinions. According to Korianoff, the circulation of this magazine has now reached 550,000 copies and it is published in 20 languages. He continued that it is utilized to solve various problems facing the communist movement and that the magazine needs the assistance of the various CPs in order to solve additional problems. He called for more analytical articles on the questions facing the communist movement as well as articles on the strategy and tactics of the various CPs.

Upon the conclusion of Korianoff's report to this meeting the various representatives from the other CPs entered into a general discussion as to how the magazine could be more profitably utilized. Jackson made remarks at this time and said that the magazine needs to have articles which exposed country by country the penetration of United States imperialism. He continued that another article might deal with the economic reserves of United States imperialism. He also suggested that articles are needed on the Negro question in the United States and the struggle for civil liberties in various countries. He further suggested a page in the magazine dealing with the fate of the working class prisoners and stated that there are still victims of capitalist oppression in prison in the United States.

Upon the conclusion of this general discussion Korianoff again spoke and thanked the delegates for their suggestions and participation. He suggested that each CP send in at least one book review every three months and again requested each CP to submit material for this magazine.

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EX-135

REC-92 100-428091-196
25 MAR 25 1959

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55 MAR 27 1959

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-7-00 BY SP4BJA-MLB #986314

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: SOLO
100-428091

OBSERVATION:

The above is another graphic illustration and certainly another bit of conclusive evidence of the participation of the CP, USA, in the international communist movement under the over-all domination and dictation of the Soviet Union.

ACTION:

In view of the possibility of jeopardizing our informant's security, no dissemination will be made at this time. Upon the return of other Party functionaries to this country, however, consideration will then be given to dissemination of this information.

WCT

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 3/17/59

Transmit the following in ______________________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via A I R T E L   AIR MAIL -- REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46) (Sub B)

REC-91

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-7-00 BY 5668SA-MLB
#906318

There is enclosed herewith to the Bureau three copies, and to the New York Division one copy, of a report received from CG 5824-S* on March 9, 1959, by SA JOHN E. KEATING and Stenographer [redacted]. This report pertains to a meeting between the Communist Party - USA delegates to the 21st Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and delegates from the Guatemalan Party of Labor, which is the Communist Party of Guatemala. This meeting occurred on February 15, 1959, in Moscow, Russia.

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AUERBACH

3 - Bureau (Encls. 3) - 1 encl retained in 1243 WCT
1 - New York (100-134637) (SOLO) (Encl. 1)
1 - Chicago

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3 ENCLOSURE

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~~64-46-6~~

EX-132

REC-91 100-428091-197

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3 MAR ~~18~~ 25 1959

Approved: ______________________ Sent ____________M Per ______________
Special Agent in Charge

INT. SEC.

55 MAR 27 1959

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-7-00 BY SP4BJA/MLB
#906318

MEETING BETWEEN CP-USA DELEGATES TO THE 21ST CONGRESS OF THE CPSU AND DELEGATES FROM THE GUATEMALAN PARTY OF LABOR, THE CP OF GUATEMALA, ON FEBRUARY 15, 1959, IN MOSCOW, RUSSIA

On February 15, 1959, JAMES JACKSON, MORRIS CHILDS, SEMA KUZNETSOV, of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CCCPSU), and a Spanish-Russian translator travelled to an apartment where the Guatemalan delegates to the 21st Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) were staying in Moscow, Russia.

They met with the following members of the Communist Party of Guatemala. It is not known whether or not these are their true names. All spellings are phonetic:

PETER ALVAREZ, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Guatemalan Party of Labor, the CP of Guatemala.

RAFAEL CORTEZ, who is in charge of youth and student activities.

GILBERTO ESTRADA, member of the Central Committee of the Guatemalan Party of Labor.

The Guatemalans were the most difficult persons to see of all the delegations. They were isolated by the Russians. Further, the Russians did not permit any other Latins to participate in this particular discussion. The Guatemalan CP members were very happy to meet with the delegates from the CP-USA. They said that they differentiate between the people in the United States and the imperialists. They said that they have respect for progressives, and particularly for the members of the CP-USA. They stated that in view of all the difficulties in the United States, they think the CP-USA is working all right. They said that when there was still democracy in Guatemala, they knew the position of the CP-USA and that of the democratic forces in the United States.

Remarks of PETER ALVAREZ

PETER ALVAREZ gave a brief report. He said that after the intervention in Guatemala of United States imperialism by means of CASTILLO ARNEZ (ph), all democratic achievements of the people in Guatemala were liquidated and all progressives, particularly

ENCLOSURE

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Communist Party members, have been persecuted. He said that there is a Communist Party document which explains these events in Guatemala. He said that he was sorry that he did not have this document with him, because he wanted the CP-USA to have a copy of it.

JACOBO ARBENZ GUZMAN

Continuing, he said that first of all the bourgeoisie of Guatemala betrayed the cause of democracy. This was illustrated by the betrayal of the army and by the hesitancy and vacillations of the petty bourgeoisie around former President ARBANZ (ph), who resigned as President. He said that the Communist Party did not agree with the resignation of ARBANZ. For a long time, ARBANZ was friendly to the Communist Party and its allies. ARBANZ is presently in Uruguay and is still friendly to the Communist Party.

ALVAREZ said that another reason for the defeat of the government of ARBANZ was the weakness of the Communist Party. The Party supported ARBANZ and put forward certain of its own demands and made progress. The position of support to ARBANZ gave the Communist Party possibilities to organize a broad mass movement. However, it is necessary to take into consideration that even the Communist Party was influenced at that time by the bourgeoisie and by the existing situation in the country.

ALVAREZ said, The Communist Party took steps in order to organize demonstrations. These demonstrations were to be in behalf of ARBANZ. However, the army advised not to organize such demonstrations in order to avoid bloodshed. Because of this, the Party backed down, hesitated, and did not organize the people. This is an example of the petty bourgeoisie influence even in the Party. This was a big mistake committed by the Party. The Party had assumed that the army would be loyal. We knew the make-up of the officer corps in the army, but we did not take this make-up into account. Further, the Party did not always take a critical position, in regard to its own mistakes or the mistakes committed by ARBANZ. One of the mistakes of the Communist Party was that it did not prepare for underground work. Another mistake was that the Party carried on poor work in the army, and thus it was weak in the armed forces. These are, in brief, some of the mistakes committed by the CP of Guatemala.

ALVAREZ went on to say that one must take the objective circumstances into account. We need to take into account the economic difficulties. Further, despite the solidarity and unity of all Latin American countries with Guatemala, the fact remains that in many of these countries reaction reigned and in a sense Guatemala stood alone. Therefore, the defeat of the progressive regime in Guatemala was a setback for all democracy in Latin

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America. The CP of Guatemala suffered bitterly and received heavy blows. Despite this, despite the exile and imprisonment, the Party is still a factor within the country. It continued its work and created a base for the further development of the Party.

Next ALVAREZ said, Only a few months after CASTILLO ARNEZ took power, the Party was able to issue a manifesto calling for unity against imperialism. The main aim of CASTILLO ARNEZ was to liquidate Communism. In the face of such a situation, the Party took a correct position by calling for unity in the struggle to strengthen the resistance to reactionary imperialism. First of all, a leading underground apparatus was established.

Then ALVAREZ said, After the reactionary regime was established, the trade unions were dissolved and a new government-sponsored trade union setup was established. The Party decided to work within these new trade union organizations. The enemy could not destroy the Party nor break its ties with the masses. The Communist Party began to publish a mimeographed underground newspaper called "The Truth". The Communist Party continued its propaganda work among the masses. Due to this work, the influence of the Party increased. Even those elements which earlier opposed the Communist Party began to believe in the Party. The Party even conducted a struggle against a section of the bourgeoisie which opposed CASTILLO ARNEZ -- that is, the strata that favored Putchism. This was because the Communist Party did not see a way out through a coup d'etat. The failure of the plots against CASTILLO ARNEZ proved that the Communist Party's position, its line, was correct.

ALVAREZ asked, Why was CASTILLO ARNEZ discredited so fast? It was due to corruption and ambitions in his own ranks and cliques. It was also due to his failure to solve the economic problems of the people. This hastened to expose his regime. Two years after CASTILLO ARNEZ took power, the contradictions within his own regime came to a head and he was assassinated.

This fact, and the upsurge of the masses, led to general elections. The results of the elections brought General MIGUEL YDIGORAS FUENTES to power. The position of the Party at that time was very complicated. The Communist Party was forced to change its tactics during the elections. The Communist Party supported a democratic candidate who received a large vote. The following are the conclusions of the Communist Party as a result of the elections.

The regime imposed on the people by imperialism was repudiated by 70% of the voters. This was accomplished in the face of police repression. The democratic forces got 30% of the total vote despite repression and exile and the fact that there was no time to prepare for the election. All that they had was one month's time for preparations. The fact that 70% of the voters voted for FUENTES showed that these people were against intervention and against the clique of ARNEZ, but were unclear as to which path to follow. Therefore, they voted for FUENTES. FUENTES was able to use the upsurge of the mass movement. He was the candidate opposed to the ARNEZ forces. Although he was more reactionary than the democratic candidate supported by the Communist Party, he was, nevertheless, anti-ARNEZ clique.

Then ALVAREZ said that from a class point of view, CASTILLO ARNEZ did not change the class alignments in the country. He served the interests of imperialism and intervention. It is necessary to keep in mind that FUENTES took power through the forms of a democratic election. Although there have been no basic changes in the country, persecution has been lessened and the Communist Party is no longer systematically hounded. Although the Communist Party is still underground, it has better opportunities for work. These changes are due to mass pressures.

The CASTILLO ARNEZ clique is still the main enemy. It has a majority in the army and in the Congress. This clique, with the help of the United States Embassy, organizes against FUENTES. The Communist Party is against the overthrow of FUENTES by a coup. The Communist Party needs very flexible tactics and many plans because the imperialists have many plans. Among the students, the Communist Party has a solid base. They are a serious force. Within the trade unions, too, the Party is getting results. The corrupt leaders in the trade unions have been ousted and unity supporters, including some Communists, have been elected into the new leadership. The Party is trying to unite with other democratic forces. It has had some successes, although this unity is not yet solid.

Now about the Communist Party. Despite the difficulties, the Communist Party is controlling itself. The membership has increased recently and the Communist Party has organization in one-half of the states. During the last election, the Communist Party helped the democratic forces to elect six deputies. They could not have been elected without the help of the Communist Party. The Party now continues to print, instead of mimeographing, an underground newspaper called "Verdat", or "The Truth". The Communist Party influences other papers, such as student papers. It influences cultural organizations. In the mayoralty election in Guatemala City a few months ago (it was always in the hands of reactionaries even during the presidency of ARBANZ), a more democratic Mayor was elected and the Communist Party played an important role during this election.

Then ALVAREZ talked about FORTUNA (ph), the person who was the outstanding leader of the Guatemalan CP before the CASTILLO ARNEZ revolt. He said that even before the uprising, FORTUNA gave up his post as Secretary of the CP of Guatemala. He is still a member of the Central Committee. ALVAREZ said that FORTUNA made some very serious mistakes. He said that the bourgeoisie influence on the Party came through FORTUNA. He was the bearer of this influence. Besides, FORTUNA's personal behavior did not correspond with the post he occupied. He used to drink considerably. Yet, he was always loyal to the Party. At the time of his ouster, the Party had a very stormy and serious discussion about him, his personality and his behavior in the Central Committee. Yet, the decision to remove him as Secretary of the Party was unanimous. FORTUNA still has a big influence. He even merits our thanks because he was the organizer of the Guatemalan Party and he was its most outstanding member, with great influence on the people. ALVAREZ said that FORTUNA now recognizes all of his mistakes. He has changed his habits and his personal behavior is much better now. Although he lives in Brazil, he is a member of the Central Committee of the CP of Guatemala and supports all the decisions of the Central Committee, and this included its decision on Hungary.

In conclusion, ALVAREZ said that the Communist Party of Guatemala now publishes a monthly theoretical magazine. In the December, 1958, issue, they carried WILLIAM Z. FOSTER's article on revisionism. He said that they will publish any material they receive.

Remarks of JAMES JACKSON

JAMES JACKSON had made a terrible mistake at the start of this meeting, by asking, How is your great leader FORTUNA? At the conclusion of ALVAREZ's report, JACKSON engaged in an apologetic discussion about the fact that the CP-USA is not doing enough to aid the CP of Guatemala. JACKSON asked ALVAREZ if he would write an article on the situation in Guatemala for "Political Affairs". JACKSON promised that if ALVAREZ would write such an article, it would be made into a leaflet for distribution throughout the United States. ALVAREZ said that he would try to write such an article.

1 - Mr.

EX 101

REC- 23

SAC, Chicago (134-46 Sub B) March 25, 1959

Director, FBI (100-428091) — 198

SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reurairtel 3-18-59.

A review of Bufiles fails to disclose any photographs of Vladimir Konstantinovich Lobachev not already available to your office.

With regard to your request that photographs of individuals similar in appearance to Lobachev be furnished your office for exhibition to CG 5824-S*, it is noted that the Bureau has no facilities in this regard which are not also readily available in your office. It is suggested, therefore, that you review the general appearance index of the Soviet Intelligence Album in your office in order to select photographs of individuals who may be logically suspected of being identical with Lobachev.

The Bureau should be kept fully and promptly advised of the results of your action in this regard.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-5-06 BY SP4 BJA-MLB
#906318

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MAILED 10
MAR 25 1959
COMM-FBI

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

55 MAR 31 1959

WCT

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

REC 23

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont ✓
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

FBI

Date: 3/18/59

Transmit the following in ______________________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via A I R T E L   AIR MAIL -- REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46) (Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-5-00 BY SP4BJA-MCD
#906318

Re Bureau airtel dated 3/13/59, concerning the unknown member of the Secret Service of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union with whom CG 5824-S* met in Moscow.

On 3/18/59, SA JOHN E. KEATING exhibited to CG 5824-S* photographs of all the individuals listed in referenced airtel.

CG 5824-S* advised that of all the photographs, the person with whom he met most closely resembles the full length photograph of VLADIMIR KONSTANTINOVICH LOBACHEV; however, CG 5824-S* could not make an identification on the basis of this photograph.

USSR

If there is available to the Bureau additional photographs of LOBACHEV or photographs of individuals similar in appearance, it is suggested that they be furnished to the Chicago Division so that they might be exhibited to CG 5824-S*.

AUERBACH

REC- 23

100-428091-198

3 - Bureau
1 - Chicago

17 MAR ~~20~~ 26 1959

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Let to Chg 3-25-59 WCT/[illegible]

EX-101

INT. SEC.

55 MAR 31 1959

Approved: Errors not sent 3-20-59 [illegible]   Sent __________ M   Per __________
Special Agent in Charge

cc - 2 [illegible]

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

REC-85

F B I

Date: 3/24/59

Transmit the following in ______________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via A I R T E L ______ AIR MAIL -- REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46) (Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Re Bulet dated 3/20/59.

On 3/24/59, SA JOHN E. KEATING exhibited to CG 5824-S* a photograph of the Russian student delegation which visited the United States during 1958. This photograph appeared in the Sunday, 5/25/58, edition of "The Chicago American".

RUSSIA

CG 5824-S* identified ALEKSEI ANDREEVICH GRECHUKIN as the person previously referred to as ALEXAI ANDREOVITCH GRENCHENCO (ph), of the North and South American Section of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

AUERBACH

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DATE 7-5-00 BY SP4BJ4-MLB
#906318

3 - Bureau
1 - Chicago

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Thornton

EX-102

REC- 95 100-428091-199

25 MAR 27 1959

5-WC

Approved: ______ Special Agent in Charge Sent ______ M Per ______

55 MAR 31 1959

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 3/23/59

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Via AIRTEL   AIR MAIL -- REGISTERED
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TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

REC 95

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46)(Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

On 3/6/59, CG 5824-S* made available to SA JOHN E. KEATING, for photostating, the first page of the 1/28/59 edition of "Evening Moscow". It will be noted that in the lower left-hand corner of page 1, there is a photograph of ENVER HOXHA, of the Communist Party of Albania, conferring with WLADYSLAW GOMULKA, of the Communist Party of Poland. In the background, two faces are barely visible. The one to the right of HOXHA is JAMES JACKSON, and to the right of JAMES JACKSON is MORRIS CHILDS.

One photostat copy of this item is enclosed herewith to the Bureau and to the New York Division. The Chicago photostat copy is located in Chicago file 134-46-Sub-B-1A42.

On 3/6/59, CG 5824-S* also made available to SA KEATING, for photostating, a small slip of paper with Russian printing on it. This item was contained in the kit for delegates to the 21st Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. One photostat copy of this item is enclosed herewith to the Bureau and to the New York Division. The Chicago photostat copy is located in Chicago file 134-46-Sub-B-1A38.

AUERBACH

100-428091-200

REC 95

EX-104

3 - Bureau (Encls. 2)
1 - New York (100-134637)(Encls. 2)
1 - Chicago

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#906318

Approved: ______________ Sent ____________M Per ____________
Special Agent in Charge

55 MAR 31 1959

TRANSLATION FROM RUSSIAN

Leningrad National Economic Council
First-Class Diploma
"Svetoch" Factory

COMPLETE SET OF FORMS
FOR THE DELEGATES
TO 21ST CONGRESS OF SOVIET UNION
COMMUNIST PARTY

Crm

TRANSLATED BY:
[redacted]
3-26-59

b6
b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 7-7-00 BY SP4BJA-MLB
#906318

Пролетарии всех стран, соединяйтесь!

ВЕЧЕРНЯЯ МОСКВА

28 ЯНВАРЯ 1959 г.

ЦЕНА 20 КОП.

Газета Московского городского комитета
Коммунистической партии Советского Союза и Моссовета

[illegible]

Фото [illegible]

XXI СЪЕЗД КПСС

Вчера и сегодня в Большом Кремлевском дворце

[illegible]

СЕКРЕТАРИАТ СЪЕЗДА

[illegible]

Семилетний план вдохновляет москвичей на новые трудовые подвиги

Митинги на ста предприятиях

Соревнование разгорается

* * *

Торжественные дни

[illegible]

УСПЕХ ТРУДЯЩИХСЯ СОКОЛЬНИЧЕСКОГО РАЙОНА

[illegible]

А. ПОТАПОВ,
секретарь Сокольнического райкома КПСС.

Продукция в счет февраля

[illegible]

НАМ СО[illegible]

МЕТАЛЛ[illegible] ЛОМ МА[illegible]

[illegible]

Ю. Родионов,
[illegible]

ЖИЛОЙ ДОМ ГОТОВ

[illegible]

А. Назаренко,
директор [illegible]

АВТОМОБИЛИ МОЮТСЯ НА КОНВЕЙЕРЕ

[illegible]

В. Жуков,
[illegible]

ПЕСНИ СОВЕТСКИХ КОМПОЗИТОРОВ

[illegible]

[illegible]

ПРЕЗИДИУМ СЪЕЗДА

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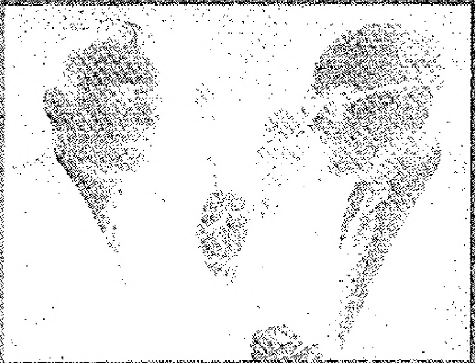

На XXI съезде КПСС [illegible]

РЕДАКЦИОННАЯ КОМИССИЯ СЪЕЗДА

[illegible]

МАНДАТНАЯ КОМИССИЯ СЪЕЗДА

[illegible]

ПОРЯДОК ДНЯ

[illegible]

Там, где будет город-спутник

[illegible]

СПУТНИК В ПОЛЕТЕ

[illegible]

ПОГОДА

[illegible]

КАНДИДАТЫ НАРОДНОГО БЛОКА

На предвыборных собраниях в столице

[illegible]

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont ✓
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

FBI

Date: 3/19/59

Transmit the following in ______________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via A I R T E L   AIR MAIL -- REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46) (Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

W.C. Sullivan

There are enclosed herewith to the Bureau three copies, and to the New York Division one copy, of a report received from CG 5824-S* on March 6, 1959, by SA JOHN E. KEATING. This report contains information concerning the delegates from the Communist Party of China to the 21st Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and contacts with them by the Communist Party - USA delegation.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-2-00 BY SP4BJA.MLB
#906318

AUERBACH

3 - Bureau (Encls. 3) - 1 secretained in 1243 WCT
1 - New York (100-134637) (SOLO) (Encl. 1)
1 - Chicago

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(5)

ENCLOSURE

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REC- 95 100-428091-201

MAR 20 1959

EX-102

WCS REC.

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Approved: ______________ Sent ______________ M Per ______________
Special Agent in Charge

55 MAR 31 1959

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-7-00 BY SP4BJA-MLB
#906318

INFORMATION CONCERNING THE DELEGATION FROM THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF CHINA TO THE 21ST CONGRESS OF THE CPSU AND CONTACTS WITH THEM BY THE COMMUNIST PARTY - USA DELEGATION

The delegates from the Communist Party of China to the 21st Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union were not overly friendly with any other delegations. Yet, it is believed that there is competition between the Chinese and the Russians in order to win the allegiance of the international Communist Parties. It is further believed that the new thesis on the relationship between Communist Parties signifies that the CPSU did not want to assume responsibility for all the activities in China.

Most delegates from the fraternal Communist Parties, for example delegates from the Communist Parties of Poland and Czechoslovakia, indicated in private conversations that they felt that the Chinese were going too fast in regard to collectivization. For example, it was learned that in Poland only a fraction of the farms are collectivized. The Poles said that they cannot force it and did not want to be put in a position of being forced to follow the leadership of China.

The vying between the Chinese and Russians for allegiance of other Communist Parties can be illustrated by the fact that MAO Tse-tung selected a date during the middle of the 21st Congress of the CPSU to publish a letter written by WILLIAM Z. FOSTER. "Pravda" had to reprint this letter from the Chinese press.

After FOSTER's letter was published, the Chinese delegates to the 21st Congress of the CPSU sent a formal invitation to the Communist Party - USA delegation, asking the American delegates to visit the Chinese Embassy in Moscow.

[illegible] U.S. CHINA

ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG and JAMES JACKSON went to the Chinese Embassy in Moscow. MORRIS CHILDS was sick at the time. ALEXAI GRENCHENCO (ph) and SEMA ALEXIENA KUZNETSOV, of the International Department of the Central Committee of the CPSU, accompanied them to the Chinese Embassy, but the Chinese did not permit the Russians to participate in the meeting. At this meeting, the Chinese formally invited the Communist Party - USA delegation to visit China.

During the 21st Congress of the CPSU, CHILDS had conversations with LIU Ning-yi and KANG SHENG, of the Chinese Communist Party delegation. CHILDS also mailed two letters to China

100-428091-201

ENCLOSURE

in regard to the proposed trip of JACKSON and TRACHTENBERG to China. One of these letters was addressed to MAO Tse-tung, and the other was addressed to the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

A member of the Chinese delegation gave $200 to GEORGE MORRIS, and said that it was collected by former Americans now residing in Peking, China. JACKSON pursuaded MORRIS to turn this money over to him. Subsequently, JACKSON gave the $200 to CHILDS and asked him to give it to JACK CHILDS with the instructions that JACKSON will get it from JACK CHILDS when he returns to the United States. This money is supposed to be a donation to "The Worker".

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

REC-95

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Date: 3/24/59

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Via A I R T E L AIR MAIL -- REGISTERED
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TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : ~~SAC, CHICAGO~~ (134-46) (Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

On 3/9/59, CG 5824-S* made available to SA JOHN E. KEATING ten photographs for copying. One copy of each of these ten photographs is enclosed herewith to the Bureau and to the New York Division. The following are the identities of the individuals in the photographs, which are numbered:

(1) JAMES JACKSON and MORRIS CHILDS.

(2) TIMMY DENNIS, son of EUGENE DENNIS.

(3) The son of TIMMY DENNIS.

(4) The son of TIMMY DENNIS.

(5) The wife and son of TIMMY DENNIS.

(6) MORRIS CHILDS and JAMES JACKSON.

(7) YURI VICTOROVICH (ph), a Russian translator, and MORRIS CHILDS.

(8) MORRIS CHILDS, JAMES JACKSON, and YURI VICTOROVICH (ph).

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3 - Bureau (Encls. 10)
1 - New York (100-134637) (Encls. 10) REC-95
1 - Chicago

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Approved: RPWilley
Special Agent in Charge

Sent ____________ M Per ____________

55 MAR 31 1959

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

F B I

Date:

Transmit the following in ____________________
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Via ____________ ____________________
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

CG 134-46 (Sub B)

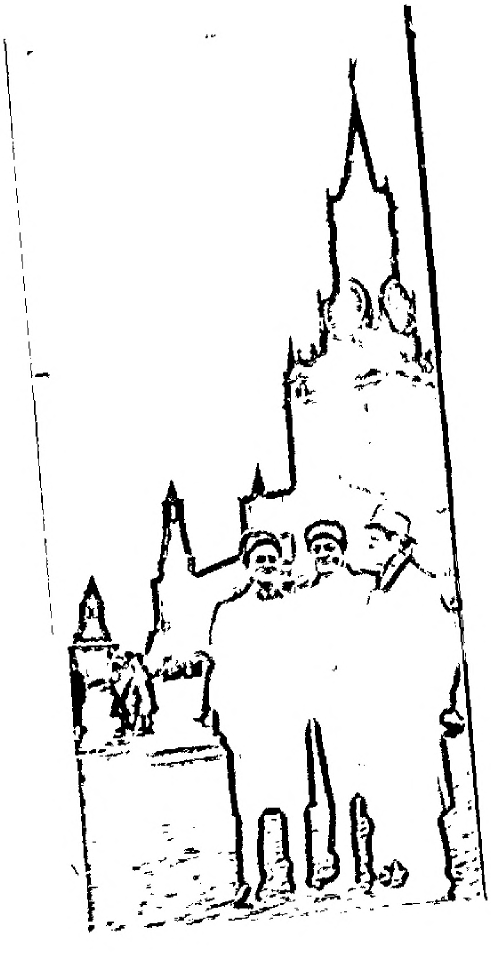
(9) MORRIS CHILDS, YURI VICTOROVICH (ph), and JAMES JACKSON.

(10) ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG, YURI VICTOROVICH (ph), MORRIS CHILDS, and JAMES JACKSON.

THESE PHOTOGRAPHS ARE BEING FURNISHED TO THE BUREAU AND TO THE NEW YORK OFFICE SOLELY TO ADD TO THE RECORD OF THE SECOND "SOLO" OPERATION. IT IS STRONGLY URGED THAT THESE PHOTOGRAPHS AND THE FACT THAT THE BUREAU HAS THESE PHOTOGRAPHS NOT BE DISSEMINATED WITHIN OR OUTSIDE THE BUREAU. THESE PHOTOGRAPHS BY THEIR VERY NATURE DISCLOSE THE SOURCE THEREOF.

AUERBACH

Approved: ____________________ Sent ____________ M Per ____________
Special Agent in Charge



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100-428091-202

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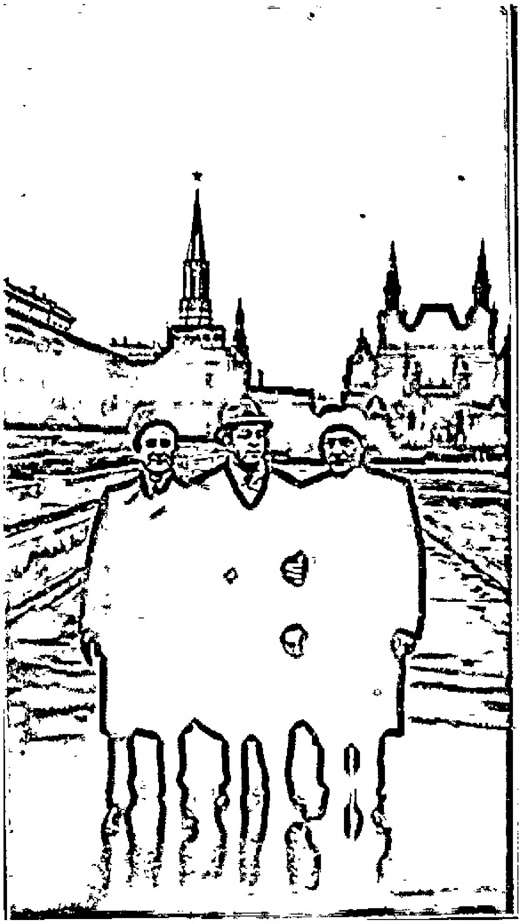

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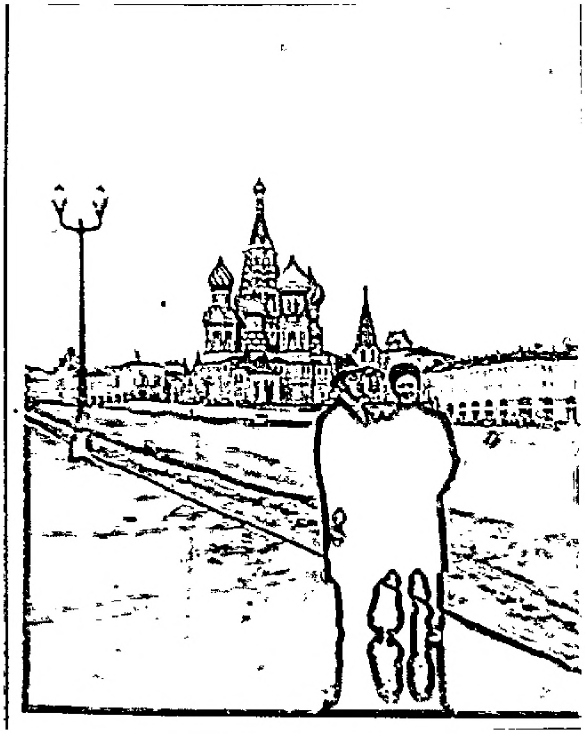

Yuri Victorovich. (translator)
Morris. Childs

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wife + son of Timmy Dennis

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100-428091-202
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James Jackson
Morris Childs

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DATE 7-7-00 BY SP9BJA-MLB

100-428091-202

1

son of Timmy Dennis

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DATE 7-7-00 BY SP4BJA-MLB

100-428091-202

Timmy Dennis
son of Eugene Dennis

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-7-00 BY SP4BJA-MLB

100-428091-202

2

Left - Morris Childs
Right - James Jackson

INFORMATION CONTAINED
IN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-7-00 BY 60494ATJ-448

6

Left to Right

Alexander Trachtenberg
Yuri Victorovich
Morris Childs
James Jackson

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DATE 7-7-06 BY SP4RJA-MLB

100-428091-202

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

FBI

Date: 3/13/59

Transmit the following in ____________________
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Via A I R T E L AIR MAIL -- REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46)(Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

P-1

There are enclosed herewith to the Bureau three copies, and to the New York Division one copy, of a report given by CG 5824-S* to SA JOHN E. KEATING on March 8, 1959. This report pertains to a meeting in Moscow of the representatives of the Communist Party - USA to the 21st Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union with representatives of the Union of Soviet Society for Friendship and Cultural Contact with Foreign Countries.

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1 - Chicago

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Special Agent in Charge

55 MAR 31 1959

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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#906318

MEETING OF CP-USA REPRESENTATIVES TO THE 21ST CONGRESS OF THE CPSU WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIETY FOR FRIENDSHIP AND CULTURAL CONTACT WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES

At 9:00 A.M. on the morning of February 10, 1959, the following members of the Communist Party - USA, MORRIS CHILDS, JAMES JACKSON, GEORGE MORRIS, and ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG, met in Moscow with representatives of the Union of Soviet Society for Friendship and Cultural Contact with Foreign Countries. The American delegation was accompanied to this meeting by ALEXAI GRENCHENCO (ph), of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CCCPSU). The head of the Union of Soviet Society for Friendship and Cultural Contact with Foreign Countries is Madam POPOVA (ph). She was present at this meeting and was accompanied by a man and woman, whose identities are not known.

Madam POPOVA said that the Union of Soviet Society for Friendship and Cultural Contact with Foreign Countries was organized at a conference last year. It replaced Voks, which had handled tourists. She said that this society has connections with similar societies in seventy countries. It is associated with three organizations in the United States. One of these is the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship (NCASF). The other is the Chicago Council of American-Soviet Friendship (CCASF), which is the most active of the three. The third one is in San Francisco, and this Russian society does not think much of the organization in San Francisco. AMERICAN-RUSSIAN INSTITUTE ?

?

Madam POPOVA stated that a Soviet-American Council of Friendship is being organized in Moscow. She said that she is corresponding with a Mr. [redacted] a theatrical director in the United States, in order to get him to organize a similar organization in the United States. This would be a non-Communist organization. She said that [redacted] has visited the Soviet Union a number of times and she has been invited to the United States by him.

SC ATTENTION

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Then Madam POPOVA said that within the Union of Soviet Society for Friendship and Cultural Contact with Foreign Countries they have a number of departments, such as departments for motion pictures, literature, medicine, science, architecture, theatre, etc. At times, on the basis of cultural exchange, these departments will contact societies of a similar sort in other countries. This is the manner in which various artists get invitations to visit countries for cultural exchange.

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W. House - 3-24-59

ENCLOSURE

U.S.S.R.

She stated that they are remodeling a large mansion in Moscow. This mansion was formerly occupied by part of the British Legation. When the remodeling is completed, it will be called the House of Friendship. It will contain an art exhibit. It will be used to celebrate anniversaries and events in connection with the lives of outstanding literary and other figures.

She said that on February 12, 1959, they were going to have a celebration in connection with the anniversary of the birthday of ABRAHAM LINCOLN. At this point, JAMES JACKSON asked if they were not going to celebrate the birthday of FREDERICK DOUGLASS, and said that in the United States they celebrate his birthday along with that of LINCOLN.

Next, Madam POPOVA said that they would like to invite to the Soviet Union prominent individuals to participate in some of these anniversaries. For example, they would like to invite ERNEST HEMINGWAY to Russia for a celebration on the anniversary of the first publication in Russia of a book by HEMINGWAY. In turn, they would like to have celebrations in the United States for outstanding Soviet cultural figures. She commented that the NCASF and the CCASF and similar organizations are too narrow in scope.

Then Madam POPOVA said that when [redacted] CYRUS EATON and Mr. [redacted] (Possibly a Philadelphia Councilman) were in the USSR, they were asked whether there were any possibilities of setting up local organizations in the United States which would be along cultural lines and would promote an exchange of Soviet and American culture.

b6
b7C

deceased

She then discussed the NCASF and reminded the CP-USA delegates that TED BAYER is very ill. She asked if the CP-USA delegates could not get the CP-USA to discuss replacing him with somebody in the Communist Party or close to the Communist Party. She said that he has not been functioning too well since he has been ill.

Then Madam POPOVA asked if the CP-USA delegates knew what is wrong with [redacted] of Chicago. She said that he is impetuous and sometimes his thinking is twisted. Del.

b6
b7C

The impression was received that the Russians do not trust [redacted], but that they had to admit that the CCASF is active.

General Discussion

Madam POPOVA asked for suggestions as to how there could be more activity in the United States to stimulate exchanges of tourists, delegations, etc.

ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG commented that it is too expensive for the average American to travel from the United States to the USSR.

GEORGE MORRIS talked about trade union delegations and condemned the trade union bureaucracy in the United States for not sending delegations to Russia. He suggested that some Russian factories might invite certain trade unionists to the USSR as individuals. MORRIS commented that the attitude of the American trade unions is the weakest link in US-USSR relations. He said that in the American trade unions, there is a lack of interest in contacts with the USSR.

Madam POPOVA then asked if the CP-USA delegates thought that the NCASF and the CCASF should be abolished.

CHILDS said that while ~~had~~ he had to admit that they are narrow in scope, he felt that they should be retained until such time as they can be replaced by something more suitable. CHILDS further stated that he thought that any liquidation of these organizations should be handled by the Communist Party.

Then Madam POPOVA stated that they have been receiving a lot of correspondence from the United States, especially from women. Some of this correspondence resulted from a visit to Moscow by some women who are television technicians and professional people.

She said that 6,000 American tourists visited Moscow in 1958. She suggested that perhaps some of these people could be used to broaden friendship and contact between the United States and the USSR. She said that a lot of emphasis should be placed on people who have visited the USSR. When GEORGE MORRIS suggested that a list might be prepared showing the identities of people who travelled to the USSR from the United States, there was no response to this suggestion.

At this point, JACKSON said that they might invite more Negroes from the United States to visit Russia, and that Negro students should be invited to Russia in order to study. Madam POPOVA replied that in accordance with the cultural exchange agreement between the United States and the USSR, the number of students who can be invited to the USSR is limited.

JACKSON then asked if they had 16 mm. films which might be exhibited in the United States, and the reply was in the affirmative.

At this point, ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG commented that it is difficult for individuals in the United States to travel to Russia. He said that in this regard, the United States is different than any other country. He said that for some people it is difficult to get a passport. He explained that he was called before a Congressional committee because he had applied for a passport.

Madam POPOVA stated that they will give consideration to some things raised at this meeting. They will pay particular attention to the rates for tourists, since the working class in the United States cannot afford to pay fare to travel from the United States to the USSR.

She asked that when the CP-USA delegates return to the United States, that they see to it that concrete proposals are made in regard to people who could be invited to the USSR. That is, people such as CARL SANDBURG, who might be used to improve US-USSR relations.

Madam POPOVA said that stress should be placed on women. While they have many contacts with women throughout the world, they have almost no contact with women in the United States. She asked if something might be done in regard to an exchange of women's societies.

Then Madam POPOVA said that when TED BAYER was in the USSR, he stressed the need for more publications in the United States which deal with the USSR. ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG agreed with this suggestion, but asked where money could be obtained to do this. Madam POPOVA said that they would consider this. At this point, ALEXAI GREKCHENCO interrupted and stated that this could be discussed later.

Madam POPOVA asked that the need for more publications dealing with US-USSR relations be taken up with the leadership of the CP-USA.

By way of comment, this meeting was an exchange of opinions on how to increase contacts between the United States and the USSR in the artistic, cultural and scientific mediums in order to establish a more friendly relationship between the United States and the USSR. The Russians pointed out that while they are anxious to have the working class of the United States travel to the USSR, it is the least responsive group in the United States to travel to the USSR either officially, as a trade union delegation, or as individuals.

Mr. Thornton

SAC, Chicago (134-46 Sub B) March 26, 1959

Director, FBI (100-428091)

SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

In connection with captioned matter, a review of the material submitted pertaining to the recent trip of CG 5824-S* to the Soviet Union indicates that the Soviets were concerned over the possibility of any publicity concerning the informant's presence in Russia. In this regard, however, it is noted that shortly prior to the 21st Congress, considerable newspaper publicity appeared in which the informant was identified by his true name. This publicity indicated that the release of this information occurred in Moscow.

As a matter of interest and for record purposes, it is requested that the Bureau be advised of the informant's knowledge as to why and how his name was released to the press.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-7-00 BY SP4BJA/MLB
#906318

100-428091-204

REC- 95

24 MAR 27 1959

MAILED 31
MAR 26 1959
COMM-FBI

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WCT

Tolson
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Gandy

55 MAR 31 1959

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FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont ✓
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C.Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

FBI

Date: 3/19/59

Transmit the following in ______________________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via A I R T E L   AIR MAIL -- REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46)(Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-17-00 BY 5P4BJA-MLB
#906318

B

There are enclosed herewith to the Bureau three copies, and to the New York Division one copy, of a report received from CG 5824-S* on March 6, 1959, by SA JOHN E. KEATING. This report deals with a meeting between MORRIS CHILDS, JAMES JACKSON, and PAUL ROBESON in Russia.

There is also enclosed herewith to the Bureau and to the New York Division one photostat copy of a clipping from the February 21, 1959, issue of "Evening Moscow". This clipping pertains to the meeting of the Executive Council of the World Council for Peace, which was held in Moscow and was attended by PAUL ROBESON and HOLLAND ROBERTS. The Chicago copy is located in Chicago file 134-46-Sub-B-1A40. U.S.

AUERBACH

(3) - Bureau (Encls. 4) - 1 encl retained M 1243
1 - New York (100-134637)(SOLO)(Encls. 2)
1 - Chicago

ENCLOSURE

JEK/kw
(5)

check with Hamilton prior to any dissemination

REC-33

100-428091-205

MAR 20 1959

Approved: ______________________ Sent ____________M Per ______________
Special Agent in Charge

67 APR 2 1959

MEETING IN MOSCOW, RUSSIA, BETWEEN MORRIS CHILDS, JAMES JACKSON, AND PAUL ROBESON

When JAMES JACKSON and MORRIS CHILDS arrived in Moscow, PAUL ROBESON was ill and was in a hospital. The Russians had him isolated. He could not even be contacted by telephone. Indirectly, a message was sent to him through ESLANDA ROBESON. She had been in the Kremlin Hospital for a month and is seriously ill with a cancer condition.

Later, PAUL ROBESON was transferred to a sanitarium or rest home called Barzikha (ph). It consists of three separate sanitariums. Only very high ranking persons go to the Number 1 sanitarium, which was where PAUL ROBESON was. It is a spacious place, where rest is combined with medical treatment. It is located about thirty kilometers from Moscow.

On or about February 16, 1959, JACKSON and CHILDS travelled to the Barzikha Sanitarium to see PAUL ROBESON, after having telephoned him in advance. JACKSON and CHILDS had lunch and spent a few hours with ROBESON.

PAUL ROBESON said that he had been working too hard. He stated that he was getting one cold after another, and could not get rid of them. He stated that after New Year's, he was scheduled to go to India, then to Ghana, and then to return to London, England. Shortly after New Year's, he had a bronchial attack. The Russian physicians recommended complete rest in a hospital and then rest in a sanitarium.

ROBESON said that he had cancelled his scheduled tour and a scheduled appearance in England in Othello. He stated that he had a television show and performed many concerts in England. While he was very successful in England, he worked too hard.

Comments

JAMES JACKSON suggested to CHILDS that he not convey to ROBESON the advice of BEN DAVIS that ROBESON make a public statement that he will some day return to the United States.

The serious illness (cancer) of ESLANDA ROBESON may have contributed to the illness of PAUL ROBESON. JACKSON commented that it is possible that PAUL ROBESON had a nervous breakdown.

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100-428091-205

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It should be noted that while PAUL ROBESON stated publicly in the United States that he wanted a passport for "artistic reasons", he attended a meeting of the Executive Committee of the World Council for Peace, which was held in Moscow during February, 1959.

ПРОЛЕТАРИИ ВСЕХ СТРАН, СОЕДИНЯЙТЕСЬ!

ВЕЧЕРНЯЯ МОСКВА

Год издания 36-й
21 ФЕВРАЛЯ 1959 Г.
СУББОТА
№ 44 (10.714)
ЦЕНА 20 КОП.

Газета Московского городского комитета
Коммунистической партии Советского Союза и Моссовета

ПОСЛАНЦЫ ПЯТИ КОНТИНЕНТОВ

Открылась сессия Бюро Всемирного Совета Мира

В ОКТЯБРЬСКОМ зале Дома союзов сегодня утром можно было увидеть гостей из стран разных континентов. В Москву для участия в сессии Бюро Всемирного Совета Мира съехались видные общественные деятели, неутомимые борцы за мир и дружбу между народами.

Вот входит в зал вице-председатель Всемирного Совета Мира, известный английский физик Джон Бернал. А вот неутомимая деятельница движения за мир председатель Международной демократической федерации женщин Эжени Коттон. Проходит в зал выдающийся борец за мир **Поль Робсон.**

Здесь же, в зале, находится президент американо-русского института в Сан-Франциско Холланд Робертс, председатель Китайского Комитета солидарности стран Азии и Африки Ляо Чжен-чжи, генеральный секретарь Индонезийского комитета сторонников мира Суросо. Из далекой Австралии приехал священник методической церкви Франк Хартли.

В состав советской делегации входят вице-председатели Всемирного Совета Мира Александр Корнейчук и Илья Эренбург, председатель Советского комитета защиты мира Николай Тихонов, секретарь Всемирного Совета Мифа Виктор Чхиквадзе и другие члены Бюро Всемирного Совета Мира от Советского Союза.

В работе сессии Бюро ВСМ принимают участие представители других движений, организаций и групп, выступающих за мир, в числе которых: Всемирная федерация профсоюзов, Международная демократическая федерация женщин, Всемирная федерация демократической молодежи, Совет солидарности стран Азии и Африки, Всеяпонский совет за запрещение атомного и водородного оружия, постоянный секретариат конференции народов Африки и другие.

На сессию приглашен в качестве наблюдателей ряд деятелей, не входящих во Всемирный Совет Мира, но представляющих широкие круги общественности различных стран.

Участникам сессии предстоит обсудить насущные задачи деятельности всемирного движения сторонников мира в современных условиях и наметить меры по объединению усилий всех сил мира, выступающих за ликвидацию «холодной войны» и мирное сотрудничество между государствами.

10 ЧАСОВ УТРА. Сессию Бюро Всемирного Совета Мира открывает Джон Бернал. Он предлагает почтить память председателя Всемирного Совета Мира Фредерика Жолио-Кюри. Все встают.

Слово предоставляется председателю Мосгорисполкома Н. И. Бобровникову. От имени Московского Совета депутатов трудящихся, от имени всего населения Москвы он горячо приветствует прибывших в столицу Советского Союза участников сессии Бюро Всемирного Совета Мира. Он желает им плодотворной, успешной работы, направленной на укрепление мира и сотрудничества между всеми народами.

С приветственной речью к участникам сессии обращается председатель Советского комитета защиты мира Н. С. Тихонов. Он приветствует всех участников сессии от имени Советского комитета защиты мира, от всех сторонников мира в Советском Союзе, от имени народов нашей Родины. Советские люди уверены, что сессия Бюро Всемирного Совета Мира сыграет немаловажную роль в сплочении всех миролюбивых сил.

Затем выступает видный английский общественный деятель Джон Бернал. Бюро Всемирного Совета Мира продолжает свое заседание...

НА СНИМКЕ: ПОЛЬ РОБСОН (США), ГЕОРГИЙ ПИРИНСКИЙ (Болгария) и МАРТАЛОГАВА (Индонезия).

Фото Р. ФЕДОРОВА.

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

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FBI

Date: 3/10/59

Transmit the following in ______________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via A I R T E L   AIR MAIL — REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46)(Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

IIS-NOF-EDIS
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CG 5824-S* orally furnished the information on the following pages to SA JOHN E. KEATING on 3/7/59:

In regard to this information, the Chicago Division will make further comments pertaining to the investigation of this courier operation at a later date. These comments and suggestions are being delayed until after the reception of the results of the meeting between CG 5824-S* and EUGENE DENNIS in New York City.

It should be noted that CG 5824-S* commented to SAC AUERBACH on 3/9/59 that this new field of operation, which is akin to espionage, is a source of new worries and concern for him. He further commented that participation in this operation, plus attendance at the 21st Congress of the CPSU as an official delegate, plus participation in meetings with leading members of the Central Committee of the CPSU, means that if the CPSU should determine that he is an agent of the United States Government, they would "hound him to the ends of the world", and would not hesitate to kill him.

It is suggested that the Bureau may desire to assign a new code name to this new courier operation, and that such code name be furnished to the New York and Chicago Divisions.

3 ENCLOSURE

1 encl retained in 1243 wt

AUERBACH

Memo Baumgardner to Belmont 3-13-59
Ltr. NY 3-16-59
Ltr. Amd

3 - Bureau (Encls. 3)
1 - New York (100-134637)(Encl. 1)
1 - Chicago

JEK/kw
(5)

REC- 92   100-428091-306

23 MAR 26 1959

Approved: ______________________ Sent ________ M Per ________
Special Agent in Charge

55 MAR 31 1959

MEETINGS WITH BORIS PONOMAREV AND MEETING WITH A MEMBER OF THE SECRET SERVICE OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION TO ESTABLISH A SYSTEM OF COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION AND THE COMMUNIST PARTY - USA

Meetings with BORIS PONOMAREV

After the meeting between the delegates from the Communist Party - USA (CP-USA) to the 21st Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) and representatives of the leadership of the CPSU on February 10, 1959, MORRIS CHILDS met separately on two occasions with BORIS PONOMAREV, Head of the International Department of the Central Committee of the CPSU, MATSKO UTEV and NIKOLAI ~~MATSOUTEV~~ (ph), Head of the North and South American Sections of the International Department of the Central Committee of the CPSU. These two meetings were of short duration, possibly thirty minutes on each occasion. They were held at PONOMAREV's office, which is located in Building No. 2 of the headquarters of the Central Committee of the CPSU. These meetings were held to discuss some of the specific questions which the CP-USA delegation asked of the Central Committee of the CPSU in the third of three letters addressed to the Central Committee of the CPSU. U.S.S.R.

PONOMAREV stated that the CP-USA would be supplied with $100,000, which represents the balance of funds promised to the CP-USA in 1958. In addition, a promise was made that the CP-USA will receive $150,000 for 1959 up to the Convention of the CP-USA, which is scheduled for the late fall of 1959. PONOMAREV stated that additional financial arrangements can be made when the CP-USA prepares for its Convention.

It should be noted that in a separate conversation, NIKOLAI MATSOUTEV, undoubtedly carrying out instructions from the Central Committee of the CPSU, invited MORRIS CHILDS to be in Russia for the two-day holiday celebrating the 41st Anniversary of the Russian Revolution in November, 1959. The Russians expect that many Communist Parties will send delegates to China for the celebration of the 10th Anniversary of the People's Republic of China during October, 1959. The Russians also anticipate that many of these delegates will pass through Moscow on their way to and from China.

PONOMAREV wanted to know how the CP-USA records in its books the funds received from Russia and how these funds are dispensed. He was told that the CP-USA maintains two sets of

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- ENCLOSURE

books, one for open funds and one for reserve funds. The money received from Russia is entered into the financial records of the CP-USA as anonymous contributions or donations from individuals, or is given to "The Worker" and is recorded as a loan to "The Worker" from the CP-USA, or from individuals.

PONOMAREV stated that it is not a question of whether or not money is available for the CP-USA. The problem is how to get this money to the CP-USA and how it will be used. This is a problem for the CP-USA. [The CPSU is not worried about any problems that it might have as a result of disclosure of the fact that it is furnishing funds to the CP-USA; however, it is realized that if it became known to United States Government authorities that Russia was supplying funds to the CP-USA, that this could create very serious problems for the CP-USA.] PONOMAREV said that it would be necessary that more thought be given to this problem and that efforts be made to concretely work out how these funds would be transmitted. He did indicate that the $100,000 which had been previously promised for 1958 would be transmitted through Canada in the same manner that funds have already been transmitted.

PONOMAREV said that a better method would have to be devised in order to get this money into the United States. He stated that NIKOLAI MATSOUTEV would discuss this matter with CHILDS prior to CHILDS' departure from Moscow.

CHILDS impressed PONOMAREV with the fact that the CP-USA cannot have a program of work unless it knows that it will actually receive the funds promised to it. CHILDS pointed out that the CP-USA is in need of funds for the purpose of publishing a trade union magazine and a magazine dealing with the theoretical aspects of the Negro question. CHILDS also pointed out that due to a lack of funds, it was necessary for the office of "The Worker" to move into the headquarters of the CP-USA. This creates a difficult problem from a public relations standpoint, inasmuch as anyone visiting the office of "The Worker" has to enter the Party headquarters and it would be assumed that they were going to the Party headquarters instead of to "The Worker" office.

During the second meeting with PONOMAREV, he briefly talked about the struggle for peace in the United States. He asked if there is much propaganda for war in the United States and then commented that the leadership of the CPSU believes that there is such propaganda in the United States. He wanted to know if there was any propaganda to counter-act the propaganda for war. CHILDS had previously prepared a two-page memorandum, in which he detailed some of the activities for peace in the United States. In this memorandum, CHILDS pointed out that there is no effective peace organization in the United States; however, there are several pacifist organizations which are advocating the abolition of atomic weapons and nuclear warfare.

At this second meeting with PONOMAREV, he also stated that MIKHAIL SUSLOV had "suggested" that every two months the CP-USA send to the CPSU an objective report of the current thinking of all sections and classes of the population in the United States in regard to the relationship between the United States and the U.S.S.R. PONOMAREV stated that they wanted any information contained in newspaper editorials on this subject, and were particularly interested in editorials appearing in newspapers outside of New York City. He commented that the CPSU was interested in the thinking in regard to USA-USSR relations of the people in the United States who are not in the Communist Party.

Meeting with a Member of the Secret Service of the Central Committee of the CPSU to Establish a System of Communication Between the CPSU and the CP-USA

After the last meeting with BORIS PONOMAREV, NIKOLAI MATSOUTEV usually saw MORRIS CHILDS each day. One day he told CHILDS that a comrade would come to the apartment to discuss some matters with CHILDS. MATSOUTEV said, Some of the things he would talk to you about I have no knowledge of.

Subsequently, MATSOUTEV told CHILDS that this individual would meet with him on such-and-such a date. On the appointed day, no one visited CHILDS. Each day MATSOUTEV would say that the individual would be there the next day. This went on for three days. Finally, MATSOUTEV stated that he had learned that the individual had to leave Moscow but would definitely meet with CHILDS at 11:00 A.M. on Monday, February 23, 1959.

At 11:00 A.M. on February 23, 1959, this individual came to the apartment where CHILDS was staying. It is to be noted that by this time JAMES JACKSON had already left Moscow for a two-week trip to China.

This individual did not give his name, and NIKOLAI MATSOUTEV never mentioned his name. He is described as follows:

Race	White
Height	5'11"
Age	37 or 38
Complexion	Fair

Hair	Light brown
Eyes	Blue
Weight	175 to 180 lbs.
Characteristics	Has a long Russian nose.

He was wearing a striped suit. His suit, shirt and tie all appeared to be American made. He was natily dressed and was carrying a briefcase. He looked around as he entered the apartment and then walked into the study.

He said that the leading comrades had told him to talk to MORRIS CHILDS. He said that they were a little worried about the fact that CHILDS' name had appeared publicly as a delegate to the 21st Congress of the CPSU. CHILDS told him that he is known as a CP-USA member and that he attends all meetings of the leading committees of the CP-USA. Further, that he is a member of the National Committee and the District Committee of Illinois. CHILDS said that his membership in the CP-USA is not hidden in any manner. Thus, CHILDS was trying to minimize the publicity in connection with his appearance at the 21st Congress of the CPSU as a delegate from the CP-USA. 7-4

This individual then told CHILDS that he would have to be more careful than he has ever been before. He said that the F.B.I. is going to watch you because they will figure that you have been a "sleeper" in the Party. He said that the F.B.I. certainly knows your history and that you have been active in the past, but that you have not appeared publicly as a Communist Party member in the recent past.

During the discussion, it was agreed that at the present time there could not be a transfer of any authority that DENNIS and CHILDS have at the present time in connection with the handling of CP-USA funds, including funds received from Russia. He said that this matter has to be restricted and that this knowledge and authority should be retained in CHILDS' hands.

Then he stated that for a few weeks after his return to the United States, CHILDS would have to be inactive. He also suggested that CHILDS return to Chicago instead of to New York, and that he not meet with the leadership of the CP-USA immediately upon his return to the United States.

CHILDS argued that he was one of the official delegates from the CP-USA to the 21st Congress, and that this is not a secret in either the CP-USA or in the United States. CHILDS said that it would be very difficult for him to keep away from the Party leadership and to illustrate this, mentioned a message that had just been received from DENNIS instructing that CHILDS return to the United States by the first part of March, 1959. He replied that he thought that for some time CHILDS should stay away from the leading members of the Party, with the exception of EUGENE DENNIS, and that he should consult with DENNIS on this matter.

Then this individual stated that whatever arrangements are worked out, the CP-USA cannot expect them to be executed right away. He said that if we send money to Canada -- which we will -- you can transport from Canada to the United States whatever amount you think is feasible. This is your problem and not the problem of TIM BUCK. However, no contact should be made by the CP-USA with BUCK in regard to funds prior to the end of March, 1959, and this contact should not be made by MORRIS CHILDS, if it becomes necessary for someone from the United States to travel to Canada in order to transport funds from Canada to the United States.

Despite a complaint by CHILDS that the delay of transmittal of funds from Russia to the CP-USA has caused a serious financial situation in the CP-USA, he said that no funds could be transported from Canada to the United States prior to the end of March, 1959.

Next, he asked if CHILDS could build a small apparatus consisting of one or two people who would be answerable to CHILDS. He said perhaps CHILDS could talk this over with DENNIS in order to get one or two trusted people for this apparatus. MORRIS CHILDS asked if JACK CHILDS, his brother, could be used in this apparatus. He replied that while JACK CHILDS is trusted, he does see leading members of the CP-USA, and for this reason it might not be well to use him in this apparatus. He stated that while JACK CHILDS may not be known generally as a member of the CP-USA, he may be known as a CP-USA member to the F.B.I. He said that it might be possible to use JACK CHILDS as a substitute for MORRIS CHILDS in the event that MORRIS CHILDS becomes ill or for some other reason cannot perform in this apparatus.

In order to set up a system whereby the Russians could indicate to MORRIS CHILDS that they wanted to make a contact with him, he asked CHILDS if he had any business cards with him. CHILDS replied that he did and these were business cards of Arisco Associates -- one card containing the address of the New York office and the other card containing the address of the Chicago office. He then asked MORRIS CHILDS to write a note on each of these two cards, these notes to be addressed to JACK CHILDS, and to contain the following messages;

SOLO

Operation SOLO was a long-running FBI program to infiltrate the Communist Party of the United States and gather intelligence about its relationship to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, China, and other communist nations. It officially began in 1958 and ended in 1977, although Morris and Jack Childs, two of the principal agents in the operation, had been involved with the Bureau for several years prior. The files posted here constitute the first two releases made from the FBI's SOLO file. They range from March 1958 to August 1960. Subsequent releases will be added in the future. Read a related story at

http://www.fbi.gov/news/stories/2011/august/byte-out-of-history-communist-agent-tells-all/.

PART 7 OF 22

"Dear Jack,

"Would you do something for my friend. He wants a tripod for his television.

"Morris"

"Dear Jack,

"This will introduce a friend of mine. He may want to purchase something from you.

"Morris"

The individual stated that these cards would serve to indicate to JACK CHILDS that he was dealing with a Russian representative and that he should receive and carry out any instructions received from him. These cards will be used only if it becomes necessary to contact JACK CHILDS because something happened to the arrangements to meet with MORRIS CHILDS.

He then asked if MORRIS CHILDS knew anyone else living in New York City who might be used as persons through whom messages for contacts might be transmitted. MORRIS CHILDS mentioned LENA and MARCEL SCHERER, and gave him their address and told him that he would tell the SCHERERS that they might receive a message for him in the future.

He then discussed, as had PONOMAREV, the method of entering the funds received from Russia into the financial records of the CP-USA. CHILDS told him about the open funds and the reserve funds and the fact that money received from Russia was listed as contributions from anonymous contributors or as loans from individuals for "The Worker". He knew that ISADORE WOFSY was in charge of the reserve fund operations of the CP-USA.

CHILDS told him that EUGENE DENNIS and HELEN WINTER, in addition to CHILDS, knew about all the financial transactions of the CP-USA, but that only DENNIS and CHILDS knew the source of the funds which are received from Russia. CHILDS pointed out that while ELIZABETH MASCOLO, JACK CHILDS, and the wife of MORRIS CHILDS have been involved in the transmittal of funds from Canada to the United States, that none of them knew the original source of these funds. The Central Committee of the CPSU representative stated that the present relationship and communication between the CP-USA and the CPSU is not good. CHILDS agreed and said that with ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG and MORRIS CHILDS in Russia, there was no one in the United States with which the Party could communicate. The Soviet representative agreed with CHILDS, and said that it is necessary to work out a communication system and a system to transfer money; however, this has to be done slowly.

He reached into his briefcase and pulled out a map of New York City. He asked how well CHILDS knew New York City and if CHILDS had any suggestions on how contact could be made. CHILDS stated that he thought that large buildings in the heart of the city were a possibility. A meeting could be arranged in a bar or in a restaurant or there could be a quick exchange of documents in a corridor of a large building in mid-town Manhattan.

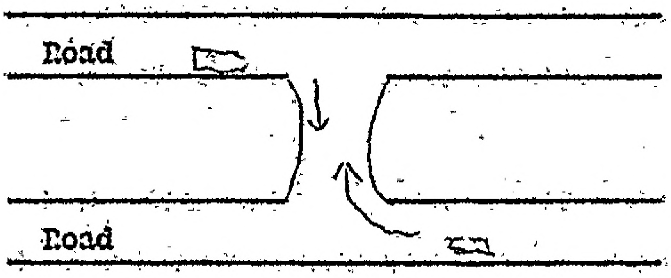
The Soviet representative replied, I do not agree. Not that this is a bad idea, but we have learned that in a large city the chance of running into some acquaintance is greater. He said, I think that it is better to arrange for the first contact and then decide about future contacts later.

On 3/11/59 NY advised this address is Nereid Ave. and White Plains Road. Correct name of restaurant is McGarry's Rainbow Room
WCT

Then the Soviet representative issued the following instructions to CHILDS. On April 14, 1959, you should go to the Bronx, and at 4:45 P.M. be at 233th and Niered (ph) Street. Mc ~~Nick~~ Gary's Restaurant is located on the corner. It has two entrances, one of which is on Niered Street. In going to this address, do not use an automobile, not even a rented automobile. I suggest that you take the White Plaines Subway. This will make it more complicated for the F.B.I. They will be watching you. If you have the slightest suspicion that you are being followed, do not go to the address. Be careful. If the contact is not made on Tuesday, April 14, 1959, then you should return on Thursday, April 16, 1959. This arrangement will apply only for the first contact. In any subsequent contacts, if a meeting is not held at the appointed time and date, then you should appear at the same place at the same time one month later.

On April 14, 1959, you should wear a plain bandaid on the left index finger. It would be good for you to practice. I suggest that the next time you are in New York, you or you and your wife go to this restaurant so that you will know the area. The Bronx Parkway is nearby. If you sit on the benches in the park, sit near old people. Do not go into the restaurant on April 14, 1959. Someone will come along the park and speak to you in perfect English, and with no accent. This person will say, "Do you know where the Morris Restaurant is?" You will reply, "Yes, I am going in that direction. Come with me and I will show you where it is." As you walk along with this person, he will say, "Nikolai sends his regards". This will clench the recognition. You will be taken into a car or possibly into the restaurant.

Then he stated that CHILDS should be thinking of places where meetings could take place, even though these meetings might last for only a moment or two. Then he drew the following map:



He said you should look for a place where two roads run parallel and there is a road intersecting them in the manner indicated in the diagram. Thus, both cars can approach from one road going in one direction and then cross over to the other road and go in the opposite direction. This place should be in the New York area and it could be on Long Island.

The Soviet representative then stated that CHILDS will be in charge of this communication apparatus. CHILDS will be in charge of any material whether messages or money received from the Soviets through this communication system.

Then he stated that CHILDS should talk to Comrade DENNIS to find out whether or not DENNIS knows of a comrade who is not well known and who could act as a go-between between CHILDS and the Russians, instead of having CHILDS do the leg work. He asked if CHILDS thought that DENNIS would be able to select such a person. CHILDS said that he could not give an off-hand answer, but knows that he, CHILDS, would not want someone that he could not trust.

By way of comment, it is possible that DENNIS will suggest that CHILDS handle all details in regard to this communication apparatus, since DENNIS probably will not want to become involved in it even to the extent of having knowledge of its operation.

The Soviet representative also stated that he had learned that the CP-USA is changing the bills it receives from Russia. He said that there is nothing wrong with this money and that it was not necessary to convert it into other bills or bills of other denominations.

He stressed that CHILDS should not use his own car in making any meeting with the Russians, nor should he rent any automobile unless it was rented in someone else's name.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: 3/23/59

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-17-00 BY SP4BJA-MLB
906318

Reference is made to the Chicago letter to the Bureau, dated 3/17/59, which sets forth six suggestions to the Bureau in connection with the activities of CG 5824-S* and NY 694-S* in setting up an apparatus for an exchange of information between the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) and the Communist Party, USA (CP, USA).

With reference to the first suggestion of the Chicago Office that the Bureau be the office of origin in this matter and issue instructions to the Chicago Division and the New York Division concerning the investigation to be conducted, the New York Office does not believe that this is necessary. The New York Office will keep the Bureau immediately advised concerning all developments in this operation and clear with the Bureau any investigative plans developing out of the operation as it progresses.

With reference to the Chicago suggestion that CG 5824-S* be given complete authority to decide whether or not he feels the meet should be made on April 14 or April 16, 1959, it is not felt that this is a matter which should be left to CG 5824-S* to decide. At this point, the New York Office sees no reason why CG 5824-S* should not try to make the meet on April 14. As a matter of fact CG 5824-S* may have some difficulty in making the meet on April 14, since a survey of the area reflects that the nearest park benches to the pertinent area are approximately one mile away. The Bureau and the Chicago Office will be furnished with complete information concerning the pertinent area by separate communication.

EXP. PROC.

REC-65 100-428091-207

EX.-124

18 MAR 25 1959

2 - Bureau (100-428091) (RM)
1 - Chicago (134-46 Sub B) (RM)
1 - New York (100-134637)

NHM:kmi
(4)

55 MAR 31 1959

INT. SEC.

The Chicago Office recommends that no attempt be made to have any kind of surveillance to cover the meet. The New York Office feels that it has the responsibility to attempt to identify the individual who meets CG 5824-S*, since the latter may not be in a position to furnish the Bureau with the identity of this individual. We are presently endeavoring to make arrangements so that we can with complete security obtain a photograph of the individual meeting with CG 5824-S* in order to assist in the identification of this individual.

The suggestion that the Bureau assign a code name to this operation appears to be a matter which can be decided once the operation gets under way and it can be determined whether the designation of such a code name would be practical. At the present time the use of the SOLO caption would appear to suffice.

The New York Office has no objection to SA JOHN E. KEATING coming to New York for contacts with CG 5824-S. It may be well for SA KEATING to be in New York City on the occasion of the first contact and thereafter it could be determined whether it will be necessary for him to remain in New York City for future contacts. The New York Office has two agents who are acquainted with both CG 5824-S* and NY 694-S* and could probably carry on if it appears that the expense of having SA KEATING come to New York from Chicago is not entirely necessary.

With reference to the dissemination of information that is developed from this operation, the New York Office would of course be guided by the Bureau's instructions.

The New York Office is thoroughly aware of the extremely delicate nature of this operation and is proceeding with the proper caution and discretion in planning the handling of this matter.

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 3/24/59

Transmit the following in ______________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via A I R T E L AIR MAIL -- REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46) (Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

REC 65

CG 5824-S*, on 3/9/59, made available to SA JOHN E. KEATING, for photostating, the 2/3/59 edition of "Gudok" (ph), the trade union newspaper of the railroad industry in Russia. Gudok is the Russian word for whistle.

CG 5824-S* had advised that JAMES JACKSON made a speech at an electric railroad engine shop in Moscow during a recess in the sessions of the 21st Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. The photograph of JACKSON addressing the employees of this railroad shop appears in this newspaper.

One photostat copy of this item is enclosed herewith to the Bureau and to the New York Division. The Chicago copy is located in Chicago file 134-46-Sub-B-1B8.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-17-00 BY SP4 BJA-MLB
#906318

AUERBACH

3 - Bureau (Encl. 1)
1 - New York (100-134637) (Encl. 1)
1 - Chicago

EX. - 124

100-428091-208

JEK/kw
(5)

REC- 65

25 MAR 25 1959

ENCLOSURE

INT. SEC.

Approved: R Daley Sent ________M Per ____________
Special Agent in Charge

55 MAR 31 1959

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

Encl

F B I

REC 65

Date: 3/20/59

Transmit the following in ______________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via A I R T E L AIR MAIL -- REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46)(Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-17-00 BY SP4BJA-MLB
#906318

There are enclosed herewith to the Bureau three copies, and to the New York Division one copy, of a report received from CG 5824-S* on March 10, 1959, by SA JOHN E. KEATING and Stenographer [redacted]. This report deals with a meeting in Moscow, Russia, between Communist Party - USA delegates and Communist Party of Israel delegates to the 21st Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

b6
b7C

AUERBACH

ENCLOSURE

3 - Bureau (Encls. 3) - 1cc retained in 1243 WCT
1 - New York (100-134637)(SOLO)(Encl. 1)
1 - Chicago

JEK/kw
(5)

Check with Thornton prior to any dissemination

EX. - 124

REC- 65 100-428091-207

11 MAR 27 1959

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Approved: ______________________ Sent ____________M Per ______________
Special Agent in Charge

55 MAR 31 1959

MEETING IN MOSCOW, RUSSIA, BETWEEN CP-USA DELEGATES AND CP OF ISRAEL DELEGATES TO THE 21ST CONGRESS OF THE CPSU

On February 15, 1959, at approximately 4:30 P.M., SAMUEL MIKUNIS, General Secretary of the Communist Party of Israel, and EMIL/HABIBI, member of the Secretariat and Polit Bureau of the Communist Party of Israel, met with JAMES JACKSON and MORRIS CHILDS, Communist Party - USA delegates to the 21st Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, at the apartment where JACKSON and CHILDS were staying in Moscow. The discussion was conducted during dinner, which was served in the apartment. HABIBI is an Arab. MIKUNIS did most of the talking. There were no Russians present during this discussion.

There was a general discussion concerning PAUL NOVICK and his attitude on the Jewish question. The CP-USA delegates tried to influence the Israeli delegates to "work on NOVICK" when NOVICK visits Israel. MIKUNIS promised to do this.

MIKUNIS and HABIBI are both members of Parliament in Israel. MIKUNIS said that the Communist Party is having a tough time in Israel as far as government oppression is concerned. The Communists in Israel are not only called Moscow agents, but are called agents of the Arabs. MIKUNIS said that the Communist Party of Israel is the only Party in Israel fighting against the official government policies.

MIKUNIS asked questions about the current situation in the Communist Party - USA and about WILLIAM Z. FOSTER. Concerning FOSTER, CHILDS and JACKSON said that he is sick. They stated that while FOSTER is an honored member of the Communist Party - USA, he is a sick man and is not in the daily leadership of the Party.

MIKUNIS and HABIBI were interested in finding out what the Communist Party - USA might be able to do in order to give the Communist Party of Israel a lift. They asked, How, through your Jewish Commission or any other organization with Jewish members, can you give us some support?

JACKSON and CHILDS said that the Communist Party - USA might get some organizations to pass resolutions condemning the Israeli Histatruth (phonetic - trade union federation), which suspends Communists from trade unions. For example, the Communist Party - USA might get resolutions passed in various Jewish organizations in the United States which are composed of workers. This

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-17-60 BY SP4 BJA-MLD
#986318

100-428091-209

ENCLOSURE

resolution would condemn the suspension of Communists from trade unions. The resolution would then be sent to Histatruth.

MIKUNIS and HABIBI said that the Communist Party - USA should take up the question of the treatment of Arabs in Israel. They stated that in Israel the Arabs are segregated and live under martial law. They are not governed by the civil laws. Arabs can be picked up at any time and placed in a camp or other places where they are under military guard and are tried under military laws. They added that the Communist Party of Israel has a good number of Arabs in its ranks. If the Communist Party - USA could get some resolutions passed which protested the treatment of Arabs, this would help the Communist Party of Israel, since Arabs are more persecuted than Israelis in the Communist Party of Israel. They commented that the government of Israel is very sensitive to such protests.

Then MIKUNIS and HABIBI said that financially the Communist Party of Israel is in a very tough spot. They said that they do not want the Communist Party - USA to conduct any financial drives for the Communist Party of Israel. They pointed out, however, that some South American progressives have, in the past, collected money for children's kindergartens, etc. They said that some other organizations, close to the Communist Party, run institutions, such as kindergartens or co-operative farms called Kibbutsen. These organizations are having a difficult time keeping these institutions going because they do not get any money from other organizations. They pointed out that the United Jewish Appeal, which raises millions of dollars in the United States, distributes money among political parties and among the Kibbutsen. All parties, except the Communist Party, receive some funds from the United Jewish Appeal. Therefore, any institutions influenced by the Communists do not receive any money from the funds of the United Jewish Appeal. Thus, the Communist Party - USA might start a drive in the United States to acquaint the Jews in the United States as to how money in the funds of the United Jewish Appeal are being used or misused in Israel. At the same time to see if the Communist Party - USA can collect money for the kindergartens and Kibbutsen in order to give them a financial lift.

They asserted that they have opened a club for the intelligencia in Tel Aviv. This club is under the sponsorship of Tar Buth Laam (ph), which is a general, progressive, cultural organization. The Jewish cultural organizations in the United States might be asked to keep in contact with Tar Buth Laam in order to give them support of some sort.

Then MIKUNIS and HABIBI said that they would like to receive some material from the Communist Party - USA, such as "Jewish Currents" and any other material which the Communist Party - USA could send and which might be of interest to them. They said that this material should not be sent directly to the Party, but should be sent to the Communist Party daily, "Kol-Haam", Post Office Box 1843, Tel Aviv, Israel.

MIKUNIS and HABIBI said that the Russians recognize that they are surrounded by the Arabs. The Russians know how hard it is for the Communist Party of Israel to work. However, they stated that they are winning well known personalities to their ranks. They mentioned one Dr. SNEE, who was at one time a Zionist and who is now a member of their leading committee.

They mentioned the emigration of Jews from Rumania. They also discussed the rumor that the Soviet Union was going to permit some Jews to emigrate from Russia to Israel, but they said that it was a fabrication. Later, a statement from the Soviet Government confirmed that this was just a rumor.

They said that the Jews who immigrated to Israel from Rumania are having a difficult time. Some of them live in the open. With the unemployment situation in Israel, many of them find it difficult to obtain employment. Thus, while many of them have come to Israel with the hope of improving their economic conditions, they have become disappointed. After they have been in Israel a while, the Communist Party is able to win the sympathy of some of these people. They commented that people who come from the Socialist countries make good Communist Party members in Israel after they have become disillusioned.

In conclusion, MIKUNIS and HABIBI said that their inner Party situation is pretty good. The Party leadership is united. They have almost no inner Party problems. Twenty percent of their membership is Arab. Thus, they have the largest Arab membership of any political party in Israel.

O

D Thornton

SAC, Chicago (134-46)(Sub B) March 25, 1959

Director, FBI (100-428091) — 210 REC-29 **PERSONAL ATTENTION**

SOLO
IS-C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/5/94 BY 503 Bfj/Omg
#396,331

EX-135

Reurlet 3-19-59 in which you set forth certain comments and observations regarding various problems which have arisen in connection with captioned matter.

You pointed out in relet that CG 5824-S* as well as his wife is in extremely poor physical condition at the present time, as a result of which he is facing difficulty not only from a personal standpoint but also in fulfilling certain Party obligations. You specifically indicated that due to his condition, we should not be inhuman and push him for additional information at this time but rather we should let him develop the situation according to his own best judgment.

The Bureau desires to reiterate at this time as has been done on numerous occasions in the past that the health of CG 5824-S* is of vital concern to us. Obviously, our main interest is in his complete recovery if possible since in his present condition he is of minimum value to us. Nowhere in relet, however, did you make any specific recommendations as to any possible solutions to this situation. As you are aware, the Bureau on 3-18-59 telephonically authorized you to pay the transportation costs of the informant and his wife for a vacation trip to either Texas or Oregon. Anything else that the Bureau can do to alleviate and improve the present status of the informant's health will be given due consideration. Before the Bureau can take any further steps in this regard, however, it is necessary that you offer concrete suggestions. You are instructed, therefore, to immediately analyze this over-all matter and decide upon what you consider to be the proper course of action to be followed and submit specific comments and recommendations to the Bureau. Regarding the possible vacation trip of the informant, you still have not indicated as to whether or not the informant is going to take this trip. In your reply, specifically set forth your recommendations in this regard along with any other measures which you feel can be taken to facilitate the informant's return to good health.

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MAR 25 1959
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DeLoach
McGuire
W.C. Sullivan

MAIL ROOM
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60 APR 1 1959

WCT

Letter to Chicago
RE: SOLO
100-428091

In relet you also raised the problem of the issuance of a subpoena to the informant and again referred to the recent Victor Riesel article in which the informant was mentioned. According to relet, the informant feels that the reiteration and the authority of the comments made in this article are of such a character that the Russians would back away from him immediately were he to be subpoenaed under the present circumstances.

With regard to the issuance of a subpoena to the subject, you are reminded that no such subpoena has been issued to date. You are also reminded that the informant is not alone in this respect since there are a number of Party functionaries who have recently traveled to the Soviet Union and who are not being subpoenaed at this time. Your attention is again called to your previous statement in this matter as set forth in your letter of 9-30-58 to the effect that if the informant should travel to Russia under his own name it would be disastrous from a security standpoint to have everyone issued a subpoena except him. The Bureau desires that this over-all matter be fully and thoroughly considered and when you have arrived at a definite conclusion regarding the issuance of a subpoena to the informant, your observations and recommendations should be furnished to the Bureau.

Regarding the Riesel article, the Bureau does not understand your continued concern. As you have already been advised, this article had been prepared quite some time prior to its release and was based upon questions asked by Riesel. In addition, it revealed no new information inasmuch as the Party itself had identified the informant as one of its official delegates to Moscow and a substantial amount of publicity had come out on this matter prior to the Riesel article. As has been our policy down through the years, the Bureau will continue to utilize the utmost care concerning the security of our informants including CG 5824-S*. We have consistently handled the information obtained from him with due regard to his safety. Where possible, we have exploited his information when it was felt we could do so with full security to him. The Bureau intends to continue this policy.

In connection with the development of an apparatus by CG 5824-S* and the need for him to locate an additional man for this apparatus, you pointed out in relet that to date neither the informant nor his brother, NY 694-S*, have been able to think of anyone who could qualify for this assignment. You also indicated that you had discussed with CG 5824-S* the possibility that the Bureau could possibly be of assistance in this regard by selecting an appropriate individual for this assignment. According to your letter, however, this discussion met with completely negative results.

After due consideration, the Bureau has concluded that the matter of an additional man for this apparatus is one to be handled by CG 5824-S* and NY 694-S* since we are hesitant to create a situation which could possibly add an additional security hazard to this operation. This particular phase should be closely followed by you and every possible assistance afforded the informant. In the final analysis, however, it is necessarily a matter which must be worked out by him and his brother.

In relet you requested that a personal letter of commendation be furnished for exhibition to the informant for his recent contribution to the Bureau. You pointed out that the Bureau's teletype of commendation which was furnished you on 3-18-59 could not be utilized on that date due to the meeting time arrangements which you had with the informant. In this regard, it is noted that this entire matter reflected a decided lack of foresight on your part. The Bureau does not make a habit of dispensing communications of this type promiscuously to our informants and in each such instance careful and deliberate consideration must be given to the merits of the situation. In this instance, however, you failed to properly anticipate the need for such a communication and only at the last moment did you telephonically request the Bureau to transmit an appropriate teletype to be exhibited to the informant. Obviously, matters of this nature cannot be afforded the attention they deserve when handled on a last-minute basis. Inasmuch as the Bureau's teletype of 3-18-59 is still in your possession, the Bureau fails to understand the necessity of forwarding a personal letter of appreciation.

Apparently you felt on 3-18-59 that the teletype was suitable for the purpose and nowhere in relet have you furnished any reason as to why it is no longer deemed so. If you have specific reasons as to why a personal letter of appreciation should be utilized in this instance rather than the afore-mentioned teletype, your specific observations in this regard should be submitted.

Along these same lines, you suggested that the Bureau should again furnish the informant an award in the amount of $1,000 in return for his extremely valuable services in the recent past as well as the potential for the future. On many previous occasions, you have advised that money is of no concern to the informant and in relet you failed to set forth any indication that the informant has changed his thinking in this regard. The Bureau fully realizes the magnitude of the recent services of the informant. It was with this thought in mind that authority was extended to pay the transportation costs of the informant and his wife which will undoubtedly run into several hundred dollars on what actually amounts to a vacation with pay. The Bureau feels that through this deviation from our normal procedures, we have clearly demonstrated to the informant not only the value and appreciation which we hold for his most recent activities on our behalf but also our sincere interest in his welfare.

With regard to this over-all matter, the Bureau is fully cognizant that difficulties and problems will develop from time to time especially in view of the complex nature of the informant's instructions to set up a clandestine apparatus coupled with his physical condition. It is a basic principle, however, that in most instances the problem of handling this informant is of necessity one for the Chicago Office. Many years of experience have repeatedly proven that our problems are kept to a minimum by developing and retaining the respect of our informants. Experience has also shown us that such respect cannot be bought with money but rather by good, clear guidance and firm control. As I have indicated in the past, the Bureau certainly desires suggestions and ideas from our informants regarding the various phases of our security work. It is mandatory, however, that our informants are fully aware that while operating in behalf of the Bureau, it is expected that it is the Bureau which will make the final decisions.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: 3/19/59

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46)(SUB B)

SUBJECT: (C) SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/6/96 BY SP3 BN/drj
#396,337

For the benefit of the Bureau as to the functioning of the Chicago Office and the status of CG 5824-S* at the present time, the following information is furnished to the Bureau on three major points. I have discussed all three of these situations myself personally with this informant, and the conclusions set forth below are my earnest opinion as to what appears at this time, with the data that we know, the best possible decision. -

1. Health of CG 5824-S*
and [redacted]

b7D

In the year and a half that I have been in Chicago, and from talking to the contact agent who has been handling this individual for four years, we have never seen this couple in worse physical condition.

As the Bureau knows, CG 5824-S* is a broken man physically. He is on the fringe edge of pneumonia at the present time, completely worn down from the difference in the climate of his recent trip, and feels that his heart condition has been aggravated. As the Bureau files will reflect, he has a history of tuberculosis and with his present severe complaint of dry pleurisy, obviously is in very poor physical condition. His absence from his usual duties because of the trip has put him in the position of being behind in his regular work for us, and he feels that he has got to catch up as to things that have been going on due to the absence. His desire to furnish us complete information, which he has done in the form of several hundred pages of reports, has been shown, but it is obvious that with the unfinished business that he has in New York, i.e., reports to NEC and DENNIS, plus his desire to set

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ENCLOSURE

2 - Bureau (AM)(Registered) (Attachment - 1)
1 - Chicago
RDA:HFM
(3)

EX-135 REC-29

100-428091-310

[illegible] copy 3-30-59

5-WCT

MAR 26 1959

cc to Br'gardner

Lit Cb 3-25-59 uit/mu

up an apparatus, coupled with his physical condition, have just about got him on the ragged edge. I personally think that the man will not recover his normal situation and momentum for some considerable period, and obviously, we cannot be inhuman and push him on much of anything as we have now gotten just about the entire story of data to report from his trip, with the remaining being entirely up to him, i.e., for him to develop the situation according to his own best judgment.

[redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

not satisfy her. The Bureau should note, of course, that CG 5824-S*' actions and decisions, to a degree, are colored by her thinking. She is as desirous in the large sense as he is of being of every possible assistance to the country, but in her present condition it is not even feasible to talk business with her.

In summary, these people are faced physically with some obviously untenable situations--

a. He has been told to go underground for a period of time.

b. He cannot leave to go underground while [redacted]

c. They have the problems of the handling of the home as well as the necessity for him to complete his business with DENNIS; to say nothing of,

d. His desire to immediately institute an apparatus.

All in all, we have just got to nurse this situation along with him, understanding our desire for his personal health and well being, and play it by ear, recognizing that some of his situation is colored by the physical status of his wife and himself at this time.

Airtel authorized 3/18 to send them on vacation trip.
Gast

2. The Problem of the Issuance of A Subpoena

In complete summary as of this time, it is his complete and studied belief that the issuance alone of a subpoena would not only be completely unwise, but in his opinion, would completely destroy the possibility of his setting up an apparatus.

We have discussed this situation with him at length and eventually it is possible that the answer might be that he should get a subpoena (to which obviously, in his opinion, and from DENNIS' comments, he would plead the 5th Amendment), but that is not the problem at this point. He feels that the reiteration and the authority of the comments made in the REISEL article are of such a character that the Russians would back away from him immediately were he to be subpoenaed under the present circumstances.

a. He feels that no subpoena should logically be directed at him as so-called "small fry" in the minds of the public and possibly of the Committee until after action has been taken as to the leaders in public opinion, i.e., JACKSON, MORRIS, TRACHTENBERG, etc. Obviously, their subpoenas should not be issued because there has been no recent publicity about them and probably should await their return to the United States. A good ground in connection with this would be the results from the search and inquiry by Customs at the time of their return as the first step in this.

b. He feels that from his personal point of view of the Party, he could adequately explain the lack of a subpoena issued for him provided that subpoenas are only issued to part of the total group whose names must have been obtained from the State Department for journey to Russia. This would not be so, of course, if he were the only one out of the total group not subpoenaed. It is suggested that the Bureau can make this kind of an arrangement where it is necessary to insure that only part are subpoenaed.

Another phase of the situation is the difference between a subpoena actually being issued and it being served, and with him in a position of being temporarily underground for the next several months possibly, it is conceivable that with disclosures they might get from the rest, as set forth above, he might be lost in the shuffle and not be served, and thus not get any publicity.

c. CG 5824-S* feels that as far as possible, the Bureau should insure that there be no publicity whatsoever concerning him or any activity which conceivably could be traced to him if he is to be able to follow out the Russians' instructions, keep DENNIS satisfied and happy, while he inaugurates the possibilities of a new apparatus.

His current thinking, in view of the developments, i.e., the publicity and his current assignments, plus our own present considered opinion, is that the Bureau should not return his name to the Committee along with the current list requesting addresses for fear that this temporary small point of advantage to the Bureau would endanger his whole future.

His name was not on list.

I might note that it is of considerable concern to him that the REISEL article came out the day he flew in here from Paris with his pockets stuffed full of notes and materials from the Congress, plus gifts from the Russians. It is his feeling that had it come out one day sooner, Customs would have been watching for the return of such an individual who had been reiterated and lately publicized as being a delegate and would have blown up the situation.

3. The Development of An Additional New Man in a Potential Apparatus

I have discussed this matter with him in considerable detail. He flatly states himself that he has no one that he can think of who could fill the bill. He has requested NY 694-S to similarly endeavor to select an individual which also has had negative results. I have discussed with him the possibility of the Bureau being of assistance in this regard, having in mind the possibility that some arrangements could be made for someone we could introduce into the situation to be utilized, with completely negative results.

CG 5824-S* advises me that it is necessary that somebody be found who is known to both he and his brother; who is also known to DENNIS; who is completely trusted by all three of them; and who has been in the position of being a member of the group over a long period of time, i.e., 20 or 25 years.

I even discussed with him the possibility that someone from another part of the country might feasibly be moved to New York under special arrangement. He states that in theory, this could be possible provided there were such an individual, but as a practical matter; he doubts that the control of the Party is such now as it used to be, and doubts that they would physically move to New York. As an example, he states, "Look at the difficulty in the problem of transferring headquarters from New York to Chicago." This statement by him appears reasonable when the Bureau stops to think of the number of those in the underground who did not follow instructions and who improperly came out of cover.

Over and beyond the possibility of having such a new individual as a contact man for a potential apparatus, I have the feeling that this is a long time problem to be worked out, if it is capable of solution at all, in that the contact will be so intermittent, spasmodic and irregular that I doubt whether it would require the expansion of the apparatus by going to the potential danger spot of adding another man to it. Yet, I think we have got to leave the problem at this time entirely up to CG 5824-S*. We did not help him when he made his contacts in Russia. He sold himself in every respect without our assistance, and it appears the better to me at this time to see how things develop without any intervention by us.

The Bureau's teletype of commendation was unable to be logically delivered due to meeting time arrangements. As a consequence, it will not be utilized at this time as the correct opportunity for such a teletype appears to have gone by the board. Instead, it is requested that the Bureau furnish a letter, as was done before, directed to him for commendation, which we would show to him and again maintain in the files of the Chicago Division. A suggested form of such a letter is attached inasmuch as this office feels that the wording therein would appeal to this sensitive type of individual in his present circumstances.

Further, in view of the tremendous information and the possibilities of a new apparatus heretofore not even contemplated, which he himself has developed, plus the commendation he has received from the Party and the tremendous gifts from the Russians, it is felt that the Bureau should again furnish a $1,000 incentive award in nature which should be handled as separate from the letter of commendation and concern for his physical situation.

The comments of the Bureau are invited.

Mr. Morris Childs
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Mr. Childs:

I again want to express my personal appreciation to you on the occasion of another highly successful mission on behalf of your country and the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I have personally reviewed the highly valuable results of your efforts, which are over and above those which we come to expect from the most patriotic American. It is fully realized that such outstanding accomplishments were not achieved without a serious jeopardy to your own physical well being. All of your associates want you to take all necessary precautions to safeguard your health.

You can be assured that the material resulting from this outstanding accomplishment is being carefully analyzed so that it can be fully utilized to the best advantage for the over-all welfare of the United States. I want to take this occasion also to inform you that I will continue to personally follow all of your activities in this field which is so important to all Americans at this time.

Sincerely,

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TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46) (Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

There are enclosed herewith to the Bureau three copies, and the to New York Division one copy, of a report received from CG 5824-S* on 3/10/59, by SA JOHN E. KEATING. This report contains information concerning former members of the Communist Party - USA now in Denmark.

AUERBACH

3 - Bureau (Encls. 3) - 1 cc retained in 1243 WCT
1 - New York (100-134637) (Encl. 1)
1 - Chicago

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ENCLOSURE

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Approved: ______________ Sent ____________M Per ____________
Special Agent in Charge

55 APR 1 1959

INFORMATION CONCERNING FORMER MEMBERS OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY - USA NOW IN DENMARK

In a discussion with unidentified members of the delegation of the Communist Party of Denmark to the 21st Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, MORRIS CHILDS was told that NELS KJAR (ph), a former member of the Communist Party - USA who left Illinois in the 1930's, is now an old man but is still active in the Communist Party in Denmark.

It was also learned that ANDY OVERGAARD and his wife, CLARISSA MICHAELSON (ph), were "kicked out of Mexico". While they were in Italy during January and February, 1959, they have purchased a house in Copenhagen, Denmark.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 2-18-00 BY SP4BJA-MLB
906318

100-428091-211

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

REC-95

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont ✓
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C.Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

FBI

Date: 3/18/59

Transmit the following in ______________________
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Via A I R T E L   AIR MAIL -- REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46)(Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

There are enclosed herewith to the Bureau three copies, and to the New York Division one copy, of a report received from CG 5824-S* by SA JOHN E. KEATING on March 6, 1959. This report deals with the activities of MORRIS CHILDS and JAMES JACKSON in Europe while enroute to Moscow, reception in Moscow, and the problems of CHARLIE LOMAN and PAUL NOVICK.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
[illegible]
DATE 7-19-00 [illegible] SP4BJA-MLB
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100-428091-212

6 MAR 20 1959

Approved: R Daley   Sent ______M Per ______
Special Agent in Charge

1 1959

ACTIVITIES OF MORRIS CHILDS AND JAMES JACKSON IN EUROPE ENROUTE TO MOSCOW, RECEPTION IN MOSCOW, AND PROBLEMS OF CHARLIE LOMAN AND PAUL NOVICK

Paris, France

After arrival in Paris, France, at 8:30 A.M. on January 13, 1959, MORRIS CHILDS went to the Claridge Hotel. By coincidence, JAMES JACKSON was staying at the same hotel.

On January 13, 1959, JAMES JACKSON went to the Soviet Embassy in Paris. ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG was supposed to have arranged for a visa for JACKSON. While TRACHTENBERG did not do this, the Soviet Embassy had JACKSON's name and gave him a visa. JACKSON asked them to notify the Czech Embassy in Brussels that MORRIS CHILDS was in Paris and would go to the Czech Embassy in Brussels to obtain his visa. During the evening of January 13, 1959, JAMES JACKSON and MORRIS CHILDS toured Paris night clubs with OLLIE HARRINGTON, a Negro and long time friend of JACKSON.

On January 14, 1959, JACKSON and CHILDS left Paris by plane for Brussels, Belgium.

Brussels, Belgium

During the early morning hours of January 15, 1959, JACKSON and CHILDS arrived in Brussels and stayed at the Amigo Hotel.

During January 15, 1959, CHILDS went to the Czech Embassy and obtained a visa. While at the Czech Embassy, CHILDS was asked if he knew LENA KAUFMAN and if she were all right. After some exchange of conversation, it was determined that this was the name being used by BESS MASCOLO. Later, she was seen in Moscow with TIM BUCK. She did not attend the 21st Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU), but did go on some tours of Russia with the Canadian delegation. During the latter part of February, 1959, and the first part of March, 1959, TIM BUCK and BESS MASCOLO were touring Czechoslovakia.

At the Czechoslovakian Travel Bureau, CHILDS and JACKSON purchased airline tickets to Prague, and asked the Travel Bureau to telephone Prague to have someone meet them there. They left Brussels during the afternoon of January 15, 1959.

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ENCLOSURE

Prague, Czechoslovakia

During the late afternoon of January 15, 1959, CHILDS and JACKSON arrived in Prague. They were met by VLADISLAW KATZMAN, a translator. He said that he had learned to speak English while working with the United States Army when it was stationed in Czechoslovakia. He had a Tatra (ph) automobile, which has an air cooled engine in the rear and is the type of car which is being exported to Africa by Czechoslovakia. CHILDS and JACKSON were taken to the Praha Hotel. This hotel is not identified by any signs on the exterior of the building. It is located on a side street around the corner from the headquarters of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia. It is near a large, medieval defense tower. JACKSON and CHILDS were both assigned a suite of rooms which contained a short wave radio set and record player. Meals were served in the dining room of the hotel. All services were without charge.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia sent ALDRICH KADERKA, Head of the Western European Bureau of the Central Committee of the CP of Czechoslovakia, and another member of the Central Committee to visit with JACKSON and CHILDS. The unidentified Central Committee member did not say anything during the discussion.

During a general discussion concerning HARRY HAYWOOD, KADERKA stated that HAYWOOD had been in Czechoslovakia at one time. KADERKA invited CHILDS and JACKSON to spend at least a week in Czechoslovakia on their return from Moscow. KADERKA attended the meeting of the Executive Committee of the World Council for Peace, which was held in Moscow after the 21st Congress of the CPSU. KADERKA returned from Moscow to Prague in the same plane in which CHILDS was a passenger.

During the evening of January 15, 1959, JACKSON and CHILDS visited a gypsy restaurant and other cafes in Prague. On January 16, 1959, they went to the Soviet Embassy and saw the person who is second in charge of the Embassy. CHILDS recognized him as a person who had been in the Soviet Consulate in New York City in 1947. He arranged for JACKSON and CHILDS to fly to Moscow in a Jet TU 104-B on January 17, 1959.

While in Prague, CHILDS and JACKSON saw V. J. JEROME and visited the headquarters of the "World Marxist Review". These meetings have been previously described.

Flight from Prague to Moscow and Arrival in Moscow

Ex-President LAZARO CARDENAS, of Mexico, was on the flight from Prague to Moscow. He was accompanied by his son and one CARRILLO (ph). CARRILLO talked as though he were a Communist sympathizer. Both CARDENAS and CARRILLO were raving about the Soviet Union. They had been in Moscow, went to Prague, and were returning to Moscow in order to fly to Peking, China. They were not told that JACKSON and CHILDS are leading members of the Communist Party - USA.

JACKSON and CHILDS arrived in Moscow on January 17, 1959. There was a large delegation at the airport to meet CARDENAS and another delegation to meet JACKSON and CHILDS. ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG and GEORGE MORRIS, who had just arrived in Moscow from Czechoslovakia on the morning of January 17, 1959, were at the airport, along with NIKOLAI MOSTOVETS and ALEXAI GRENCHENCO (ph), of the International Department of the Central Committee of the CPSU. They were also accompanied by YURI VICTOROVICH (ph), a translator.

The American delegation left the airport in two curtained cars. GRENCHENCO, CHILDS, and VICTOROVICH were in one car, and MOSTOVETS, JACKSON, MORRIS, and TRACHTENBERG were in the other car. They were taken to the third entrance at 9 Gorki Street. This entrance is guarded. JACKSON and CHILDS were assigned to Apartment #33 on the fifth floor. TRACHTENBERG and his wife had been in Apartment #32 since New Year's Eve. MORRIS had joined the TRACHTENBERGS on January 17, 1959.

On January 18, 1959, TRACHTENBERG and his wife and MORRIS were moved to the Sovietskaya Hotel. They were given luxurious rooms in the hotel. A woman translator was assigned to TRACHTENBERG and MORRIS, both of whom speak Russian. ALEXAI GRENCHENCO was assigned to JACKSON and CHILDS.

When MOSTOVETS was asked where most of the delegates of the other Communist Parties were staying, he replied that most of the delegates from the fraternal Communist Parties were being housed in the Kremlin. While it would be more convenient if you stayed there, it might create problems if some correspondents found out about it. So, if you agree, we think that it would be inadvisable for you to stay in the Kremlin.

NIKOLAI MOSTOVETS asked who were the official delegates to the 21st Congress of the CPSU from the Communist Party - USA. He was told JACKSON and CHILDS were the official delegates, but that there should be no publicity for CHILDS.

MOSTOVETS took the passports of JACKSON and CHILDS. The others had already surrendered their passports. The passport of CHILDS was not returned until the day before he was to leave Russia. Without a passport, one cannot move around the Soviet Union. When the passport of CHILDS was returned, it was not stamped so as to indicate that he had been in the Soviet Union. No reason was given for this. By way of comment, it might be that they are playing safe because CHILDS has some knowledge of the secret work of the CPSU. It might also be that they thought that if CHILDS has to travel in countries in South America, it would be better if his passport did not show that he had visited Russia. Therefore, the passport of CHILDS shows that during the time he was actually in Russia, he was in Czechoslovakia.

Problem of CHARLIE LOMAN

On January 18, 1959, NIKOLAI MOSTOVETS came to the apartment of JACKSON and CHILDS in order to discuss CHARLIE LOMAN. He said that LOMAN was in Moscow and had asked to attend the 21st Congress of the CPSU. JACKSON and CHILDS said that they thought that LOMAN had left the United States to go to Accra and to the Cameroons. The Russians did not know that the State Committee of the New York Communist Party District removed LOMAN from all posts and that this action had been endorsed by the National Executive Committee of the Communist Party - USA. MOSTOVETS asked what they should do about LOMAN. CHILDS and JACKSON said they thought he should go home.

Later, ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG saw LOMAN in a theatre and told LOMAN that he thought that LOMAN should go home.

Subsequently, it was agreed that JACKSON would go to see LOMAN. MOSTOVETS went with JACKSON to see LOMAN, but MOSTOVETS did not participate in the discussion. JACKSON told LOMAN that he should go home or otherwise he might be expelled from the Communist Party. LOMAN had prepared a statement attacking the leadership of the Communist Party - USA, and said he wanted to present the viewpoint of the real leadership of the Communist Party in the United States. LOMAN called JACKSON a Negro Simon Legree who was using a whip to send him back to the chain gang.

In still another conversation, NIKOLAI MOSTOVETS asked JACKSON and CHILDS what should be done about LOMAN. He was told that the Russians had to get LOMAN out of Russia, otherwise he would spread factionalism. MOSTOVETS then told LOMAN that he had to leave Russia and that if he were a disciplined Party member, he would leave without trouble.

It was learned that the Russians had treated LOMAN well, but that LOMAN had started to treat the servants in an arrogant fashion. The Russians agreed that in the future they would ask the Communist Party - USA leadership about persons coming to Russia ostensibly as representatives of the leadership of the Party.

Problem of PAUL NOVICK and the Jewish Question

Also on January 18, 1959, NIKOLAI MOSTOVETS came back to the apartment of JACKSON and CHILDS. He was very much excited about the problem of PAUL NOVICK. NOVICK, who was in Russia as a guest of the "Literary Gazette", had said that there is a Jewish question in the Soviet Union. MOSTOVETS said, As far as we are concerned, there is no Jewish question in the Soviet Union. MOSTOVETS said, We rehabilitated those Jews who were wronged. Injustices were righted. NOVICK is acting for Zionist imperialists. Wherever NOVICK goes in the Soviet Union, he tries to find out how many Jews are in a factory, how they are being treated, etc. Then MOSTOVETS said, NOVICK will return to Moscow from Leningrad tomorrow. We want him to go home.

It was agreed that TRACHTENBERG would talk to NOVICK. TRACHTENBERG hinted to NOVICK that if NOVICK did not change his ways, if he did not see that the Seven-Year Plan is a wonderful advance to Communism, if he kept on probing the Jewish question, then he might outlive his welcome in the U.S.S.R.

NOVICK said that he had attended a New Year's Eve reception in the Kremlin, at which PAUL ROBESON was the honored guest. ROBESON sang some songs, including some in Jewish. In the account of this reception in the newspapers, the Russians neglected to state that ROBESON sang songs in the Jewish language. Incidentally, NOVICK talked about this and his comments got back to the Russian leadership.

MORRIS CHILDS suggested that NOVICK be asked to write a statement on his tour of Russia up to this time.

NOVICK wrote a statement, in which he outlined his reasons for coming to Russia. He said that he saw tremendous developments in the Soviet Union and that he wanted to report them. He said that he wanted to answer the Zionists and the East side press of New York City, such as "Jewish Forward" and "Jewish Daily". He said he was only trying to answer those who slander the Soviet Union and he wanted to stay in Russia until the first part of March, 1959, in order to attend the Sholem Aleichem celebrations, to go to Odessa and to Minsk and to spend ten days writing articles. This statement was re-written twice.

CHILDS, JACKSON and TRACHTENBERG all met with NOVICK, who was staying at the Leningrad Hotel in Moscow. NOVICK charged that MANDEL TERMAN does not know anything about the Jewish question in Russia. He said TERMAN does not speak Yiddish. NOVICK said he saw no Jewish newspapers in Russia. He saw no Jewish magazines in Russia. He saw no Jewish intellectual circles in Russia. He stated that some Jewish writers cannot get their works translated. He complained that the Jewish language is not used in Russia. He said the only Jewish culture he saw in Moscow was in a synagog. He said that he found books in Moscow which attacked Israel and contained an implied Semitic attack. He said the authors quoted LENIN in defense of their policy.

NOVICK asked if he should go to Birobidzhan. He was advised not to do so. He said that the free press in Paris and the Buenos Aires Jewish newspapers were publishing his articles about Russia, and that they had asked him to find out about Jewish problems in Russia.

CHILDS, JACKSON, and TRACHTENBERG told NOVICK that if he did not change his viewpoint, he would not get permission from the Russians to visit the other cities he wanted to see. He was pursuaded to re-write his statement and to acknowledge that he might have been placing too much emphasis on the Jewish question.

Subsequently, ALEXAI GRENCHENCO said that if permission for NOVICK to continue his tour of Russia might help the Communist Party - USA, then they would see what they could do about it. Finally, after one week in Moscow, the Russians renewed NOVICK's visa, and the "Literary Gazette", at the request of the Central Committee of the CPSU, continued as his official host.

Later, MOSTOVETS told CHILDS that when NOVICK arrived in Minsk and White Russia, the CPSU leadership there would not meet with him. MOSTOVETS said that they would have expelled NOVICK from Russia, but figured that it would harm the Communist Party - USA.

In a later conversation with SAMUEL MIKUNIS, of the Communist Party of Israel, he told CHILDS that he had talked with NOVICK, and NOVICK had said he planned to visit Israel. CHILDS asked MIKUNIS to try to set NOVICK straight on the Jewish question.

By way of comment, NOVICK was a big problem for the

Communist Party - USA delegation. This problem required many meetings and the Russians were angry about it. The Russians really wanted to get rid of NOVICK.

It should be noted that the Russians issued a postage stamp containing the likeness of SHOLEM ALEICHEM. They said that they are publishing 300,000 copies of his works in the Jewish language. They were holding celebrations throughout Russia in his honor. It is believed that all of this was being done in an attempt to get around the Jewish question.

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

REC 95

FBI

Date: 3/23/59

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TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46) (Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

CG 5824-S*, on 3/6/59, made available to SA JOHN E. KEATING, for photostating, a letter addressed "To Comrade James Jackson and the American Communist Delegation in Moscow", and signed "Anna Louise Strong". The letter is dated 2/6/59, and has a return address as follows: The Aichun Hotel, Canton, China.

One photostat copy of this letter is enclosed herewith to the Bureau and to the New York Division. The Chicago copy is located in Chicago file 134-46-Sub-B-1A41.

CG 5824-S* advised that ANNA LOUISE STRONG had first sent a cable to the Communist Party - USA delegation in Moscow. In the cable, she stated that this letter was being sent.

CG 5824-S* stated that in his opinion, the following sentence in paragraph 3, page 1, "I think it very important that somebody come here soon who then goes back to the USA to organize contacts", means that STRONG would like to see someone similar to herself come to China. This person would then return to the United States and organize prominent individuals and/or Communist sympathizers for the purpose of getting them to support Red China.

CG 5824-S* does not know the identity of the friend of STRONG referred to in paragraph 3, page 1.

REC-95 100-428091-213

EX-135

3 - Bureau (Encl. 1)
1 - New York (100-134637) (Encl. 1)
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55 APR 1 1959

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

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Date:

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Via ______________________
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

CG 134-46 (Sub B)

CG 5824-S* commented that STRONG appears to be more partial to the Chinese than to the Russians, as indicated in her comments on page 1, paragraph 4.

CG 5824-S* does not know the Americans referred to in paragraph 1, page 2.

CG 5824-S* advised that while JAMES JACKSON did not plan to visit ANNA LOUISE STRONG in China, it is possible that both JACKSON and TRACHTENBERG did visit with her.

CG 5824-S* advised on 3/18/59 that he had exhibited STRONG's letter to EUGENE DENNIS on 3/13/59, and DENNIS all but ignored it.

On 3/19/59, CG 5824-S* advised that he had observed an article in the 3/14/59, issue of "Pravda". This article indicated that MAO Tse-tung had a reception for an American delegation. The only names mentioned were ANNA LOUISE STRONG, WILLIAM E.B. DU BOIS, and his wife. In the opinion of CG 5824-S*, undoubtedly JAMES JACKSON and ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG or both attended this reception.

AUERBACH

Approved: ______________________ Sent ____________M Per ______________
Special Agent in Charge

PS Do not let the Russians stamp your passport at Irkutsk if you want it c~~l~~lear. ALS

广州市长堤爱群大厦

КАНТОН ГОСТИНИЦА АИ ШОНЬ

AICHUN HOTEL, CANTON.

Feb 06 1959

To comrade James Jackson and the American Communist delegation in Moscow,

Dear comrades,

I amwriting this from a health resort near Canton, to which I

came two weeks ago for a month's rest and also to finish the booklet on the Chinese People's Communes, which will be simultaneously published by New Century ((probably under imprint of New World Review or Far Eastern Committee, and also by~~the~~ a press in Peking for distribution in ASia and the Middle East. Reading this morning in the press of Jackson's speech in Moscow, I learned at least the name of one US delegate and therefore write.

First of all, you should know--if you do not, --that Foster's letter to Mao Tse-tung was published here widely---a long one taking more than half a newspaper page in a land where newsprint is in short supply because of the terrific demand (almost every commune now makes local paper for its needs), and I ask that you send Foster my greetings....Second,it was stated around Peking before I left that Dr Dubois and Eslanda will be coming here: I hope this is true..Third, it was also stated that maud Russell was coming but nobody seems to know whether she plans to come at once or not till October, and whether she plans to stay a long time or merely make contacts.

Hence I amwriting to tell you: 1) that I think it very important that somebody come here soon who then goes back to the USA to organize contacts. and 2) that this can be done without losing passport, if it is done without publicity. A friend of mine came with me, travelled six weeks with me and went back byplane to Montreal and ordinary train to New York, and had no trouble whatever. However, if and when this fri nd by publishin of lecturing should reveal previous presence here, trouble might arise.. On this you know better than I: rumor says Nearing is "under house arrest" for having come to China, but since we do not have "house arrest" in the USA, I should be interested to know what did occur. This is only one example of the lack of communication between the countries..

The reason for sending someone here, who then goes back is that some way should be built whereby information flows easily from here to the USA. I have sent already 35 articles, total of over 200 pages..Of these perhaps 7 did not arrive--checking is hard---while the Guardian used some, and others still look for a publisher.....Personal letters usually get through but not always...Printed matter seldom goes through from here. eantime this country produces a lot of good photos and motion pictures which would be terrific in the USA....Their style is more adapted to the American mind than the Russian films ever were... I saw last night a film, full-length, called "County Secretary", about how a commune grew, whose peasant humor is right down the American alley..technique of movies is professional, a...and very good.

广州市長堤愛群大厦

КАНТОН ГОСТИНИЦА АИ ЦЮНЬ

AICHUN HOTEL. CANTON.

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Meantime the Chinese are more than willing to supply all information in all forms. But means and plans need discussion from both ends...My personal present idea, for what it is worth, is this.....I myself plan to stay on in China, xxxx until such time as I can return for lectures to the USA and again return here...This will not be soon but possibly an opportunity may develop after the 1960 elections if the Republicans are soundly beaten. This depends on the nature of their defeat....Meantime I am ready to give all my time here to gathering and sending material of all sorts either to Maud's Far Eastern Committee or to whatever new organizat i superseded it...I shall be living in Peking care of the Chinese Peace Committee---this is enough address---where I shall have both living and office space and as much secretarial help as needed. If it seems best, I may openly form connections with ALL Americans living in China--like [redacted] Joan Hinton, [redacted] etc...and also with all Chinese who once lived in the USA...much wider...for the purpose of gathering information and writing letters to the USA... These matters must still be discussed both with you and with Chinese friends..I mention them only to show possibilities.

At the American end my idea--also subject to discussion--is that Maud's organization be built up: that it become official publisher of my Commune book, that it prga nize a snall, but important delegation to the Tenth Anniversary here next October, of some five or so well known people who --unlike previous visitors, would all go home in a body, land at La Guardi to be met by their lawyer, where they would refuse to give up their peasssports...That this would llead to a public legal struggle on the question of the American peoples right to know about China, ...This American right......should become the center of a fight culminating in th 1960 elections, and should try to enlist as much of the Democratic Party as possible, on the sole issue of the interference with American rights... illegal postal interference, illegal removal of passports......In order to enlist people like Eleanor Roosevelt, Pearl Buck, and others, this fight should be another a much wider organization which should take NO ST ND on questions of recognizing Peking, UN membership or China s right t to Taiwan, but ONLY the American people's right to know.and gather facts.

Whether or not any of the above ideas seem valid, I would be very glad of the chance to talk plans over with you or somebody from the USA... You can reach me care Peace Committee.. You can get even quicker result by writing not to me but to Liao Chung-chih, vice chairman of the Peace Committee, who is aware of all my plans,..and ask him to wire me. Anyway good luck, and let us establish contacts as fast and as stable as we can, Yours,

Anna Louise Strong

I plan to make Peking my center of work for life, but to go and come from the USA when this is possible.

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

REC-195

FBI

Date: 3/17/59

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Mr. McGuire
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Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C.Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46) (Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

There are enclosed herewith to the Bureau three copies, and to the New York Division one copy, of a report received from CG 5824-S* by SA JOHN E. KEATING and Stenographer [redacted] [redacted] on March 9, 1959. This report deals with a meeting between the Communist Party - USA delegates to the 21st Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and delegates from the Communist Party of Panama. This meeting was held in Moscow, Russia, on February 15, 1959.

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b7C

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1 - Chicago

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MAR 19 1959

mems Baumgardner to Belmont
3-26-59
WCT:el/mes

Approved: RDA/[illegible] Special Agent in Charge   Sent ______ M Per ______

55 APR 1 1959

INT. SEC.

MEETING IN MOSCOW, RUSSIA, BETWEEN THE CP-USA DELEGATES TO THE 21ST CONGRESS OF THE CPSU AND DELEGATES FROM THE CP OF PANAMA

After the meeting with the Guatemalan Communist Party delegation on February 15, 1959, the Communist Party - USA delegates to the 21st Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) met on the same day and in the same vicinity with the delegation from the Communist Party of Panama. The following were present at this meeting:

JAMES JACKSON; MORRIS CHILDS; SEMA KUZNETSOV, of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CCCPSU); a Spanish-Russian translator; HUGO VICTOR (HUGO ALEJANDRO VICTOR ESCALA), Chairman of the Communist Party of Panama; the Organization Secretary of the Communist Party of Panama (Possibly JOSE RAFAEL HILL SANCHEZ). He is white.

HUGO VICTOR is a Negro and he speaks English. While he is supposed to be some kind of an engineer, he said that he now is a salesman of supplies for draftsmen. He mentioned that he has been fired from a number of positions. The Organization Secretary of the Communist Party of Panama said that he comes from a wealthy family, but that his family will have nothing to do with him at the present time.

Remarks of HUGO VICTOR

After commenting that a few years ago he sent some letters to the "Daily Worker" and received no reply, VICTOR stated that during the years 1948-1950 there were some organized trade unions in the Canal Zone which were controlled by the Left. He said that the United States Government and the Panamanian Government smashed these trade unions and deported some of the trade union organizers. In this regard, he mentioned BRODSKY (ph), RICHARDSON, and SASH. VICTOR said that NICOLAS SALERNO (ph) was the General Secretary of the Communist Party at that time. He was expelled in 1951. VICTOR said that he was a homosexual, an opportunist and a sectarian.

Continuing, VICTOR said that some Americans tried to contact the Communist Party in Panama, but were ignored because it was felt that they must have been agents of the F.B.I. He said that the CP-USA and the CP of Panama have some common problems in the Canal Zone because the American workers in Panama

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have special privileges, while the other workers are being discriminated against. The pay is divided into two systems -- a gold system and a silver system. Americans are on the gold roll. A Panamanian carpenter will receive 50¢ an hour, while an American carpenter will get $2.50 on the same job.

VICTOR said that there are two labor organizations in the Canal Zone and both of them are affiliated with the AFL-CIO. One is made up of civil employees of the Canal and Panama City. The other consists of employees of the Army, Navy, and Air Force. While they have an international representative in these unions, the Communists do not have any positions in the unions. VICTOR said, Our people are systematically expelled and persecuted.

Then VICTOR said that the Communist Party sometimes participates in elections in one form or another, but those who sign our list are discriminated against and are frightened and terrorized by both governments. Therefore, the Communist Party advance in Panama is limited. The CP in Panama is illegal. VICTOR said that he is the President, and RAFAEL HILL is the Organization Secretary of the CP of Panama. FELIX DIXON is in charge of trade union work. RICARDO FERRERA (ph) is in charge of youth matters. FRANCISCO CHAVARRIO (ph) is a member of the Central Committee. He said that in all, there are six members on the Central Committee of the CP of Panama. (He only named five.) He said they receive a little mail from the CP-USA, but it is usually opened.

Then VICTOR said that during the period of McCarthyism, there was a lot of fear in Panama and quite a few desertions from the Party. The Party has no full time functionaries. Their so-called Secretary works in a restaurant.

Concerning Panama, VICTOR said that President ERNESTO DE LA GUARDIA is anti-imperialist. The Panama Canal is the main industry in Panama. Panama supplies labor to this main industry. The West Indians who immigrate to Panama are used as mercenaries. They are used to lower wages. They are the only group which speaks English.

Then he said that the standards of living have risen since World War II. Immediately after the war, there was some decline and very little purchasing power. While Panama used to import a lot of material, it is now compelled to produce some of its own goods. Panama is producing food, oil, spices, and cement. The production of cement has caused a change in the structure of the economy. It created a national bourgeoisie in Panama. He said that the teachers and the students are an important factor in the movement for freedom.

Next, VICTOR said that in 1953 the loyalty laws were enforced after the Eisenhower-Ramon Treaty was signed. He said that this is a reactionary treaty and is no good. Some of the native bourgeoisie got a little out of the treaty, but very little. The United States retains its military bases for twenty years. RAMON was a traitor because he gave the United States rights to construct strategic highways. He said that no matter how bad the treaty is, even it is being violated by the United States. The wages are not equal, even though they are supposed to be. There are also other violations of the treaty. The trouble is that there are very few trade unions composed of Panamanians who will fight these unequal standards.

VICTOR said that the population of Panama was one million in 1958. Of these, 250,000 are supposed to be gainfully employed, but actually only 100,000 have jobs. Of these, 12,000 work on the banana plantations.

He said that the Communist Party was originally organized in 1932, but was dissolved in September, 1943. While they were supposed to have created a new mass Party, in December, 1943, the Party was re-established as a people's party, with a low ideological level.

Then VICTOR said that at the time Egypt seized the Suez Canal, a certain spark of national independence was witnessed in Panama, too. A national feeling developed -- an anti-imperialist feeling. He said that there are two major parties in Panama, but there is no progressive party. Therefore, the people look upon the students as the vanguard and the students are the most militant forces in Panama. The chief force in Panama is the National Guard. Whoever controls the National Guard controls political power. They determine everything because they have arms.

VICTOR said that the Communist Party is working for the creation of a national front against United States imperialism. Then he made an appeal to the Communist Party - USA to begin to develop an outlook regarding Panama and to develop a line on the problems facing the workers of Panama.

He talked about the need for contact and communications with the CP-USA. He said that sometimes people from the United States come down to Panama and claim to be Communist Party members. They pretend to give help. The Communist Party of Panama has rejected all such conversations and contacts. Therefore, he requested that when the CP-USA works out a line on Panama and begins to take a real interest in Panama, if it will send anyone to Panama this person should carry an official credential of the CP-USA on CP-USA stationery and signed by the leadership of the Party. Then the CP of Panama will recognize this person as a representative of the American CP and will engage in discussions.

The CP-USA delegates promised VICTOR that the CP-USA will re-establish contact with the CP of Panama and that the delegates will discuss some of the problems of the CP of Panama in a meeting of the National Committee of the CP-USA. They also promised that the CP-USA will start to take a greater interest in the problems of Panama.

By way of comment, it would appear that the CP of Panama has only a corporal's guard; however, it is in a very strategic spot where there is some bitter anti-United States feeling.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: March 26, 1959

FROM : MR. F. J. BAUMGARDNER

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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Belmont
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Parsons
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W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

DeLoach
McGuire
W.C. Sullivan

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C
Internal Security - Communist #906318

During the course of his recent trip to the Soviet Union, CG 5824-S along with James Jackson had occasion to meet with functionaries of the Communist Party (CP) of Panama, who were also in Moscow as delegates to the Soviet 21st Congress.

Panama USSR Hugo Victor, chairman of the CP of Panama, stated that the CPUSA and the CP of Panama have some common problems in the Canal Zone since the American workers in Panama have special privileges while the other workers are discriminated against. He stated that there are two labor organizations in the Canal Zone, both of which are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor - Congress of Industrial Organizations. One consists of civil employees while the other is made up of employees of Army, Navy and Air Force. He continued that while the Party in Panama has an international representative in these unions, communists do not have any positions in the unions. According to Victor, the Party members in Panama are systematically expelled and persecuted.

Victor said that the CP was originally organized in Panama in 1932 but was dissolved in September, 1943. He said that while they were supposed to have created a new mass party in December, 1943, the CP was re-established as a people's party with a low ideological level. He continued that at the time Egypt seized the Suez Canal, a certain spark of national independence was also witnessed in Panama. At this time a nationalist and anti-imperialist feeling developed. He stated that while there are two major parties in Panama, there is no progressive party; therefore, the people look upon the students as the vanguard and these students are the most militant forces in Panama. He continued that the chief force in Panama is the National Guard and whoever controls it controls political power.

Victor continued that the Party in Panama sometimes participates in elections in one form or another but those people who sign the Party list are discriminated against and are frightened and terrorized by the Government of Panama as well as that of the United States. As a result, the CP advance in Panama is limited.

100-428091
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Little
1 - Mr. Thornton
WCT:eeb:med
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According to Victor, the Party in Panama is working for the creation of a national front against United States imperialism. He appealed to the CPUSA to begin to develop an outlook regarding Panama and to develop a line on the problems facing the workers of Panama. He talked about the need for contact and communications with the CPUSA. He was promised by the American representatives that the CPUSA will re-establish contact with the CP of Panama and that some of the problems of the Party in Panama will be discussed at a meeting of the national committee of the CPUSA. He was also promised that the CPUSA will start to take a greater interest in the problems of Panama.

According to CG 5824-S, it appears that the CP of Panama is very small in size; however, it is in a very strategic spot where there is some bitter anti-United States feeling.

RECOMMENDATION:

While the foregoing information is certainly of interest to Army intelligence, which has the primary responsibility in the Canal Zone, it is felt that any dissemination at this time may possibly endanger our informant's security. Upon the return of Jackson and other Party functionaries from Moscow, we will then consider dissemination of this information to Army intelligence.

WCT

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

9

FBI

Date: 3/25/59

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C.Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

Transmit the following in ______________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via A I R T E L ______ AIR MAIL -- REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46) (Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Re Chicago airtel dated 3/10/59; and re New York airtel dated 3/16/59.

On 3/24/59, SA JOHN E. KEATING exhibited to CG 5824-S* the five photographs of BORIS NIKOLAEVICH IVANOV, Second Secretary of the Russian delegation to the United Nations, which were enclosed in referenced New York airtel.

CG 5824-S* advised that IVANOV is not identical with the member of the Secret Service of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union with whom he met in Moscow on 2/23/59.

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3 - Bureau
1 - New York (100-134637)
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100-428091-216

EX. 139

11 MAR 30 1959

Approved: ROA(Cr
Special Agent in Charge

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APR 1 1959

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

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Mr. McGuire
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
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Mr. W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

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REC-95 ENCL

Date: 3/24/59

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Via A I R T E L AIR MAIL -- REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46)(Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Branigan

Thornton

There are enclosed herewith to the Bureau three copies, and to the New York Division one copy, of a report received from CG 5824-S* on 3/9/59 by SA JOHN E. KEATING and Stenographer [redacted]. This report deals with a meeting of the Communist Party - USA delegation to the 21st Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union with District functionaries of the Baumanski (ph) District of Moscow, Russia.

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ENCLOSURE retained in 1243 WC

3 - Bureau (Encls. 3)
1 - New York (100-134637)(Encl. 1)
1 - Chicago

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REC-95 100-428091-217

23 MAR 30 1959

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#906318

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Special Agent in Charge

55 APR 1 1959

MEETING OF THE CP-USA DELEGATES TO THE 21ST CONGRESS OF THE CPSU WITH DISTRICT FUNCTIONARIES OF THE BAUMANSKI (ph) DISTRICT OF MOSCOW, USSR

On February 18, 1959, the District functionaries of the Baumanski (ph) District of Russia were holding a meeting. About 1,200 "propagandists" were in attendance at this meeting. These included functionaries of all sorts -- editors of shop papers, people who discuss the problems of other Party members, etc. They were holding a seminar of several days duration. This seminar was on the 21st Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. They had asked the Central Committee of the CPSU to send the American delegation to the 21st Congress of the CPSU to this seminar.

71 SSR.

At approximately 11:00 A.M. on February 18, 1959, JAMES JACKSON and MORRIS CHILDS went to the Baumanski District. They were met by (FNU) IGORETCHEV (ph), who is the First Secretary of the Baumanski District, and by (FNU) SVESHNIKOFF, who is the person in charge of agitation and propaganda for this district. The meeting was being held in the Palace of Labor, which is operated by the chauffeurs of the Baumanski District of Moscow.

Before entering the meeting, JACKSON and CHILDS talked with IGORETCHEVin an outer office. IGORETCHEV explained the composition of the Baumanski District. He stated that it is primarily a workers district. In 1905, the workers in this district fought in the revolution. There were also some sharp fights in this district in 1917.

IGORETCHEV said that at the present time there are 250,000 people in this district. Of this total, 30,000 are Communist Party members, and 50,000 are members of the Young Communist League. The Party units are organized chiefly on a territorial basis, but there are also industrial organizations inasmuch as there are many industries in this district. The territorial breakdown includes neighborhood organizations. He stated that this district has changed considerably in recent years. It now contains a good number of the schools and scientific institutions of Moscow. For example, there are fifty scientific planning institutions in the Baumanski District. These institutions are for the purpose of national planning, not just for local planning. The district has twelve higher educational institutions, with 70,000 students, including some evening students. Located in the district is the very famous Baumanski High School. This is a

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technical school, with 10,000 day students and was one of the schools visited by a delegation of American educators.

Next, IGORETCHEV said that the Moscow Building Engineers Institute is located in the Baumanski District. He pointed out that in addition to the population of the district, 230,000 people from other Moscow areas study and/or work in this district. He said that some of the largest power stations in Russia, such as the Stalingrad Electric Power Station, were planned in the scientific planning institutions in the Baumanski District.

After this discussion, IGORETCHEV ushered JACKSON and CHILDS into the meeting to a musical fanfare. IGORETCHEV was the Chairman of the meeting, and YURI VICTOROVICH (ph) served as the translator. JACKSON and CHILDS sat on the speakers platform and were introduced by IGORETCHEV.

JACKSON delivered a speech, in which he talked about the horrible economic conditions inthe United States.

Most of the questions from the floor dealt with living conditions in the United States. JACKSON stated that the average wage in industry in the United States is $30 a week, but that from one-fourth to one-third of this salary is expended on rent. Perhaps another 30% is spent for food. There is no free medical care in the United States. The workers buy on the installment plan and are in debt all the time. Asked what happens if the workers are unemployed, JACKSON replied that they only get unemployment insurance for 26 weeks. After that, the workers in the United States either starve or go on charity.

Other questions dealt with the current developments in the Communist Party - USA. JACKSON explained the CP-USA had fought and defeated the revisionists. He said that the CP-USA is subject to police terror, but despite this and despite the machinations of the revisionists and the sectarians, the CP-USA has survived.

After JACKSON concluded his speech and the question and answer period, MORRIS CHILDS was asked to speak, and he spoke for about five minutes. JACKSON and CHILDS received a large ovation and were presented with gifts, such as a book on Moscow, a piece of tapestry, fancy pins, etc. The meeting, which had lasted for about one and one-half hours, was then concluded. After the meeting, food was brought from a factory kitchen and dinner was served. During dinner, a woman reporter from one of the scientific or economic journals published in the Baumanski District and circulated in the USSR, interviewed JACKSON. JACKSON answered some questions for her and wrote out a couple of paragraphs. She was elated because she felt that she had a scoop, even though CHILDS said he preferred not to be interviewed. During dinner, no hard liquor was served, but Georgian and Muscatel wine was available.

After dinner, JACKSON and CHILDS, surrounded by a large, enthusiastic crowd, were escorted to their car.

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Date: 3/24/59

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TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46)(Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Branigan

Baumgardner

Thornton

There are enclosed herewith to the Bureau three copies, and to the New York Division one copy, of a report received from CG 5824-S* on 3/20/59 by SA JOHN E. KEATING. This report concerns a speech made by MORRIS CHILDS at a military academy in Moscow, Russia.

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3 - Bureau (Encls. 3)
1 - New York (100-134637)(Encl. 1)
1 - Chicago

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Special Agent in Charge

55 APR 1 1959

SPEECH BY MORRIS CHILDS AT A MILITARY ACADEMY IN MOSCOW, RUSSIA

During the time MORRIS CHILDS was in Moscow, he was invited to speak at a military academy in Moscow, Russia. This academy is housed in the former palace of Catherine II. CHILDS was accompanied to the academy by SEMA KUZNETSOV, of the International department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CCCPSU). The head of this academy is Marshal ROTMISKOV (ph).

ROTMISTROV – per ch letter 5/12/59 [illegible]

ROTMISKOV told CHILDS that while 95% of the students in the academy are Russian, there were also students from Czechoslovakia and Poland in attendance. ROTMISKOV said that there were no cadets at the academy. The students are all officers who have a high degree of political understanding. He also stated that most of the members of the staff of the academy have a Ph.D, and no member of the staff has less than a Masters Degree.

CHILDS gave a brief speech in which he touched upon the inner situation in the Communist Party - USA, and economic conditions in the United States, such as the average wage of industrial workers, provisions for unemployment compensation, etc.

During a question and answer period, CHILDS was asked for his opinion as to whether there will be a war based on current international developments.

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SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

There are enclosed herewith to the Bureau three copies, and to the New York Division one copy, of a report received from CG 5824-S* on March 9, 1959, by SA JOHN E. KEATING and Stenographer [redacted]. This report contains information concerning additional activities of MORRIS CHILDS in Czechoslovakia on the return trip from Moscow, Russia, to the United States.

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b7C

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55 APR 6 1959

ADDITIONAL ACTIVITIES IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA ON THE RETURN TRIP FROM MOSCOW, RUSSIA

Short Tour of Czechoslovakia

On or about February 23, 1959, MORRIS CHILDS was taken on a short trip from Prague, Czechoslovakia, by a Czechoslovakian translator, whose identity cannot be recalled, and a chauffeur in a Tetra (ph) automobile. They went to Pilsen and while there, visited a brewery and the Skoda (ph) Works. The Communist Party Secretary in Pilsen complained that Augsburg, Germany, television and radio stations were beaming programs into Czechoslovakia. He said that they are building a larger television station in Pilsen in order to beam programs into Germany.

From Pilsen, they went through the old Sudeten Land. In this area, there were many run-down and deserted houses. The Czechoslovakian translator stated that two million Germans emigrated from this area and they have not yet succeeded in moving enough Czechoslovakians into this area in order to replace the two million Germans. He stated that there are probably a quarter of a million Germans remaining in the area, but they had to be removed from the border and scattered. As a result, the farmlands are neglected.

CHILDS and the translator also went to the Karlovy Vary and Marianske Lazne spas and stopped at the Mosqua (ph) Hotel. The impression received was that the Czechoslovakians live fairly well, even though they have to import a lot of food.

CHILDS and the translator also travelled along the Czech-German border. The translator said, Don't be surprised if you see border police. We have to be on the alert all the time since we do not know the intentions of the United States imperialists. Tank batallions were in existence.

The Czechoslovakian translator and CHILDS returned to Prague about 9:30 in the evening.

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Meeting with ALDRICH KADERKA, Member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia

On the next day, CHILDS met with ALDRICH KADERKA, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia. This meeting lasted for about one and one-half hours and was held in the headquarters of the Central Committee of the Communist Party

ENCLOSURE

219

of Czechoslovakia. The headquarters building, which at one time was one of the largest banks in Prague, has been rebuilt and is guarded by security police.

JAMES JACKSON had told CHILDS that WILLIAM L. PATTERSON and his wife want to visit Czechoslovakia. JACKSON asked CHILDS to discuss this with the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia. KADERKA told CHILDS that he was sure that PATTERSON and his wife will be welcomed in Czechoslovakia. During this discussion, it was agreed that HARRY HAYWOOD, who at one time had visited Czechoslovakia, will no longer be welcomed in Czechoslovakia. KADERKA wanted CHILDS to provide him with a list of former prominent members of the Communist Party - USA who are no longer in the Party. CHILDS gave KADERKA such a list.

In discussing Czechoslovakia, KADERKA said that they still retain the workers militia, which took over in 1948, as an auxiliary to the armed forces. He said that they are moving slowly in Czechoslovakia. They are not forcing certain things, such as collectivization of farms. Farm payment is still based on systems which have been abolished in most Communist countries.

Next, KADERKA discussed the youth. He said that they had heard that the Communist Party - USA was going to form a new Marxist youth organization and he wondered how the Communist Party - USA could do it. He said that they do not have a Young Communist League in Czechoslovakia. They do have a Czechoslovakian Federation of Youth. They are not going to force anything on the youth. They are developing in the youth a patriotic spirit and a loyalty to socialism in Czechoslovakia. They are not emphasizing Marxism-Leninism, as such. Later, some of the youth can go to school and be trained in Marxism-Leninism. He said that there are certain specific features and certain national peculiarities which they have to take into consideration. He did state that they are now forming a new children's organization so that from childhood on they can train the youth in the ways of socialism. This new organization differs from the Young Pioneers. The age limits are not so defined as in the Young Pioneers.

KADERKA said that in Czechoslovakia they have restored some cathedrals, churches, and synagogs, in order to convince the people that they do not wish to harm them.

Meeting with (FNU) DVORAK (ph), Czechoslovakian Ambassador to Russia

On the plane from Moscow to Prague, CHILDS had met

(FNU) DVORAK (ph), the Czechoslovakian Ambassador to Russia. He said that he was formerly the Minister of Trade in Czechoslovakia. He commented that there is now more economic co-operation between Socialist countries than ever before. He said that this was the reason he was assigned as the Ambassador to Moscow. He stated that economic experts and people who have a knowledge of trade are needed in the diplomatic corps.

Comments

It was learned that the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia was holding a meeting during the weekend of February 28 - March 1, 1959. This probably accounted for the fact that CHILDS only met with one member of the Central Committee.

One is impressed with the differences between Russia and Czechoslovakia. The Czechoslovakians have many fine cafes and restaurants. They participate in sports on a large scale. They talked about the role they are playing in the industrial development of backward countries. They are operating their own airline, even though their jets are Russian-made. They have direct flights to Egypt. They are manufacturing machines and machine tools. They are doing a lot of rebuilding. The only criticism heard of America was that the Americans had bombed many of their factories during World War II.

It was noted that many people in Czechoslovakia attend places of worship on Sunday. While the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia is one of the most loyal Parties to the Soviet Union, the CP of Czechoslovakia and the CPSU differ in many respects. This may be accounted for by the differences in the populations of the two countries. The CP of Czechoslovakia is not in a hurry to reach socialism. While the Czechoslovakians have extreme national pride, KADERKA said that the people are beginning to see that socialism is not contrary to their past mode of living.

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

REC 85 Encl

- Mr. Tolson ✓
- Mr. Belmont
- Mr. DeLoach
- Mr. McGuire
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- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tamm
- Mr. Trotter
- Mr. W.C.Sullivan
- Tele. Room
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- Miss Gandy

FBI

Date: 3/18/59

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TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46)(Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

W.C. Sullivan

There are enclosed herewith to the Bureau three copies, and to the New York Division one copy, of a report received from CG 5824-S* by SA JOHN E. KEATING on March 6, 1959. This report deals with activities in Moscow, Russia, prior to the opening of the 21st Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and additional comments on the 21st Congress of the CPSU.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-19-00 BY SP4BJA-MLB
#906318

AUERBACH

3 - Bureau (Encls. 3) - 1 cc retained on 12-43 WCT
1 - New York (100-134637)(SOLO)(Encl. 1)
1 - Chicago

JEK/kw
(5)

check with Thornton prior to any dissemination

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REC- 95
~~REC 83~~
100-428091-220

20 MAR 20 1959

3 ENCLOSURE

EX-135

~~INT. SEC.~~

Approved: RDalCez
Special Agent in Charge

Sent ________ M Per ________

55 APR 1 1959

ACTIVITIES IN MOSCOW, RUSSIA, PRIOR TO THE OPENING OF THE 21ST CONGRESS OF THE CPSU AND ADDITIONAL COMMENTS ON THE 21ST CONGRESS OF THE CPSU

Activities in Moscow prior to the Opening of the 21st Congress of the CPSU

During the period from January 17, 1959 to the opening of the 21st Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) on January 27, 1959, MORRIS CHILDS and JAMES JACKSON were busy with other matters in addition to the problems of CHARLIE LOMAN and PAUL NOVICK, which have been described elsewhere.

NIKOLAI MOSTOVETS and ALEXAI GRENCHENCO (ph) asked JACKSON to write an article for "Pravda" concerning the economic and political situation in the United States. CHILDS assisted JACKSON in the writing of this article. It appeared in the January 26, 1959, No. 26 (14785), issue of "Pravda", on page 5, under the caption "In the Interests of Peace".

During this period, GEORGE MORRIS wrote an article for the Communist Party - SU magazine, "Party Propaganda". It is understood that this article was published and that MORRIS received a sum of money for writing the article. The title of the article and the amount he received are not known.

Prior to the 21st Congress of the CPSU, JACKSON and CHILDS prepared reports for the Central Committee of the CPSU in regard to the current activities of the CP-USA. Also, three letters were addressed to the Central Committee of the CPSU, and these letters contained questions which the CP-USA delegates wanted to discuss with the leadership of the Central Committee of the CPSU.

NIKOLAI MOSTOVETS outlined the agenda for the 21st Congress of the CPSU. He told CHILDS and JACKSON that the heads of the delegations from Parties other than the CPSU might not be allowed more than five minutes for their remarks. He said that JACKSON could make a speech or he could read the "greetings" which the CPSU had received from the CP-USA and which were signed by EUGENE DENNIS and ROBERT THOMPSON. JACKSON and CHILDS read the greetings and decided that while they were adequate, that JACKSON should also make a short speech. JACKSON and CHILDS prepared separate drafts and JACKSON used his own draft.

100-428091-[illegible]

ENCLOSURE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-19-00 BY SP4 BJA-MLB
#906318

JACKSON had some radio interviews prior to the Congress. He also made short statements for various Russian magazines.

On January 25, 1959, NIKOLAI MOSTOVETS and ALEXAI GRENCHENCO came to the apartment where JACKSON and CHILDS were staying and discussed a document containing a thesis on the relationship of Parties. They said that all Parties were being told not to tell the press about this thesis prior to the start of the 21st Congress of the CPSU. JACKSON and CHILDS said that they would tell TRACHTENBERG, but would not tell GEORGE MORRIS. The details of this discussion are being reported elsewhere.

During the pre-Congress discussions with MOSTOVETS and GRENCHENCO, it was agreed that ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG would sit with the delegates, but as an honored guest and not as a delegate. He could not speak as a delegate, but was to receive all the other privileges of a delegate as a reward for his services as an old time Communist Party member. It was further agreed that GEORGE MORRIS would be the representative of "The Worker". MORRIS sat in the press gallery to the rear of the hall. Even the Russian press was excluded from the floor of the Congress.

Prior to the Congress, one [redacted] (ph), who is in East Germany, sent a cablegram reflecting that he had communicated with AL RICHMOND in San Francisco and received permission to cover the 21st Congress of the CPSU as a correspondent for the "People's World". JACKSON and CHILDS decided against the sending of an invitation to [redacted] to attend the 21st Congress of the CPSU.

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b7C

JACKSON and CHILDS had a private telephone in their apartment. They were advised that they should not give the telephone number to anyone. They were told that if anyone wanted to contact them, it could be done through the Central Committee headquarters. Further, no one could visit the apartment of JACKSON and CHILDS unless previous arrangements were made. Then the persons would usually be accompanied by ALEXAI GRENCHENCO, who was with JACKSON and CHILDS until he went to Leningrad for two days with GEORGE MORRIS and some delegates from Latin America. GRENCHENCO became ill and was replaced by SEMA KUZNETSOV as JACKSON's and CHILDS' contact.

By way of comment, it is felt that these security measures were taken primarily for the protection of CHILDS and JACKSON.

Additional Comments on the 21st Congress of the CPSU

The 21st Congress of the CPSU started on January 27, 1959.

JACKSON and CHILDS were given credentials as delegates to the Congress. MOSTOVETS indicated that it was expected that the credentials would be returned. The credentials for CHILDS were in the name of "KEMP". Later, however, his correct name was on the invitation to the banquet, which was the last formal event in connection with the 21st Congress of the CPSU. CHILDS' true name also appeared at the place setting at the banquet.

CHILDS and JACKSON were assigned a chauffeur and a Chika (ph), the newest Russian automobile. This automobile attracted attention on the streets of Moscow.

On the morning of January 27, 1959, NIKOLAI MOSTOVETS suggested that JACKSON and CHILDS should enter the Kremlin through the rear gate, since reporters, photographers and others hang around the front gates. MOSTOVETS said that the heads of delegations from Communist Parties other than the CPSU would be elected to the Presidium for the Congress. Then he said, Remember, you are on Soviet soil. When you say something about your country, it might be misinterpreted. Thus, he was telling JACKSON and CHILDS not to say anything which might cause diplomatic entanglements.

On each morning of the Congress, GRENCHENCO ate breakfast with JACKSON and CHILDS, and then rode with them to the Kremlin, which was heavily guarded by security police and plain-clothes men. It was necessary to show a pass to get into the Kremlin and to show the pass again before entering the hall where the Congress was held.

Delegates from the fraternal Parties sat on the extreme right-hand side of the hall as one faced the rostrum, except for those who were elected to the Honorary Presidium for the Congress. They sat on the "stage" and faced the other fraternal delegates.

The delegates from the Communist Party - USA sat in the tenth row. The Chinese, Polish, Czechoslovakian, Rumanian, Korean, and Italian delegates were among those sitting in front of the American delegates. The Italians insisted on taking movies of the Congress.

There may have been some delegates from the "illegal Communist Parties" sitting among the Russian delegates. Representatives from other "illegal Parties" sat in private rooms just off the balconies on each side of the hall.

Practically every major Communist Party or every Communist

Party in a major country had a speaker and/or a representative on the Honorary Presidium. BORIS PONOMAREV, head of the International Department of the Central Committee of the CPSU, was in charge of making arrangements for the speakers from the other Parties.

The hours of the sessions were from 9:30 A.M. to 2:00 P.M., and from 4:00 P.M. to 7:00 P.M. The adjournment for lunch was from 2:00 P.M. to 4:00 P.M. The CP-USA delegates returned to their apartment for lunch. As a rule, there was only one recess at about 11:45 A.M. or at 12:00 Noon. Sandwiches, buffet lunches, wine, beer, tea, coffee, and fruit were available during these recesses. No smoking was allowed during the sessions. The Russian leadership has started a campaign to stop smoking.

At the start of the Congress, one could see the strain as far as the Chinese delegation was concerned. It seemed odd that MAO Tse-tung did not attend the Congress and did not send LIU Shao-chi. He did send CHOU En-lai. During KHRUSHCHOV's speech, there was little applause by CHOU En-lai. One could almost feel the tension. The fact that KHRUSHCHOV emphasized a bond of friendship between Russia and China so frequently illustrated that there was tension between them. It is believed that some of these differences were ironed out before CHOU En-lai spoke.

The major time of the Congress was occupied by the economic and industrial development of Russia for the next seven years. The emphasis was on proceeding into a higher stage of Communism and the eventual abolition of the state organizations. Further, that by 1975 the Russians can live according to the slogan -- From each according to his abilities and to each according to his needs.

The Russians are raising their children in a communal life. They made some leading candidates to the Central Committee go into the remote areas in order to get elected. They are convinced that they will accomplish what they have set out to accomplish in the Seven-Year Plan. Further, that by a synchronizing of economics, they will be able to help other Socialist countries.

There are eight million Communist Party members in the USSR. The CPSU is strongly organized. It has 500,000 candidates for membership. Not just everyone is taken into the CPSU. There are twice as many members in the youth branches of the CPSU as there are in the Party itself.

Most of the delegates to the 21st Congress of the CPSU were not placed in private rooms off balconies. It was announced that 72 Communist Parties were represented. The delegations from the fraternal Communist Parties averaged about three members each. There may have been an additional half dozen or so delegations which were not officially announced.

The Leningrad Party organization furnished each delegate with a little red button containing a cameo of LENIN. Special postage stamps and envelopes were issued for the 21st Congress. Each delegate received cigarettes, cookies, and candy wrapped to indicate that they were packaged for delegates to the 21st Congress of the CPSU.

In the CPSU, there is no higher honor than being elected as a delegate to a Congress of the CPSU, except for being elected to the Central Committee or the Presidium. There were approximately 1,200 Russian delegates at the 21st Congress of the CPSU.

One day the Congress was adjourned early so that the heads of the delegations from the various fraternal Communist Parties could speak at factories in the Moscow area. The next day, under the banner of proletarian internationalism, all the Moscow newspapers carried stories on the visits of the delegations to those factories. Many of the speeches or statements of the delegates appeared in the press. JACKSON's speech at an electric railroad engine shop appeared in "Trud" ("Labor") and "Gudok", the trade union paper for the railroad industry.

Thus, certain speeches were expected from the delegates representing the fraternal Parties. The foreign delegates were used for propaganda purposes. This is repeated as the foreign delegates travel from city to city, in Russia, addressing special meetings in the factories, the city leadership, the Party actives, etc.

While some of the top leaders of the CPSU attacked the "anti-Party group" in their speeches, the Congress was not preoccupied with this problem. It was handled with finality. It was stated that the anti-Party group was bad, that it was licked, that it now has no following, and presents no problem for the present leadership of the CPSU.

All speeches to the 21st Congress of the CPSU were written. The Russians used the excuse that this was necessary for the simultaneous translations.

JAMES JACKSON was used at the 21st Congress to tell the rest of the Communist world that the Communist Party - USA is alive, that it rid itself of revisionists and ultra-Leftists, and is engaged in mass struggles on the Negro question, civil rights, and civil liberties, and that it can assert influence on the peace movement.

Each delegate to the 21st Congress of the CPSU, at least from the countries where the Communist Party is not illegal, received many Russian books. Each of the American delegates received at least two dozen books in English and two dozen in Russian. Some of these were translations of the works of MARX and LENIN. Some contained material on the Russian Seven-Year Plan. Some were novels.

EUGENE DENNIS and WILLIAM Z. FOSTER will receive a similar set of books. The Russians said that they will ship extra books to Imported Publications and Products for FOSTER and DENNIS, and agreed to do the same for CHILDS, since he did not want to transport these books from Russia to the United States.

On each day of the Congress, a security man in uniform would deliver to the apartment of JACKSON and CHILDS translations of the previous day's sessions of the 21st Congress, "Pravda", the British "Daily Worker", "Moscow Evening News", and similar publications. A special copy of "Pravda" was issued for the 21st Congress;on the first page it contained a likeness of LENIN in red ink.

CONFIDENTIAL

1 - [redacted]
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Thornton

b6
b7C

221

REC-4

Date: March 27, 1959

To: Mr. E. Tomlin Bailey
Director
Office of Security
Department of State
515 22nd Street, N. W.
Washington 25, D. C.

EX-136

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: "AMERICA"
INFORMATION CONCERNING

The following has been received from a source which has furnished reliable information in the past.

Leading functionaries in the Soviet Union feel that "America" is a very attractive publication and an excellent magazine from a technical point of view. According to these Soviet leaders, the magazine receives wide circulation in the Soviet Union and disappears rapidly from the newsstands. The Soviets, however, are not going to push for more circulation of "America" than they get for "USSR" in the United States. The only criticism that the Soviets made of "America" was that some things in the magazine are painted too optimistically. As a result, some Russian people are not convinced that the magazine accurately portrays conditions in the United States since they know that there must be some problems here.

The foregoing is furnished for your information and should not be disseminated outside your Department.

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 94-36684-

DECLASSIFIED BY 5P4BJA-MLB
ON 7-19-00
#906318

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Classified "Confidential" since unauthorized disclosure of this information could possibly reveal to the Communist Party, USA, the fact that we have high-level coverage therein.

FBI

Tolson
Belmont
DeLoach
McGuire
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

66 APR 2 1959

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BY COURIER SVC
MAR 27
COMM - FBI

CONFIDENTIAL

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

WCT
one auto copy
7/31/59

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: March 23, 1959

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-19-00 BY SP4 BJA-MLB
#906318

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W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

During the course of the recent trip of our informant CG 5824-S to the Soviet Union he, along with other members of the Communist Party, USA, (CPUSA), had occasion to meet with representatives of the Propaganda Section of the Soviet Ministry of Culture. It is noted that the Propaganda Section is responsible for the publication of the magazine "USSR," which is distributed in the United States on a reciprocal basis in return for the Soviets allowing the distribution of the United States magazine "America" in the Soviet Union.

The Soviet officials at this meeting wanted an opinion regarding the effect of Russian short-wave radio broadcasts to the United States. Since none of the CPUSA representatives own a short-wave radio set, they were unable to give an opinion.

FUNCTIONARY U.S. U.S.S.R.

In discussing the above-mentioned magazine "America," one of the CPUSA functionaries, Alexander Trachtenberg, stated that it is not a good magazine. He was in general critical of its makeup and contents. The Soviets disagreed with Trachtenberg, however, and stated that "America" is very attractive and from a technical point of view is an excellent magazine. They continued that "America" circulates and disappears rapidly from the newsstands in Russia. The Soviets continued, however, that they are not going to push for more circulation of "America" than they get for "USSR" in the United States. The only criticism that the Soviets made of "America" was that some things in the magazine are painted too optimistically and rosily. As a result, some Russian people are not convinced that the magazine accurately portrays conditions in the United States since they know that there must be some problems in the United States.

ACTION:

The above information would appear to be of definite interest to State Department since it is firsthand report of the Russian viewpoint regarding the magazine "America." No dissemination of this information is being made at the present time in order not to jeopardize our informant's security. Upon the return of additional CPUSA functionaries to this country, however, consideration will then be given to dissemination.

100-428091
1 - Mr. Belmont WCT
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Thornton
WCT:bba:bas (4)

We should disseminate
A.H.B.

REC- 4
Ltr to Dept of State
3-27-59
WCT/mj

100-428091-2211

23 MAR 30 1959

INT. SEC.

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 3/24/59

Transmit the following in ______________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL   AIR MAIL -- REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46)(Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

On 3/11/59, seven items were received by SA JOHN E. KEATING from a blind post office box, which had been previously furnished to CG 5824-S*. These items are:

(1) Speech by Comrade N. A. MUKHITDINOV at the 21st Extraordinary Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union on 1/30/59.

The following issues of "Daily Review of Soviet Press", published by the Soviet Information Bureau:

(2) Volume V, No. 15 (156), dated 2/5/59. This issue contains the speech by A. I. KIRICHENKO at the Extraordinary 21st Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union on 1/31/59.

(3) Vol. V, No. 16 (157), dated 2/5/59. This issue contains the speech by N. M. SHVERNIK at the Extraordinary 21st Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union on 2/2/59.

(4) Vol. V, No. 31 (1084), dated 2/5/59. This issue contains the remarks of speakers at the morning session of 2/4/59 of the 21st Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. It is noted that during this session, several Communist Party leaders from North and South America spoke.

REC- 92   100-428091-222

3 - Bureau (Encls. 7)
1 - New York (100-134637)(Encls. 7)
1 - Chicago

EX-135   2 MAR 25 1959

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Belmont

ENCLOSURE

Approved: ______________ Special Agent in Charge   Sent __________ M   Per __________

55 APR 1 1959

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#428091

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date:

Transmit the following in ______________________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via ______________ ______________________________
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

CG 134-46 (Sub B)

(5) Vol. V, No. 32 (1085), dated 2/6/59. This issue consists primarily of the concluding speech of NIKITA KHRUSHCHOV at the 21st Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union on 2/5/59.

(6) Vol. V, No. 34 (1087), dated 2/9/59. This issue contains the following items:

"Forward, Along the Leninist Path, to the Victory of Communism"

"Patriotic Initiative of Soviet Girls"

"Statement of USSR Foreign Ministry"

"Further Extension of Economic Co-Operation Between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China"

"Concerning Economic and Technical Co-Operation Between the USSR and the Iraqi Republic"

"Lives of Greek Democrats are Still in Danger"

"In Search of New Ways to Continue 'Cold War'"

(7) Vol. V, No. 21 (162), dated 2/13/59. This issue contains the "Target figure for the economic development of the USSR from 1959 to 1965."

One photostat copy of each of the above seven items is enclosed herewith to the Bureau and to the New York Division. The Chicago copies are located in Chicago file 134-46-Sub-B-1B9.

AUERBACH

Approved: ______________________ Sent ______________M Per ______________
Special Agent in Charge

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

8 8

FBI

Date: 3/30/59

Transmit the following in ______________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

SUBJECT: SOLO
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NY 694-S, on 3/28/59, advised SA [redacted] that on said date JAMES JACKSON came to the informant's home to borrow the latter's car (1953 Ford sedan, dark green, license #Q1112) for a trip to Washington, D.C., beginning on the AM of 3/29/59. JACKSON stated he would drive his family to Washington, D.C. to visit his mother-in-law, and would return probably on 3/30/59 or 3/31/59.

According to JACKSON, he had arrived at Idlewild Airport at 10:30 AM on 3/27/59, via Air France from Paris, and had not been questioned at the airport. He said no one in the CP, USA, was as yet aware of his arrival. He requested that CG 5824-S be advised of his return to the USA, and that there was no immediate need for the Chicago informant to contact him. Chicago was advised telephonically on 3/28/59.

NY 694-S advised also that TIM BUCK, Canadian CP leader, had returned from the 21st Congress in Moscow on 3/25/59.

REC- 92 100-428091-223

3 - Bureau (100-428091) (RM)
1 - NY 100-134637

EX-101

24 MAR 31 1959

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 7-19-06 BY SP4BJA-MLD
#906318

INT. SEC.

Approved: 68 APR 3 1959 Sent ________ M Per ________
Special Agent in Charge

S ~~TOP SECRET~~ O

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Thornton

The Attorney General

March 17, 1959

Director, FBI

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

I thought that you would be interested in the information contained in the enclosed memorandum. This information was obtained from one of our informants who traveled to Russia in connection with the 21st Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union which was held from January 27 to February 5, 1959.

This information is also being furnished to the Honorable Richard M. Nixon, the Vice President, and Honorable Gordon Gray, Special Assistant to the President. In addition a summary of this information is also being furnished to Honorable Christian A. Herter, Under Secretary of State, and Mr. Allen W. Dulles, Director, Central Intelligence Agency.

In view of the extremely sensitive nature of the source of our information, it is requested that the contents of this enclosure be afforded the most careful security and its use restricted to a need-to-know basis.

Enclosure

100-3-81
(1)- 100-428091 (Solo)

100-428091-
NOT RECORDED
102 MAR 30 1959

ORIGINAL FILED IN

NOTE ON YELLOW:

This communication classified "~~Top Secret~~" since enclosure contains information from extremely high-level informant whose identity would be jeopardized if information disclosed to unauthorized sources. Disclosure of this informant could result in grave damage to national defense.

Tolson
Belmont
DeLoach
McGuire
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

WCT:bba
(6)

DECLASSIFIED BY SP4B JA-MB
ON 7-19-00
906318

387
52 MAR 31 1959 ~~TOP SECRET~~
MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

REC-23 ENCL

FBI

Date: 3/25/59

Transmit the following in ____________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via A I R T E L   AIR MAIL -- REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46)(Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

There are enclosed herewith to the Bureau three copies, and to the New York Division one copy, of a report received from CG 5824-S* on 3/10/59 and 3/19/59, by SA JOHN E. KEATING. This report contains additional information concerning V. J. JEROME.

AUERBACH

3 - Bureau (Encls. 3) - 1 ccretained in 1243 wct
1 - New York (100-134637)(Encl. 1)
1 - Chicago

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 7-19-00 BY SP4BJA-MLB
906318

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REC- 23 100-428091-2?4

20 APR 1 1959

EX. 133

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3 ENCLOSURE

Approved: R D Alcy
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _______ M. Per _______

55 APR 2 1959

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION CONCERNING V. J. JEROME

V. J. JEROME attempted to mail some miniature bottles of liquor to the United States from Poland, but the post office would not accept them. JEROME gave them to GEORGE MORRIS, with the request that someone from the Communist Party - USA delegation to the 21st Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union carry them back to the United States and mail them to his [redacted] at the following address: [redacted] Street, Rochester 12, New York.

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MRS. [redacted]

MORRIS gave these miniatures to MORRIS CHILDS, since CHILDS was the first CP-USA delegate to return to the United States. It is understood that CHILDS, not wanting to transport these items, gave them away in Moscow.

On March 19, 1959, a postal card was received from V. J. JEROME. He said that he had attended the Congress of the Communist Party of Poland. JEROME gave the following return address: Obory Poczta Jeziorna, 1 K Warszawy Dom Literatów, Poland.

She is [redacted] [redacted] to V. J. Jerome. Her [redacted] is Jerome's son. See 100-358454-13
WCT

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-19-00 BY SP4BJA-MLP

#906318

100-428091-224

ENCLOSURE

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 3/23/59

Transmit the following in ______________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via A I R T E L   AIR MAIL -- REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46)(Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

W.C. Sullivan

There are enclosed herewith to the Bureau three copies, and to the New York Division one copy, of a report received from CG 5824-S* on March 6, 1959, by SA JOHN E. KEATING. This report pertains to an article by BORIS PONOMAREV, head of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, in the "Kommunist".

1 cc returned 1/61 [illegible]

AUERBACH

af

3 - Bureau (Encls. 3) - 1 cc retained in 1243 WCT
1 - New York (100-134637)(SOLO)(Encl. 1)
1 - Chicago

JEK/kw
(5)

100-428091-225

REC-9

24 MAR 24 1959

EX-135

3 ENCLOSURES

check with Thornton prior to any dissemination

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SEARCH
UPDATE
[✓ CREATE] 4/6/81
DELETE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/19-00 BY SP4BJA-MLB
#906318

Approved: ______________ Sent ________ M Per ________
Special Agent in Charge

62 APR 9 1959

INFORMATION PERTAINING TO AN ARTICLE BY BORIS PONOMAREV IN THE "KOMMUNIST"

The No. 15 issue, Series 1958, of the "Kommunist", contained an article by BORIS PONOMAREV, Head of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. This article dealt with the international situation and the work of the various Communist Parties in the struggle against revisionism. MORRIS CHILDS and JAMES JACKSON, Communist Party - USA delegates to the 21st Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, did not know of the existence of this article until they arrived in Moscow during January, 1959. The article contains a section dealing with the Communist Party - USA. It recites how the CP-USA is conducting a fight against revisionism. On page 25, this article has the following sentence:

> "The chief revisionists, Gates, Charney and Schneiderman, have openly gone over to the camp of American imperialism."

In the meeting between the CP-USA delegates and representatives of the leadership of the CPSU, JACKSON told PONOMAREV that he should make a correction in this article, since BILL SCHNEIDERMAN cannot be put into the same camp with GATES and CHARNEY. PONOMAREV shrugged off JACKSON's comment, but did say that maybe he will give the editors a correction some day.

Subsequently, in the presence of ALEXAI GRENCHENCO (ph), of the International Department of the CCCPSU, and CHILDS, JACKSON wrote a letter to the Editor of the "Kommunist". Later, JACKSON told CHILDS that he received the impression that ALEXAI GRENCHENCO did not like the contents of JACKSON's letter. However, CHILDS agreed with JACKSON that in order to avoid criticism in the CP-USA, it was necessary to show that JACKSON and/or CHILDS had taken some official action in regard to this article. Just prior to leaving Moscow for China, JACKSON left his letter with CHILDS and told CHILDS to take whatever action he thought best. CHILDS re-wrote JACKSON's letter and submitted it to the International Department of the CCCPSU. The following is the text of JACKSON's letter:

"Editor
"The Kommunist
"Moscow, USSR

"Dear Comrade:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-19-00 BY SP4BJA MLB

#906318

100-428091-225

"In the issue #15 of the Kommunist there appears the very informative and useful article of Com. B. Ponomarev on the new stage in the international Communist movement.

"However, an error of fact and an irregretable characterization in respect to the role of certain personalities in the Party situation in the U.S. occurs. At the bottom of page 25, last paragraph, there is the statement that 'The chief revisionists -- Gates, Charney, Schneiderman -- have openly gone over to the camp of American imperialism.'

"The fact is that William Schneiderman is a member of the District Committee of the Northern California District of the CP, USA. In the course of the struggle for a sound Marxist-Leninist line and policies in our own Party in opposition to the revisionist influence, some of Comrade Schneiderman's views were subjected to sharp criticism, however we never characterized Schneiderman as one who had 'gone over to the camp of imperialism.' On the contrary, we expect from Comrade Schneiderman a continuation of his long and loyal service to the interest of the American working class and to the upbuilding and strengthening of the Communist Party, USA.

"So far as we know, George Blake Charney who deserted the Party has adopted the standpoint of a bourgeois liberal reformist. We have no wish to count him in the camp of imperialism, though his position is certainly anti-Party.

"John Gates, on the other hand, has already commercialized on his wrecking role in our Party. He has shared a speakers platform with the notorious police agent, Philbrick, he has written a book further slandering the world Communist movement, the Soviet Union and affirming his renunciation of Marxism.

"With very comradely greetings,

"James E. Jackson"

The following is the text of the letter prepared by MORRIS CHILDS:

"Editor
"The Kommunist
"Moscow, USSR

"Dear Comrade:

"In the issue #15 of the Kommunist, there appears the very informative and useful article of Comrade B. Ponomarev on the new stage in the international Communist movement.

"However, an error of fact regarding the role and characterization of Comrade Wm. Schneiderman, a member of the CP, USA, occurs. This is to be read at the bottom of page 25, last paragraph. 'The chief revisionists -- Gates, Charney, Schneiderman, have openly gone over to the camp of American imperialism.'

"Since Wm. Schneiderman is a member of the Party and is active in the Northern California District of the CP, USA, and is not at this time linked with the above named enemies of the Party, it would be appropriate to give him a different characterization even though he has not yet openly repudiated his former false views. We are hopeful that Comrade Schneiderman, who has a long record of activity in the Communist working class movement, who has been subjected to sharp criticism by our Party, will continue his work and by word and deed show that he understands the Marxist-Leninist line of our Party and sees the true face of the enemy in the revisionists. But to state the fact correctly, we should not put Schneiderman in the camp of those who have gone over openly to the camp of imperialism.

"Dear comrade, you can use the above statement of fact as you deem best from an editorial standpoint. We do not yet know Comrade Schneiderman's personal reaction to the noted characterization, but we do know that in California we are fighting to destroy the last vestiges of revisionist influence and quite successfully. From a tactical point of view we believe that a distinction between Schneiderman, Gates, Charney, [redacted] Browder, and other notorious enemies of the Party would help the CP, USA, in this present stage of struggle.

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"With comradely greetings,

"James E. Jackson"

"Note:

Comrade Jackson asked that I write this letter to the Kommunist. We agreed on the general approach but not on every word as written, since Comrade Jackson had to leave for China. I am sure, however, that this is the viewpoint of our Party leadership on this matter.

"With warm comradely greetings,

"Morris Childs"

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C.Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

FBI

Date: 3/27/59

Transmit the following in ______________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL -- REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46)(Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

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b7D

[redacted]

Meanwhile, CG 5824-S* cannot make any plans to leave Chicago, since he does not want to leave [redacted] alone at this time. [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

the Chicago Division. CG 5824-S* is doing this in an attempt to comply with the instructions of the Party to "lay low".

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The Bureau will be promptly advised as soon as CG 5824-S* is able to make any plans to leave Chicago for a few days with his wife.

AUERBACH

3 - Bureau
1 - Chicago

JEK/kw
(4)

REC- 15 100-428091-386

20 APR 1 1959

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DATE 7-19-00 BY SPUBJA-MLD
#96318

EX-136

Approved: ______________ Special Agent in Charge Sent __________M Per ______________

55 APR 3 1959

DO-6

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. Belmont
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen ✓
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. Jones
Mr. W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 7-19-00 BY SP4DJA-MLB
#906314

EXP. PROC.
MAR 31 1959

[redacted]

1 - [redacted]rnton

March 31, 1959

EX-133

REC-91

Director, FBI (100-428091) — 228

SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-19-00 BY SP4BJA-MLB
#906318

Reurlet 3-26-59.

A review of relet along with the enclosures thereto indicates that the security factors involved in this matter have been afforded due consideration by the New York Office. Based upon your assurance of full security, authority is granted herewith to make the necessary arrangements with George T. Waters, Sr., and the John Jackson family in order to establish plants for possible visual and photographic coverage of the initial meet between CG 5824-S and an unknown Soviet agent presently scheduled for 4-14-59. You should take into consideration the possibility that for one reason or another, this meet may be postponed until 4-16-59. Your arrangements should, therefore, be made so as to enable the necessary coverage on both dates if need be. Under no circumstances should either Waters or any member of the Jackson family be made aware of the nature of this matter.

As indicated in relet, there appears to be some doubt as to just where the actual contact will take place. In this regard, it is noted that according to the information initially provided by CG 5824-S, it was definitely indicated that he would be contacted in the Bronx Parkway which the informant was apparently led to believe was in close proximity to McGarry's Restaurant at Nereid Avenue and White Plains Road. Your survey, however, disclosed that it is approximately one mile between these two points.

MAR 31 1959

Since the informant received this information directly from the unknown Soviet representative in Moscow, it would seem that the informant would be in the best position to determine the exact location where this meet will be consummated. In this regard, it is desired, therefore, that this matter be immediately taken up with the informant by the Chicago Office. You should review his original instructions

2 - Chicago (134-46)(Sub B)

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Tolson
Belmont
DeLoach
McGuire
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

UCT

55 APR 6 1959

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

from the unknown Soviet and go over in detail the results of the survey made by the New York Office as set forth in relet in order that the informant can familiarize himself as promptly as possible with this general area and also in order that he can make an appropriate decision as to the exact spot where he thinks this contact will be made.

The Bureau again desires to point out that when the informant originally received his instructions, the unknown Soviet agent suggested that the informant should familiarize himself with this area prior to the meeting date. If at all possible, the Bureau feels that the informant should comply with this suggestion.

It is noted that in relet the New York Office requested authority that either ASAC Norman H. McCabe or Supervisor Warren Marchessault or both discuss this situation with the informant when he comes to New York. Relet pointed out that any such contact will be handled with full security. At the present time, the Bureau sees no need for any contact between the informant and a representative of the New York Office. Following the over-all analysis of this matter by the Chicago Office and the informant, however, if the informant feels that it would be to his advantage for him to contact a representative of the New York Office, authority is granted herewith for him to contact ASAC McCabe. This matter, however, should be left up to the informant and the Chicago Office should not make any suggestion to the informant that he might desire to contact anyone in the New York Office.

This matter should be afforded immediate and ontinuous attention in order that we can make all necessary rrangements to capitalize upon this development to the tmost.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)
Att.: ASS'T DIRECTOR A. H. BELMONT

DATE: 3/26/59

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

SUBJECT: SOLO,
IS-C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 7-19-00 BY SP4BJA-MLB
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Re Chicago airtel 3/10/59, which refers to a possible meet between CG 5824-S* and an unknown individual, on April 14, 1959, an alternate date of April 16, 1959, in the vicinity of McGARRY's RESTAURANT, which is located on Nereid Avenue and White Plains Road, Bronx, New York.

A very careful and discreet survey has been conducted of the particular area and it is noticed in refairtel that CG 5824-S* was told that the meet would be at 238th and Nierid (ph.) Street. Actually 238th and Nereid are one and the same street, it presently being known as Nereid Avenue. McGarry's Bar and Restaurant is an L shaped establishment with the main entrance on Nereid Avenue and the banquet entrance on White Plains Road. It is situated on the northwest corner of that intersection. The banquet entrance is normally kept locked and the entrance to the restaurant is normally on Nereid Avenue. It is an L shaped restaurant with the front entrance being some distance from the actual corner as other stores are located within the "L."

Enclosed will be found Exhibit No. 1, which is a map of the immediate area describing the location of McGarry's. Exhibit No. 2 is an enlarged map covering a much greater area, setting out the various streets in the neighborhood. It will be noted from Exhibit No. 2, Bronx River Parkway is several blocks to the west of the pertinent meet area. Refairtel refers to park benches in the area where the actual meet is to take place. A survey reflects that there are no park benches in the immediate area and the closest ones are located in the vicinity of E. 233rd Street and Bronx River Parkway. This would be at least a mile from McGarry's Restaurant. It would not appear that the benches located in the vicinity of 233rd Street and Bronx River Parkway are the ones referred to by the Soviet representative due to their distance from McGarry's Restaurant.

100-428091-228

2 - Bureau (9 Encls.) (100-428091) (RM)
1 - Chicago (9 Encls.) (134-46-Sub B) (RM)
1 - New York (100-134637)

WTM:DJG/RAA
(4)

ENCLOSURE

3rd NY + CG 3-31-59 [illegible]

REC- 91

EX-100

4-1

3 MAR 30 1959

INT. SEC.

EX-PROC.

Several photographs were discreetly made of the pertinent area for the purpose of planning possible coverage.

Enclosed will be found Exhibit No. 3, which is a photograph taken on the southeast corner of White Plains Road and Nereid Avenue, which photograph shows both entrances to McGarry's Restaurant, the one entrance on the left being the one on Nereid Avenue and the one on the right on White Plains Road. The stores referred to as being inside the L may be seen in this photograph. It will also be noted that the upper portion of the photograph shows the elevated railroad and this is the location of a regular stop on this elevated.

Exhibit No. 4 is a photograph of an apartment building located diagonally across the street from McGarry's Restaurant on Nereid Avenue. The photograph was taken in a southwesterly direction from in front of McGarry's Restaurant.

Exhibit No. 5 is a photograph of the same apartment building referred to in Exhibit No. 4. This apartment building is located on the southeast corner of Nereid Avenue and Richardson Avenue.

Exhibit No. 6 is a photograph taken from in front of the apartment house referred to in exhibit No. 5, of McGarry's Restaurant entrance located on Nereid Avenue.

Exhibit No. 7 is a photograph looking west on Nereid Avenue and taken from the steps of the elevated structure. It shows McGarry's Restaurant entrance on Nereid Avenue.

Exhibit No. 8 is a photograph taken from the southeast corner of Richardson Avenue and Nereid Avenue showing a view of McGarry's Restaurant in relation to the other buildings in that block.

Exhibit No. 9 is a photograph taken from in front of McGarry's Restaurant on Nereid Avenue which shows Whelan's Drug Store located on the southwest corner of White Plains Road and Nereid Avenue.

Letter to Director
Re: SOLO, ISC
NY 100-134637

It will be observed from a perusal of the photographs and charts that the area involved presents limited possibility from the standpoint of a photographic surveillance. The survey reflects that due to the nature of the terrain, there is little possibility that the persons involved in the meet would walk east on Nereid Avenue. The likelihood would be that they would either stay in McGarry's Restaurant or walk west on Nereid Avenue toward the Bronx River Parkway. The same would be true if they were traveling by car. The most logical place for a photographic surveillance is the apartment house located diagonally across from McGarry's Restaurant on Nereid Avenue, which is seen in Exhibits 4 and 5. The address of this apartment house is 676 Nereid Avenue. The apartment located on the fourth floor of the northwest corner of the building, which is Apt. #20, is occupied by Mr. and Mrs. [redacted] children. Mrs. [redacted] of Photographer [redacted] of this office. A check of the indices is negative relative to the [redacted]. Also Mr. [redacted] advises that there is no question about the loyalty of the [redacted] and further that they are most discreet individuals. He states that a contact with the [redacted] would in no way affect the security of any operation in the neighborhood. He also states that arrangements could be made whereby the children would be out of the apartment for any designated period of time and that also the mother and father if it were so desired.

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A perusal of Exhibit No. 5 will show the location of their apartment which covers two windows on the 4th floor of the front side of the building, plus six windows on the west side. One of the two windows on the front of the building is partially opened. This location would permit a photographic surveillance on anyone walking west from that building on Nereid Avenue, as well as directly in front thereof.

The Bureau and Chicago are now referred to Exhibit No. 4 showing the east side of the apartment building. Mr. GEORGE T. WATERS, SR., who is a man of 70 to 75 years of age, lives alone on the 3rd floor, Apt. 15. His windows are the four on the third floor located towards the rear. This location presents an ideal spot to conduct a photographic surveillance of anybody in front of McGarry's Restaurant. GEORGE T. WATERS, SR., is a personal acquaintance of Supervisor JOHN J. DANAHY of this office. He has known the WATERS family in excess of 15 years. The occasion for the acquaintanceship was that for a six year period in the '40s, he maintained company with Mr. WATERS [redacted]. SA DANAHY advises that Mr. WATERS enjoys an excellent reputation, is very anti-Communist and is extremely loyal. He states that he is certain he could make appropriate contact with Mr. WATERS so as to be able to have his apartment available for our use during the pertinent period. Mr. DANAHY also states that there is no question in his mind but what appropriate surveillance could be operated from this apartment with full security. The indices of the New York Office, as well as the Police Department, are negative with regard to Mr. WATERS.

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The New York Office feels that since it cannot be anticipated as to what will occur during and subsequent to the contemplated meet, and since it is possible that this would be the only meet between the informant and the unknown individual, that appropriate photographic and visual coverage should be given to this meet in an effort to identify the unknown individual. On the other hand, it is felt that this coverage should only be maintained if there is absolute security so that there would be no possibility of the unknown individual being aware of the existence of this coverage. A visual observation plant is felt desirable in addition to the photographic surveillances since it is not felt that we should rely entirely on photographs. The New York Office has agents who are thoroughly familiar with most representatives of Russia in this area and it is felt that it would be possible to identify the individual on the spot. It would be possible to operate both the visual plants in conjunction with the photographic plants requiring no additional plant locations. It is, therefore, highly recommended that the New York Office be permitted to operate two plants, one in the GEORGE T. WATERS, SR. apartment and the other in the [redacted] apartment.

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In connection with this recommendation, it is understood that the New York Office will guarantee the operation of these plants with full security. Bureau authority is, therefore, requested to make the appropriate contacts in order to set up these plants. The New York Office further recommends against any additional type of coverage in the area. It is realized that by not having additional coverage it is possible, due to the mode of travel and the direction in which the participants of the meet walk, that no identification or photographs could be taken. It is felt that for the security of the operation, still no additional coverage be had even though this possibility exists.

It is noted that CG 5824-S* is expected to look over the site of the meet prior to the actual meet. It is possible that it would be desirable for the agents who conducted the survey and are familiar with the area to have an opportunity to discuss the plans of CG 5824-S* in relation to the area as he will find it upon inspection. It is to be noted that the instructions he received from the Russian representative cannot be followed in its entirety in view of the lack of park benches in the area. ASAC NORMAN H. McCABE and SUPERVISOR [redacted] have familiarized themselves with the area. Bureau authority is requested for either one or both of these agents to discuss the situation with CG 5824-S* when he comes to New York if in their discretion it is felt desirable to do so at the time. Any such contact will be handled with full security.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

No Duplication Fees are charged for Deleted Page Information Sheet(s).

Total Deleted Page(s) ~ 9
Page 43 ~ Duplicate to 100-428091-167 [FDPS pages 34 & 36-39]
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Page 202 ~ b6, b7C
Page 351 ~ Referral/Direct

SOLO

Operation SOLO was a long-running FBI program to infiltrate the Communist Party of the United States and gather intelligence about its relationship to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, China, and other communist nations. It officially began in 1958 and ended in 1977, although Morris and Jack Childs, two of the principal agents in the operation, had been involved with the Bureau for several years prior. The files posted here constitute the first two releases made from the FBI's SOLO file. They range from March 1958 to August 1960. Subsequent releases will be added in the future. Read a related story at

http://www.fbi.gov/news/stories/2011/august/byte-out-of-history-communist-agent-tells-all/.

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    - General Discussions Concerning Funds for the Communist Party, USA
- Members of the Communist Party of Great Britain in Moscow, Russia
- New Communist International Magazine

TRAVEL IN VARIOUS PARTS OF THE SOVIET UNION

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    - Visit to a Turbine Factory
    - Visit to Leningrad Subway
    - Military Maneuvers
    - General Observations Concerning Leningrad
- Kiev
    - Visit to a Collective Farm
    - Visit to an Electronic Instrument Factory
- Stalingrad
    - Visit to a Hydro-Electric Power Station and the City of Zolzke (Phonetic)
    - Visit to a Tractor Factory
- Sochi

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Achievements, Production, Standard of Living

Attitude and Manners of the People

Security Measures Taken in My Behalf

Observations in Regard to Aircraft

CONVENTION OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF URUGUAY AND MEETINGS OF ALL COMMUNIST PARTIES IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE

Argentina

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Further Comments Regarding South America

MEETING WITH ROMANOVSKY (PHONETIC), ONE OF THE SECRETARIES OF THE KOMSOMOL OF THE U. S. S. R.

1959 World Youth Festival in Vienna, Austria

Instructions to the Communist Party, USA, in Regard to the 1959 World Youth Festival in Vienna

TRIP TO CHINA

Informal Discussions With Members of the International Liaison Department of the Communist Party of China

Meeting With the International Liaison Department of the Communist Party of China

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-17-2011

LIAISON BETWEEN THE COMMUNIST PARTY, USA AND THE SOVIET UNION

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6-30-00 BY SPUBJA-MLB
#906318

100-428091-99
ENCLOSURE

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- Last Days in Moscow

ARRIVAL IN MOSCOW, RUSSIA

I arrived in Moscow, Russia, on the evening of April 29, 1958. A security officer boarded the plane and took my passport. I was the last person to leave the plane. Since I did not see anyone who appeared to be looking for me, I proceeded to the airport terminal and sat down to decide what to do next. In a moment a man about 40 to 42 years of age, about 5'10" in height and wearing glasses came over and said hello to me. This man is Nicolai Dimitrovitch Matkovsky and he has just become the head of the North and South American Section of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. He succeeded one Kortanov who is now in charge of a ten-man delegation from Russia to the new international communist magazine, "For Peace and Democracy," being published in Prague. The first issue is due on or about September 1, 1958. Matkovsky works under B. N. Ponomarev, who is the head of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

Matkovsky stated that a cablegram announcing my arrival had just been received. He asked for the baggage checks and gave them to the chauffeur who was with him. The baggage was placed into the auto without inspection.

I was driven to a nine-story apartment building where I was to live all the time I was in Moscow. It is believed that this apartment building is utilized for persons whose identity must be protected or who must live in Moscow under security conditions. While the address of this apartment building is Number 8 Gorki Street, it faces Sovietskaya (phonetic) Square. It is near the Moscow Soviet which is a red building. It is also near the Marx-Engels-Lenin Institute. It is also near a large statue of Yuri "The Long Handed," the founder of Moscow.

The apartment building is divided by an archway. It has only a rear entrance. There are two elevators, a passenger elevator and a freight elevator. These elevators are guarded by women who sit in an enclosed glass structure. It is impossible to use either elevator without a key. The guards, who are always on duty, maintain the keys for the elevators.

I was taken to an apartment on the sixth floor. It is a seven-room apartment with three bedrooms, a study, a dining room, a kitchen and bath. The apartment is most elegantly furnished and contains everything a guest might need, including shaving equipment, tooth brush, pajamas, et cetera. The doors are padded and the walls are soundproof. The housekeeper for the apartment lives in the apartment all the time. She does the cleaning, takes care of the laundry, makes the beds, et cetera. A cook arrived each morning to prepare the meals.

The apartment is well stocked with staple foods, wine, vodka, brandy, mineral water, oranges and other fruit. There is a television set in the apartment. The study has a short and long wave radio and a record player.

Matkovsky came into the apartment with me and said that this is an apartment of the Central Committee and that this is where I would live. He had supper with me. The meal was practically a banquet, but was only the beginning of several such meals. The cook, who is about 30 years of age, had attended school to learn how to prepare various foreign dishes.

Matkovsky did not give me any Russian money. He said that I should ask for anything I wanted and it would be provided. He said that there was no need for money since I should not be seen on the streets, and the fact that I would have no money would help me to maintain my security. After eating with me, he left the apartment.

The study was well stocked with books and current publications in the English, French, German, Spanish and Italian languages. At my request, "The New York Times" or the European edition of either "The New York Times" or the "New York Herald Tribune" were brought to me from time to time. I also received "Pravda" several days a week and the "Moscow News," which is in English and is published on Wednesdays and Saturdays. I was also furnished with "Newsweek!" from time to time. It was impossible, however, to obtain any American or British broadcasts on the short wave radio, even though the radio appeared powerful enough to bring in such broadcasts. It is possible that the antenna was so adjusted so as to prevent the picking up of these broadcasts.

Upon my return from China in July, the housekeeper told me that four persons from Western Germany had occupied the apartment while I was on the trip to China. On the last day before I left Russia to return to the United States, I accidently observed that the housekeeper had a photograph of Joseph Stalin in her room.

FIRST DAY IN MOSCOW, APRIL 30, 1958

The usual routine was breakfast at 9:00 a.m., dinner at 2:00 p.m., and supper at 9:00 p.m. or later.

On April 30, 1958, Aleksei Andreevich Grechukhin appeared at the apartment after breakfast. He is about 35 to 40 years of age and is very similar in appearance to John Williamson. He works in the North and South American Section of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union under Nicolai. Subsequently he met with me for the next three or four days. At the end of this time he left Moscow for the United States as part of the Russian "Student Editors Delegation." He returned to Moscow in June and was with me from time to time after that.

On the same morning Matkovsky also appeared at the apartment. Both stated that they were happy to see me and that the leadership of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union thanks the Communist Party, USA, for finally finding ways of making direct contact.

On the evening of April 30, 1958, I was officially welcomed to the Soviet Union at a semiformal dinner in my apartment. In addition to Matkovsky and Grechukhin, V. P. Tereshkin was present. He is the chief deputy to B. N. Ponomarev. He is about 50 years of age, 5'8" in height and has a heavy build. His main hobby is fishing. He was well dressed. He is very jolly. While he does not understand English, both Matkovsky and Grechukhin understand English and speak it fairly well.

All three stressed the importance of the Communist Party of the United States. They stated that the Soviet Party is glad that the American Communist Party was able to defeat the revisionists. In fact, this is the best news they have had in a long time. In a general discussion they stated that they do not underestimate the American industrial capacity. All present drank toasts to proletarian internationalism, the health of the leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the leadership of the Communist Party, USA. Tereshkin made a toast to the day when the United States will arrive at communism at the same time that Russia does. In explaining this last toast, Tereshkin stated that because of the industrial development in the United States, once the communists get rid of the bourgeoisie, then United States communism can catch up with Russia, which is now in the first stages of communism. It is noted that this was a paraphrasing of statements by Nikita Khrushchev that the grandchildren of adults in the United States will see communism in the United States.

It was observed during this first semiformal gathering that the Russians are very rigid on protocol, operating like a military echelon. During the discussions the persons with lower ranks will remain silent unless asked to speak.

MAY DAY IN MOSCOW

On the morning of May 1, 1958, Grechukhin appeared at the apartment with Sema Kuznetsov. She is single, about 38 years of age, speaks English and works with Grechukhin and Motkovsky in the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. She was subsequently a frequent visitor in our apartment.

Grechukhin stated that the Central Committee had honored my request for a ticket to the May Day parade. I asked for directions to the Red Square and was told that I would have to pass through three or four guards before getting to my seat and that there was a chance that persons from the various diplomatic corps might see me. There was no way possible to get me into the Red Square secretly. After learning this, I said that it was my decision not to attend the parade because of the need for security. They stated that they were happy with this most correct decision and that actually I could see the parade better on television.

In addition to watching the parade on television, I could see part of it from my windows. The main slogans carried on banners in the parade and banners decorating the city dealt with peace and peace for the world. One slogan urged the carrying out of decisions of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union to surpass the United States in production. Another slogan was "Long Live the Glorious Party of the Soviet Union." Another slogan was "Long Live the Party Which is Leading Us to Communism, the Dawn of Humanity." All slogans dealt with the supporting of the leadership and the issue of peace. There were none of the usual "Down with Imperialism" slogans.

I was convinced from the first days in Moscow, and particularly after viewing the May Day parade, that the Russians have destroyed the cult of the individual. There were no photographs of Stalin in the parade but there were photographs of Lenin or Lenin and Marx together. There was no single photograph of Nikita Khrushchev. When his photograph appeared it was with other members of the Presidium and such photographs were few in number. The members of the Presidium are listed alphabetically. I did not observe a photograph or a statue of Stalin in Moscow. I did see one mural of Stalin in a subway. Thus, up to a point, the Russians have destroyed the significance of Stalin. They have almost eradicated his name.

The military was not emphasized in the parade, although there were some missiles and motorized equipment. There were no aircraft in the parade. The emphasis was on peaceful pursuits and peaceful coexistence. In a speech Malinovsky stated that Russia is preparing for peace but is also prepared to meet any aggressors. The guest of the day was Nasser of Egypt.

MAY 2, 1958

Since May 2 is also a holiday in Moscow, Grechukhin and Matkovsky appeared at the apartment and said that I should take it easy on that day. They remained for supper.

Grechukhin suggested that I probably had a number of questions to raise with the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. He said that these questions should be framed as one Communist Party dealing with another Communist Party. Thus, I should formulate in writing those questions the American Communist Party wants to raise with the Secretariat or Presidium or Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

ACTIVITY PRIOR TO THE FORMAL MEETINGS WITH THE LEADERSHIP OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION

Several days were spent in preparing voluminous material on the Communist Party, USA, and current economic conditions in the United States and the questions to be presented to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union on behalf of the Communist Party, USA. During these days discussions continued in the apartment with Matkovsky, Sema Kuznetsov and Yuri Sergeovitch Ivanov, who replaced Grechukhin when the latter went to the United States. During this time I was also supplied with translations from the Government Information Service and translations of interesting articles in the Russian newspapers and magazines. The "London Daily Worker," which can be purchased in Moscow and throughout Russia, was also furnished to me. Occasionally, I was furnished a copy of "The Worker." I was told that only one copy of "The Worker" is sent air mail and it arrives about four or five days after it is mailed.

Yuri Sergeovitch Ivanov

Yuri Sergeovitch Ivanov is a translator in the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and it is believed that he also serves as a security officer. He speaks English with a British accent and at first was very formal. He carries the credentials of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, which open all doors at all times. He said that his mother is not a member of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. His father was a high-ranking military officer who was killed during World War II. He is married and has a daughter four years of age. He accompanied me on my tour of Russia.

Yuri's mother developed methods for the teaching of deaf and dumb children and later became an inspector of schools for the Russian diplomatic personnel. He lived with her in New Zealand where he learned English. Later, they were in China and passed through the United States from San Francisco to New York City after World War II. He has also been in England. He and his wife are both graduates of the Academy of Languages, the leading language school in Russia.

Yuri is trained to perfection in speech, dress, manners, et cetera. He was a "boy genius" and is well educated. He can recite poetry at length and knows most of the songs from "My Fair Lady." Except for the fields of art and music, he does not tolerate any criticism of Russian achievements. He is not as developed politically as are Grechukhin and Matkovsky. Both the wife of Grechukhin and the wife of Matkovsky are studying English, which is the number one language in Russia, next to Russian.

Discussions Concerning Marshal Tito and Yugoslavia

Every day I was in Russia someone from the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union was in touch with me. Sometimes it would be one person, often it would be two or three persons. They would not only see that I received all the newspapers printed in Russian and whatever was published in English, but they would hold discussions with me. They would talk chiefly about political problems. If some important political article would appear in a magazine only in Russian, they would send Yuri Sergeovitch Ivanov to sit with me for hours at a time just translating this material for me.

The most important political problem was the Seventh Congress of the League of Yugoslav Communists. They were very much concerned over whether or not I understood what was happening in Yugoslavia. They wanted to know how or what they could send to the United States, without violating any security, in the way of material that would help the American Communist Party to understand the struggle with Tito and the Yugoslavs. Grechukhin, Matkovsky and Sema Kuznetsov engaged in sessions with me in my apartment concerning this.

Much emphasis was placed on Yugoslavia at the beginning of these discussions. They showed me the most confidential documents which are circulating within the Communist Party of the Soviet Union on this particular question. They would read them to me but they would take these documents with them. The Russians are really convinced that Tito is an enemy and that he has some understanding with Secretary of State John Foster Dulles and that he also has some understanding with the Social Democratic Parties in England, Norway, Denmark, Italy and France, especially with France since he has been fighting with the French Communist Party also. They made allusions that Tito may have been a traitor all the time.

The Russians gave considerable time to the "war" with Tito. Next to their fight against imperialism and the so-called struggle for peace, this is the most important question for them. This is why there has been a renewal of the fight against revisionism. If Tito would have gone along with them, they probably would have dropped the fight against revisionism. They want to hold on to the other communist parties by showing that Tito has violated everything that is holy and significant in Marxism-Leninism. They say that Tito's betrayal goes back a long way. They blame it first of all on the history of Yugoslavia and its factionalism. They say that when there is factionalism the enemy is able to infiltrate. Then they go into the war situation and say that Tito had representatives from the British Government and contact with Winston Churchill through liaison personnel.

Not only did the Russians disown the program which was adopted by the Yugoslav communists, but they are even more angry regarding the speeches made at and subsequent to the the Seventh Congress of the League of Yugoslav Communists. They blame Kardelj, vice chairman and theoretical leader of the Yugoslav communists. They refer to the speeches in which Tito praised the aid which Yugoslavia received from the United States on a level above that of the aid Yugoslavia received from the Soviet Union. In other words, Tito praised the United States for the disinterested aid given to Yugoslavia with no strings attached and alluded, as did most of the Yugoslav leaders in their speeches at this Seventh Congress, to the pressures from the Soviet side when they gave aid or to the strings attached by the Soviet Government when they gave aid to Yugoslavia.

One other important thing that the Russians become enraged about is the idea of big power hegemony advanced by Yugoslavia with Tito as the moving force. According to Yugoslavia, the following is the meaning of big power hegemony: When Yugoslavia considers big powers it limits them to the United States and Russia. Yugoslavia says that these big powers are just looking out for their own interests and the little nations get caught in the squeeze as these powers contend for better positions in diplomacy or other relationships in the international arena.

Why should this Yugoslav concept of big power hegemony enrage the Russians? They interpret this to mean that first of all Tito puts the United States in the same category with the Soviet Union or the socialist camp. Since the Soviet Union is supposed to be the apostle of peace and American imperialism is supposed to be the apostle of war, how and why does Tito equate them? This idea of big power hegemony means that Russia and the United States would both be equally guilty in case there is war. This is a violation of one of the fundamental tenets of Marxism-Leninism, namely, that capitalism and imperialism generate war.

Another thing which enrages them and makes them very angry is that Tito places stress on the idea of many roads to socialism. Tito emphasizes, as does the program of the League of Yugoslav Communists and the other communist leaders in Yugoslavia, that while the Soviet Union was the pioneer subsequently many other countries have established socialism or at least the beginning of socialism. Besides, Russia was a backward country at the time the dictatorship of the proletariat was established. Consequently, some of this backwardness was inherited, not only in the economy but also in the political structure.

Furthermore, Tito states that in the capitalist countries the state is playing more and more of a role in the economy because of the world tensions since World War II. Thus, elements of socialism represented in forms of state capitalism are coming into being and this state capitalism has within it the groundwork or elements of socialism.

The biggest sin of all which the Russians charge to Tito is that he says that the communists should not claim a monopoly on leading the country or the people to socialism. According to the Russians, this means that Tito denies the most important principle of Marxism-Leninism and that is the need for a vanguard Communist Party. Only this vanguard Communist Party can lead the working class through the dictatorship of the proletariat to socialism.

They spent days with me on this question of Tito. Whoever I talked with would always come back to Tito and Yugoslavia. The Russians were supposed to give Tito a loan and were supposed to ship to Yugoslavia certain supplies and parts for factories which had been built in Yugoslavia by the Russians. However, the Russians have been holding up these shipments. Matkovskyn stated that Russia gave aluminum to Yugoslavia and all that the Russians received in exchange were pottery and prunes. Therefore, let Tito sell pottery and prunes to the United States and get his aluminum from the United States.

The Communist Party of China is also placing emphasis on the need to destroy revisionism and Titoism. The Communist Party of China has been very rough on Tito as a part of its own campaign of rectification. The Chinese have virtually no diplomatic relations with Tito. The Communist Party of Bulgaria had a congress which Nikita Khrushchev attended and at which he made some very sharp remarks about Tito. Many communists parties were invited to this congress. Representatives of the Communist Party of Great Britain and the Labor Progressive Party of Canada were present. The point is that ordinarily hardly any other Communist Party would normally attend the Congress of the Communist Party of Bulgaria, but at this congress many communist parties were represented. Bulgaria plays a strategic role in regard to Yugoslavia. The Russians felt that there might be a lot of pressure from Yugoslavia on Bulgaria and wanted the Communist Party of Bulgaria to know that other communist parties were behind them by getting other communist parties to pass resolutions against Tito.

Every day for about two months, in one or another Russian newspaper, but chiefly in "Pravda," an article would appear which had been written by a leading figure in another Communist party. These articles dealt with the Seventh Congress of the League of Yugoslav Communists. Only the Communist Party, USA, did not have such an article and thus they eagerly picked up a statement by Eugene Dennis on Yugoslavia and noted it in the Russian press. Some newspapers reprinted Dennis' statement which appeared in "The Worker." The Chinese printed the full text of a statement by Dennis.

In addition to using the Congress of the Communist Party of Bulgaria as a platform against Tito, the Russians also had Nikita Khrushchev at the Congress of the Communist Party of Eastern Germany and also used it as a platform for mobilization against Tito. Just as important was the Warsaw Pact Convention. Although only the industrial and later the international decisions were announced they also discussed Tito and condemned him.

The reason I placed stress on this is because it is almost an obsession with the Russians. They asked me if I knew how the people in the Communist Party, USA, will react to this. They asked if I knew whether John Gates has contact with the Yugoslavians. They wanted to know what Steve Nelson will do in view of this situation since he is a Yugoslavian.

After they read the confidential material of the Central Committee in regard to Tito, they told me that they had sent a copy of a letter dealing with Tito to the United States, specifically to Dennis. This was a letter just for members of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. It was marked strictly confidential and each copy was numbered. I had to fight with them to make a few notes. It went into the confidential meetings between Khrushchev and Tito. It gave the reasons for the resumption of the discussions with the Yugoslavians in 1954 and the basis of Khrushchev's visit to Yugoslavia and the meeting in the Crimea between Khrushchev and Tito. It went into the argument between Yugoslavia and Russia. It stated that the Russians were willing to give publicity to some of the differences but Tito asked that this be suppressed since they had some understanding and there was no purpose in making these differences public. Tito said, "Let us not emphasize these differences." According to the letter, the Russians were willing to make these differences public at that time but Tito wanted them hidden.

The Russians also charge Tito with double betrayal because while Yugoslavia did not sign the declaration of the 12 communist parties, the Yugoslavian representative at the meeting of all of the communist parties in Moscow in December, 1957, did agree to the formulations of the Peace Manifesto which, for tactical reasons, was separate from the declaration of the 12 communist parties. The Yugoslavian representative signed the statement of the 64 communist parties which blames imperialism for all the ills in this world, especially for being responsible for continued tensions in the world.

To sum up, the leaders of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union feel that Tito has to be destroyed as an agent of imperialism. The fight against revisionism is a fight to keep the socialist camp united. Acceptance of the Soviet Party as the leading party is part of this. Loyalty of the socialist camp to proletarian internationalism is needed so that a united front can be presented against imperialism. Tito has sold out to American imperialism. Tito states that the socialist state has become a bureaucratic state. Thus, Tito has opened up the "under belly" of the socialist states and it is believed that he has reached some agreement with the United States.

Only on a theoretical basis can the Communist Party of the Soviet Union rally the other communist parties by showing that Tito violated Marxism-Leninism and then sold out to United States imperialism. Thus, all communist parties will have to condemn him. Practical measures are needed to isolate and to defeat him. The Russians want to isolate Tito so that he cannot open up a gate through which imperialism might break into the socialist camp.

SECURITY PRECAUTIONS TAKEN BY THE RUSSIANS

It will be recalled that when word was first received that the Russians wanted a representative from the Communist Party, USA, to come to Russia, they stated that this representative would be guarded like someone representing the Communist Party of Iraq. They kept their end of the bargain. This has to be understood for the following reason: My visit in Russia, my movements, my contacts with the top leadership were, to a large extent, limited by the fact that I had to live under the most extreme security conditions. I was not like a leader or representative from another communist party who could move around freely and make demands. The only questions they raised were in regard to security. Security not insofar as they were concerned, but security insofar as I was personally concerned and security insofar as the Communist Party, USA, was involved. The Russians told me that they were not afraid that something would go wrong and that the United States Government would start to yell. They said that they could take care of themselves, that they are strong. However, if something went wrong in regard to their security for me then I might be punished by the United States Government.

At no time during my entire stay in Russia was I by myself, not for one day. Even when I was alone in my bedroom, a housekeeper was present in the apartment. I sometimes ate alone since the employees do not sit around the table with persons in my position.

On some days the Russians would appear at my apartment and make suggestions for short trips. I would be taken to the car with the curtains drawn. I would be driven into areas with cobblestone pavements, into forests and into villages or other places where the average foreigner never goes. Yuri Ivanov or one of the others would always accompany me. More often than not I would not get to take a walk even though I was at places where only the Russians are permitted to go. I never spoke English in public places.

They took me into areas where factories were numbered and not named. On the way I passed by the famous prison camp, Lyubyanka. At another time I was about 35 miles outside of Moscow. I saw emplacements connected with missiles but no questions could be asked. I was told these were trenches from World War II. I noticed guns, factories, barracks, et cetera. They drove me through this area at a very rapid pace.

I saw a lot of ballet and theater. These trips were organized under the strictest security regulations. I never sat in the body of the theater. They would take me to a box, usually the director's box which is closest to the stage. I only sat in the rear row since those in the front row could be seen from the other boxes. In the Bolshoi Theater, I occupied a suite of rooms containing telephones, desks, et cetera. This suite was guarded by an usher. I would arrive 45 minutes before curtain time and would be led through the side entrance. The manager or assistant manager or director of the theater would hurriedly lead me to the suite of rooms. When the theater lights went out I would move into the boxes. I would either leave early or very late. Always two or three persons, such as Grechukhin or Ivanov, would accompany me to the theater.

The same procedures in regard to security were followed in all cities and in all places I visited in the Soviet Union, such as visits to museums, in addition to the theaters. They would arrange private visits to galleries and museums either after hours or on what they called free days when the museums or art galleries were closed. They did this so there would be no possibility of an accidental or a chance meeting with a foreigner.

During all the time I was in the Soviet Union, I was not allowed a penny in Soviet currency. Not until my trip to China was I given one kopeck of Soviet money. I do not want to imply that I lacked anything. I could ask for anything and it would be delivered. Even when I was at one of the out-of-the-way places and expressed a desire for anything--anything at all--the person with me would buy it.

The Russians watched my attire very carefully. I always wore a dark suit and usually a white shirt. I wore a sports shirt with the collar outside the coat when it was warm since this is the way the Russians wear them.

When I was traveling or was to go to a meeting, I wore a white shirt, necktie and a hat. The Soviet leadership dresses in the most formal manner. They wanted everybody to believe that perhaps I am an important person. They did not want me to dress much differently than they do. I have never been dressed so formally when traveling or moving around than I was while in the Soviet Union. This was the requirement.

They also told me how to walk. I would never put my hands in my pockets if I was wearing a coat. This is considered to be bad manners and besides it is also the mark of a foreigner. I could never wear a tie clasp and a fountain pen or handerchief could not be in view.

SEVEN QUESTIONS PRESENTED TO THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION IN AN OFFICIAL LETTER FROM THE COMMUNIST PARTY, USA

On or about May 7, 1958, I presented a letter to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in behalf of the Communist Party, USA. It consisted of about three and one-half single spaced, typed pages. The letter contained flowery greetings to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. It stated that this is the first time in a long time that the American Communist Party, through a representative, has made contact and is present in the Soviet Union. I said that this visit had aroused deep emotions and I was sure that if Comrade Dennis and Comrade Foster and other comrades of the Secretariat of the Communist Party, USA, were present, they would extend their heartfelt greetings and would probably feel similar emotions as they watched the enthusiasm of the Soviet people following the leadership of the glorious Soviet Party and marching on the road of communism, et cetera.

I repeated that I was bringing the greetings of Foster and Dennis, the members of the Secretariat and also the comrades in prison who "extend the hand of proletarian internationalism through the bars and send you greetings." I also said that I was bringing special greetings from Comrade Paul Robeson.

The letter explained that the lack of contact was not due to a lack of desire on the part of the leadership of the Communist Party, USA. I stated in the letter that the American bourgeoisie has been doing everything possible to frustrate the establishment of our relationship and that the revisionists were their helpers. Under the false slogan of independence, the revisionists try to prevent the Communist Party, USA, from working with the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

The letter went on to state that the Communist Party, USA, had delivered some blows to the revisionists so that the political atmosphere has been cleared up. This made possible the contact with the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. The letter also stated that the Communist Party, USA, would have liked very much to have greeted Nikita Khrushchev on his elevation to the post of premier but in view of the various reactionary laws in the United States, the Communist Party, USA, cannot always express its feelings. Therefore, I am taking this occasion to congratulate Nikita Khrushchev on becoming premier of the U.S.S.R. It should be noted that I added this last statement because one of the questions presented in the letter dealt with the cult of the individual.

In the letter I emphasized the meaning of proletarian internationalism, stated that Marxism-Leninism is a universal thing and that the most experienced party, Communist Party of the Soviet Union, is a symbol of Marxism-Leninism and can be of great help to the American Communist Party. I said that proletarian internationalism is anathema to the bourgeoisie and their agents, the revisionists such as Gates and others. I told them that the Communist Party, USA, was ready to discuss a number of problems and to exchange information.

Questions Presented to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union on Behalf of the Communist Party, USA

In the letter I stated that the following questions are not in final form but will serve to indicate what the Communist Party, USA, would like to discuss with the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. (These questions may not be in the order in which they were originally presented to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.)

(1) What is the relationship between the parties?

(2) In regard to the declaration of the 12 communist parties and the manifesto signed by the 64 communist parties, why were there two separate manifestoes?

(3) The question of a Party program and roads to socialism.

(4) An explanation of the present economic and agricultural policies of the Soviet Union. For example, are the programs to decentralize industry and to abolish the machine tractor stations in agriculture being carried through successfully?

(5) An explanation of the expulsion of Molotov, Malenkov, Kaganovich and others. Since the revisionists questioned the correctness of the expulsion, what were some of their policies? What was their platform? The bourgeoisie as well as the revisionists say that whenever the Communist Party of the Soviet Union fights an opposition or expels someone it never prints any documents or refers to any speeches of the opposition. Could you please explain what this group stood for?

The revisionists also charged that the cult of the individual is coming back. While I, of course, stated that I had observed the very opposite of this, I said that the revisionists use the demagogic argument that the elevation of Comrade Nikita Khrushchev to the premiership, combined with the position of First Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, is a return of the cult of the individual.

(6) With regard to the current recession in the United States and the world economic situation, how will this effect the drive for peace and peaceful coexistence? What is the possibility of an agreement with the United States? What is the

possibility of the spread of this economic crisis from the United States throughout the capitalist world and what would be the subsequent influence, either peaceful or aggressive, upon American imperialism?

(7) In regard to the Jewish question, there is a charge that the Soviet Union is violating the Marxist-Leninist concept of the national question, particularly in its relationship to the Jews. While the leadership of the Communist Party, USA, does not believe this, nevertheless this is a very pertinent tactical question for us and we would like to discuss this question with you.

Conclusions of the Letter to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union

In the closing part of the letter, I again repeated the greetings. I told them how nice it was to be in Moscow. I said that I had seen with my own eyes the fact that the cult of the individual is no more, that the people are following the Party, et cetera.

I told them that the Communist Party, USA, is having difficulties. I said that we are facing suppression and oppression and that we would like to get some material aid from the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. I said that the Communist Party, USA, is in a dire financial condition. I did not raise any amounts with them. I knew that this had to be discussed in general terms. I said that the Party is once again beginning to become a factor in the class struggle in the United States, particularly in regard to the fight for peace, in the fight to shift the burden of the economic recession upon the shoulders of the bourgeoisie, rather than upon the workers, farmers, et cetera. However, we are limited in our activity, in agitational work, because we do not have the financial means. I said the revisionists have sabotaged our income. This is why we have had to cut down on our activity although the possibilities are greater than ever before.

PREPARATION FOR THE FORMAL MEETINGS WITH THE LEADERSHIP OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION

While I was waiting for the meetings with the leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, I was asked by Nicolai Dimitrovitch Matkovsky to give them a picture of the current situation both in the Communist Party, USA, and in the United States. With regard to the Party, I started with the 16th National Convention of the Communist Party, USA, and prepared about 80 pages of material. I had to explain why there was a delay in kicking the revisionists out of the Communist Party, USA.

Matkovsky or Aleksei Grechukhin stated that the entire Communist Party of the Soviet Union, beginning with the leadership, was hungry for information from the United States but chiefly about the Communist Party, USA, and its activities. They stated that they are always in demand for lectures about the inner situation in the Communist Party, USA, as well as the general situation in the United States in regard to economics, politics, et cetera. They said that they are constantly being asked to lecture in various schools, academies and at Party meetings. They said that they are hard put to lecture because of a lack of complete knowledge of the activities in the Communist Party, USA, and in the United States. Matkovsky stated that he had lectured at Gorki on the situation in the Communist Party, USA. They admitted ignorance and a lack of knowledge of the details of the activities in the Communist Party, USA. They said that Tim Buck was in big demand as a lecturer while he was in Russia because he was somewhat acquainted with the activities in the Communist Party, USA.

I was told that before I met with the Party leadership I had to prepare them--acquaint them with facts. Even those who would participate in the discussions should be given some documents and the rest of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union should be acquainted with the situation in the Communist Party, USA, and in the United States.

In this document of some 80 pages, I said, in a formal style, that I was bringing greetings from the Communist Party, USA, and pointed out why the Communist Party, USA, had not been in personal contact with the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. I said that the Communist Party, USA, had delivered the first blows against revisionism and explained why certain things happened as they did and why the leadership of the Communist Party, USA, could not get rid of revisionism before. I pointed out the effect of the Jewish question in the Soviet Union and the effect of the revelations of the 20th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union on the Communist Party, USA. I told them that it was not enough for the Communist Party, USA, to merely pass resolutions since the Party could have been split and 90 per cent of the membership lost. I pointed out that the revisionists presented a danger in that they almost took over the Communist Party, USA, and the "Daily Worker" and explained how the "Daily Worker" became defunct.

I told them what had happened at the February meeting of the national committee of the Communist Party, USA, and what has happened since. I gave them a description of the so-called peace movement of the Communist Party, USA. They had received a letter on the peace movement in the Communist Party, USA, which had been sent to all districts of the Communist Party, USA, and had been signed by Arnold Johnson. I referred to this document.

They wanted me to give them the identities, insofar as I could, of all the members of the national committee of the Communist Party, USA, and the attitude of these people in regard to the struggle in the Party. They wanted to know who are pro-Party people, who are the revisionists, who are the so-called ultraleftists and how these people vote at meetings. They asked me to explain the constitution of the Communist Party, USA. They asked what is meant by the right of dissent. They asked if this is a violation of democratic centralism and said that we are the only communist party in the world with this modified concept of democratic centralism. I said that future conventions would change this.

They asked me other organizational questions and questions about the Negro and labor movement, for example, the merger of the American Federation of Labor - Congress of Industrial Organizations, et cetera. They have a pretty good idea of the labor movement in the USA. They asked about the relationship of the Communist Party, USA, to the Latin American communist parties. I gave them a report on Latin America. I told them that the Communist Party, USA, wanted to raise some funds for the Communist Party of Guatemala. They knew very little about the Communist Party of Puerto Rico since they are out of touch with it.

They asked me about the economic situation in the United States. I prepared a 14-page typewritten document describing the economic situation in the United States on the basis of information from American magazines and American Federation of Labor - Congress of Industrial Organizations employment statistics which I had brought with me. They asked me for more information. They wanted to know about the role of the Communist Party, USA, in the economic situation in the United States and sent me an outline which Matkovsky and B. N. Ponomarev, head of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, had prepared. Yuri Ivanov translated the outline for me. Later I prepared still another document about the struggles of the Communist Party, USA, in regard to the American working class during the current recession.

This is why they were interested in the economic situation. They told me that they are having a very big debate in their own leading circles, including their scientific institution, as to the depth and the character of the economic recession in the United States. Some were of the opinion that this current recession is only a repetition of the 1953-54 recession in the United States. But most of the outstanding economists in Russia, including Varga, were of the opinion that this is a real cyclical crisis in the United States. They said that they were not yet ready to measure the depth of this recession or its possible effects or its influences upon the rest of the world, but they felt that it is quite different from the recessions of 1948-49 and 1953-54 and that it is a vital question.

Incidentally, a meeting with the economists in the Academy of Economy and Political Science was arranged for me so that we could engage in a debate and an exchange of opinions. However, this meeting never took place because I was rushed out of Russia upon my return from China probably because the Russians were aware of the pending developments in the Middle East.

They were very impressed with the information I furnished them.

They told me that they had translated everything I gave to them, not only in the written reports but also in the oral discussions which we had daily in my apartment. They said this material was put in the hands of the members of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. They said that this was invaluable information for the leadership and the members of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and that they are now better acquainted with the American situation than they had been up to now.

FIRST MEETING WITH LEADING MEMBERS OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION

My first meeting with leading members of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union took place on either May 21 or 23, 1958, and present were Otto Kuusinen, B. N. Ponomarev, P. N. Pospelov, M. B. Mitin, along with Tereshkin, Nicolai Matkovsky and Yuri Sergeovitch Ivanov.

On the day previous to the meeting, Nicolai told me when the meeting would be held and what the comrades would be interested in. When he told me who was to be present, I asked, is that all? He replied you have two secretaries of the Party, Kuusinen and Pospelov.

Nicolai also stated that they had received all the information I prepared and had read and studied it, therefore, I might save some energy by not repeating a lot of these things unless I felt that something needed explanation. Then Nicolai stated that there was one problem that I might put stress on because he was sure that the discussion would center around that problem. The Russians talked to me with deference, as an example, Nicolai said, what do you think about going into detail concerning the preparation of the program of the Communist Party, USA? I replied that I might deal with it in my introductory remarks. His question meant that I should prepare a document on the program of the Communist Party, USA.

I worked most of the night of the day before the meeting and prepared an eight and one-half page document dealing with the program of the Communist Party, USA. I then planned to limit my introductory remarks to this document. In this document I mentioned the fight with the revisionists in regard to the program and polemized against the revisionist concept of a peaceful revolution and against the theory of the welfare state as propounded by Alexander Bittelman. I added some detailed information concerning the possible date when this program of the Communist Party, USA, would be completed.

Location of the Meeting

Yuri and Nicolai came by the apartment and we had lunch about 12:30 p.m. instead of the usual time of 2:00 p.m. Everyone was dressed formally. We drank a toast to the success of the meeting. We left early so as not to be late for the appointment at 2:00 p.m. The meeting was to be held in the headquarters of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union on Staraya Plostshad. We traveled in a closed sedan with the curtains drawn.

The headquarters of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union consists of three large buildings, numbered 1, 2 and 3. Building Number 3 houses various departments and hundreds of people worked there. Our meeting was to be held in Building Number 2. It is a very fancy building with heavy carpeting on the floor. There were two armed security guards at each side of the door. They were in soldier's uniform with a royal blue band on the cap. They were carrying revolvers. No one can enter this building without a pass or without the credentials of the Central Committee. I was saluted as a dignitary. There were also two security men stationed at the automatic elevator. We went to the 4th floor and there was a security man at the door of the elevator on that floor. We proceeded down a large corridor, made two left turns and went into the outer office of Otto Kuusinen. There were two plainclothesmen in the outer office. A door opened and we were called into a spacious office probably about 50 feet long and 30 feet wide. The room was furnished with a large table and soft chairs.

Introductory Remarks

When I entered the office Kuusinen stepped out and formally greeted me and told me in the name of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union that he is glad, glad that I had come over to meet with them, to talk with them and thanked me for the greetings of the American Communist Party.

I was introduced to all present by name and titles. First they asked me about William Z. Foster. They wanted to know about his health. They wanted a detailed description of his physical condition. I replied that Foster is in poor physical condition but that mentally he is as sharp as ever.

Then they asked me about Dennis. I said that he had been ill but that he has gotten over this illness. I said that the revisionists were really responsible for his illness because he had to be rushed to the hospital the day following the February, 1958, meeting of the national committee of the Communist Party, USA. I said that he is all right now and is participating in daily Party work. They asked other questions about the health of individuals and made a few remarks about the old Comintern, et cetera.

Next, Kuusinen said that they had read the material I had prepared and again said that they wanted to thank me. He asked me how I would propose that we go about this discussion. How can we fix an agenda? I replied that I thought that I had raised some of the problems of the Communist Party, USA, in the letter I sent to them. He replied that he had read it and had the Russian translation in front of him. He reminded me that all members of the Central Committee had this material.

Remarks of the Representative of the Communist Party, USA

I proposed that instead of deciding on the agenda that we should follow the letter I prepared unless they had some problems to raise. When I told Kuusinen that I would start the discussion if he wanted me to, he indicated that I should proceed.

I started with formal greetings. I told them that the Communist Party, USA, is not dead. I said that while the bourgeoisie and the revisionists have reported the death of our Party, and while it is being harrassed from within and without, it is very much alive despite all the pressures against us on the part of the bourgeoisie in the United States. I was asked if the Communist Party, USA, is a legal party. I said that defacto we are supposed to be legal--from the point of view of the law--but there are many laws which compel us to operate in a semilegal and illegal fashion.

Then I went to the question of the Party program and said that despite all these harrassments, we are functioning. While we have not yet eradicated all the remnants of revisionism and while we also have some ultraleft groups which are playing the game of the enemy by using the method of factionalism and are making it more difficult to struggle against revisionism, nevertheless we are finding our bearings under the present leadership, which is united against revisionism.

So I introduced the general problems. There was a running translation by Yuri who sat at my side. As I talked he translated after every few sentences.

Remarks of Otto Kuusinen

Since the Russians participate according to rank, Kuusinen spoke first. He is about 71 years of age. He is a Finn and speaks Russian with a terrible accent.

Kuusinen said that he wanted me to deliver a message to Comrades Dennis and Foster and to the Secretariat of the Communist Party, USA, and to tell them first of all, that the leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union is happy, very happy and glad that the Communist Party, USA, defeated the revisionists. This is the most important thing for them.

Then Kuusinen said, let us discuss this problem of program and then we will answer the questions which you placed before us. Then we will work out an agenda as we go along. He stated that he hoped that this would not be the last meeting, only the first meeting with me.

Next Kuusinen went into the program. He talked about Lenin's "State and Revolution" and about the necessity to smash the state machine of the bourgeoisie. He said that since the Russian Revolution we have had other roads to socialism. The Russian Revolution established Soviets. Some of the other countries have found new forms of establishing the dictatorship of the proletariat. Theoretically speaking, it may be possible to achieve a peaceful transition to socialism. It will depend upon history and the relation of classes in your country. Whether it is peaceful or not, one thing is clear, you will have to have the dictatorship of the proletariat, no matter what you call it. He said, we know that tactically it is not good for you and might not be adviseable for you to say the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Kuusinen pointed out that some form of the essence of the dictatorship of the proletariat will be necessary. He again quoted from Lenin. He also asked me if I had studied other Party programs, especially the Italian Party program. He also asked me if I had studied the British Party program. I said that I had not but I had seen the Canadian Party program. He said, we are glad that the Communist Party, USA, is formulating a program because we were always under the impression that the document issued in 1954 had inadequacies although in the main it is not too bad. He was glad to hear ~~me~~ explain that there is a difference between that program and the basic program the Communist Party, USA, is now formulating.

Kuusinen stated that it is necessary to combine Marxism-Leninism principleness with tactical flexibility.

Kuusinen also stated that it could be that there is a parliamentary way to socialism and that the dictatorship of the proletariat might even express itself through some parliamentary method. However, you can decide such things only on the basis of concrete conditions. For example, the Italian Communist Party, which is a powerful party, has over one million members. It has control of the trade-union movement. It has a wide influence. One could say that it is the party of the proletariat in Italy. It has a large representation in parliament. There are some other parties in Italy that believe in, at least they say they believe in socialism. It is quite possible that under their circumstances and if there was no foreign intervention, that this party might transform the parliamentary agencies into the essence of the dictatorship of the proletariat. No matter what the form is, parliamentary or otherwise, they would have to defend the interests of the working class and the majority of the toiling masses first of all. But the Communist Party of Italy is further along than the Communist Party, USA. The Communist Party of Italy has wide influence.

We went into a long theoretical discussion about the people who argue against the dictatorship of the proletariat and who say that it does not represent the majority. Kuusinen said that this is incorrect. He said that no Marxist-Leninist party can hope to overthrow the bourgeoisie and take the road to socialism without having first of all won to its side the majority of the working class, and together with the working class, allies such as the poor farmer, some dignitaries, professionals, middle class elements, et cetera. So who would the working class speak for? It would speak for the majority of the people. Communists are not Putschists, that is they do not favor the Latin American type of revolution. The communists have to base themselves on the people. So whatever they would do they would do it in the interests of the majority. The communists would have already won a majority of the population either through popular struggle or elections, et cetera.

Again referring to Italy where a parliamentary road to socialism may be possible, Kuusinen said, I cannot tell you how the Communist Party, USA, should formulate the dictatorship of the proletariat for your country. He said, perhaps if you will come back to us when your program is formulated, we might be able to say more. However, we have to see how concretely you have placed the problem. We do not care what you call it. We have to take into consideration your problems and traditions. All we are saying is that there would have to be the essence of the dictatorship of the proletariat. We cannot say at this time what road you should follow or what the form should be.

Remarks of Peter Pospelov

Peter Pospelov, who is about 65 years of age, is one of the secretaries and a member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. He is now playing the role that Mikhail Suslov played. I asked for a meeting with Mikhail Suslov and was told by Nicolai that Suslov was "very sick." It should be noted that right after May Day, 1958, Suslov's name completely disappeared in the Russian press.

Pospelov spoke longer than Kuusinen. He is the one who made the following remarks concerning the report of Nikita Khrushchev to the 20th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. He said that when Khrushchev made his speech at the 20th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and talked about paths to socialism and different roads to socialism, including the peaceful path to socialism, he had in mind various communist parties in capitalist countries. The Communist Party of the Soviet Union felt that a number of communist parties were on the griddle because of the issue of force and violence. Khrushchev was trying to ease the situation for these parties in capitalist countries from a tactical point of view; however, when Khrushchev, in the same speech, said that in some capitalist countries where there is a strong regime with military and police power at its disposal, the working class may have to fight and respond to force and violence, this applied specifically and concretely to the United States. The Communist Party can talk about different roads, but programatically there can be no illusion that the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat will not require force and violence to suppress the bourgeoisie who will resist.

No communist party in any capitalist country, particularly the United States, can hope to go through a transition to socialism without a dictatorship of the proletariat or, in essence, the dictatorship of the proletariat must be contained in the program of the Communist Party, USA. The dictatorship of the proletariat will be required in every country. The form it will take will depend on the relationship of the classes. The amount of force and violence required will depend upon the resistance of the bourgeoisie or ruling class. Pospelov stated that he understands the difficulties the Communist Party, USA, faces in formulating such a program.

Pospelov went into the question of force and violence and gave a considerable amount of historical details concerning the Russian Revolution. He reminded me that there were only nine casualties when they captured the Winter Palace. He also reminded me that before the Bolsheviks raised the slogan "All Power to Soviets" the Bolsheviks had already won the majority of the working class and they had formed the alliance, at least with the poor and middle peasantry, which made up the majority of the population. He said that all through the first stages of the revolution, this alliance was guarded. What he brought out was that the communists were not a minority. He said that they did have the backing of the majority of the population. What the bourgeoisie tried to do was to overthrow the regime of the majority with foreign help. Naturally, the regime of the majority is entitled to defend itself. Therefore, when the ruling class resists and refuses to accept the will of the majority, the dictatorship of the proletariat has to suppress them.

Pospelov went on to deal with the liberalism of the communist regime, even in regard to certain generals, during the first months of the Soviet revolution. He cited as an example that General Krasnov led a revolution against the Soviet regime. They captured him twice and then released him. He also mentioned how Kerensky sneaked out of the Winter Palace in women's clothing.

They did not care, they let him go. Since the Winter Palace was defended by the sons of the rich and the land owners, they had to bombard the Winter Palace. The increased resistance of the bourgeoisie and foreign intervention compelled the use of force and violence in the first stages of the revolution.

Pospelov said that he does not know whether or not the Communist Party, USA, needs force and violence. He said that he does not suggest that the Communist Party, USA, use the phraseology "force and violence." All that he is saying is that in formulating a program, in thinking of the future, the Communist Party, USA, has to be theoretically clear that the essence of the dictatorship of the proletariat is necessary. The Communist Party, USA, may capture a majority of the support on the part of the workers and farmers. He does not know. But the revolution will have to defend itself. The bourgeoisie will resist and this is very likely. Then, of course, the Communist Party, USA, may have to use force and violence. This does not mean the Communist Party, USA, has to preach it. For tactical reasons, this is inadvisable. Then he quoted Lenin in regard to peaceful revolution. He also quoted from "State and Revolution" by Lenin in regard to the dictatorship of the proletariat and the use of force and violence. He, too, said that the program for the Communist Party, USA, should contain Marxism-Leninism principles with tactical flexibility.

One thing these leaders of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union demanded and one thing that they all stuck by was not the question of force and violence, but that some form of the dictatorship of the proletariat will be necessary. Therefore, we cannot create any illusions in the Communist Party, USA, by departing from this very cardinal Marxist-Leninist principle. What tactical forms we use, what language we use to describe this thing in order to keep us within the law, is up to the American Communist Party. When the Communist Party, USA, has its Party program written and prepared, they will be able to talk more concretely about our situation. Now they are just talking general theory.

Remarks of B. N. Ponomarev

Ponomarev, who is about 50 to 52 years of age, was the next speaker and repeated many things stated by the two previous speakers. He attacked revisionism, Tito, Bittelman and the theory of the welfare state. He stated that you cannot transform capitalism into socialism without resistance of the bourgeoisie. He again launched into an attack against Bittelman's theory of the welfare state. It should be noted, however, that the Russians do not take Bittelman's remarks seriously.

SUMMARY OF THIS FIRST MEETING OF LEADING MEMBERS OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION AND ADJOURNMENT

All the leaders of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union present at this meeting quoted from the Twelve-Party Declaration, from the 20th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and from current documents against Tito circulating in the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in order to prove that you have to accept in their entirety what they called the universal principles of Marxism-Leninism. You have to say that you believe in the universal truths of Marxism-Leninism and that includes the essence of the dictatorship of the proletariat, regardless of the form.

They said that the Communist Party, USA, is a revolutionary Party. It has to get rid of anybody who believes anything else. The Communist Party, USA, has to be a Party of Marxism-Leninism. It must win a majority of the working class to its side and must form alliances. It must have as its final aim the overthrow of the bourgeoisie and the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat. The essence has to be there, no matter what form it takes. No other party can do this except the Communist Party, which raises the banner of Marxism-Leninism. No other party can be a vanguard party. You have to change property relations. By winning influence over the working class and by forming alliances with others, you establish the essence of the dictatorship of the proletariat, which defends the revolution and the gains of the working class. The dictatorship of the proletariat defends the new social system. If anyone resists, you hit them back and do it in the name of the majority.

All of the above can be found in Lenin's "State and Revolution." The theory given to me in regard to the dictatorship of the proletariat is the same theory that was in existence 50 years ago.

We went on with this particular subject until about 7:30 p.m. This is unusual because the leading people in the Russian Party have regular hours. After everyone had their say and some questions went back and forth, I told them that this is the way we understand this problem in the Communist Party, USA. I stated, however, that it is necessary for them to keep in mind that we still have the Smith Act, the Internal Security Act and various state laws. They said, you will find a way of formulating it that will suit the situation in your country. The important thing is the acceptance of principle.

Kuusinen asked me very politely, what would you say if we would adjourn and resume in the future? Would I object? I said that I was here to discuss problems at their convenience.

SECOND MEETING WITH LEADING MEMBERS OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION

The second meeting took place the next day starting at about 3:00 p.m.

Relationship of the Parties

Kuusinen, who was in charge of these meetings, asked me what should be discussed on this day. I suggested that we take up the questions as they were phrased in my letter to the Central Committee. So I read the various questions from the letter. I said that I would qualify these questions by stating that they do not reflect the thinking of the Communist Party, USA, but are questions which are being raised by a certain body of public opinion in the United States.

It should be noted that since policy is always the basic problem, the matter of program was the first thing discussed at the first meeting.

The first question which came up for discussion was the relationship of parties. Again, they said that they had read the material I had prepared. They asked what I had to say about the relationship of parties. I said that it was necessary, first of all, to establish regular contact. Secondly, it was necessary that each Party be informed on the activities of the other Party. Citing an example, I stated that we very often get the news of your problems and debates, et cetera, out of the capitalist press, particularly "The New York Times."

I stated that we think that a good number of Party leaders and members of the Communist Party, USA, believe that if you have some problems that are going to be aired publicly or problems which may not be aired publicly at the moment but will be aired publicly later, then you should give us some indication of this. We should get it before the bourgeoisie press because very often the bourgeoisie press distorts the facts. As a result, we cannot have the right perspective.

I also stated that we in the Communist Party, USA, feel that during the 20th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union we might have gotten the information about this

Congress earlier. Another thing is that if we are going to have a Party relationship, the Soviet Party should not create the impression that it is backing this or that individual in the Communist Party, USA. I said that they must take into consideration the collective opinion of the Party.

In regard to the latter, they asked for concrete examples. I said, you printed some articles by William Z. Foster. You did not ask if this was the opinion of the majority of the leadership, particularly that section which is pro-Party. I said I was not talking about the revisionists. I said that the Communist Party of the Soviet Union should ask if this is a collective opinion or if it is an article of an individual. I said the printing of Foster's articles indicates that you are supporting Foster. This does not improve the authority of Dennis or the rest of the leadership.

I raised the problem of the article by Ponomarev in which he attacked John Gates. I said that the Communist Party, USA, got this article from a reading of "The New York Times." Further, "The New York Times" gave this information to Gates immediately. However, you did not send us an immediate translation of this article.

I also told them that they created problems for the Communist Party, USA, when D. Shevliagin wrote the article regarding William Schneiderman and Abe Magil. I said that this was not right. I told them about the arguments of Magil and said that as a result of this type of situation we had to pass a motion in the national executive committee that only the national committee speaks for the Party, not each individual.

Ponomarev admitted that Shevliagin made a mistake. He said that Shevliagin had no business in writing the article in the manner in which he did. He said that in the future such things will be rushed to the American Communist Party and if such articles are written names will not be mentioned.

Then they asked me for more specific cases. I told them that Dennis complained that when they reprinted articles sent in by Foster and other individuals it just gets us in dutch with the law because some phraseology in these articles is dangerous. They said that they would look into this, that perhaps this is not the way to do it.

They reminded me that when Foster sent in his latest article, he had some criticism of Dennis. They stated that they had censored the article by cutting out personal attacks and other parts of the article. They stated that they will see to it that things similar to those I mentioned will not happen in the future now that we have established a relationship.

On the Relationship Between Foster and Dennis

Kuusinen asked me to speak frankly and objectively concerning the fight between Dennis and Foster. He asked if they have serious differences. He said, "We won't hold it against you, tell us frankly." I did what Dennis asked me to do. I said that I have the greatest regard and respect for Foster, as does the ~~majority of the~~ Party. I said that comrades are of the opinion that since Foster is divorced from daily activity he does not always know what is happening in the ranks. While he sometimes does raise general problems correctly, he has no solutions to problems because he is out of touch.

Continuing, I said that even prior to his heart attack, Foster attended meetings of the national committee only occasionally and would leave early. I said that there is an opinion among the majority of the group which is pursuing the present line against revisionists that Foster should not have separated himself from the 16th National Convention of the Communist Party, USA. I said that the majority of the Communist Party, USA, repudiated the political action association prior to the 16th National Convention. The body of opinion in the Secretariat and in the national committee of the Communist Party, USA, is that Foster should have backed Dennis. They complain that Foster is too rigid and too doctrinaire.

I also stated that there is a body of opinion that Foster, considering his age and illness, does not bring younger persons into the leadership. Further, it is felt that sometimes he could compromise on a tactical problem as long as there are not differences of principle. I said that this is the opinion of many. I reminded them that even Ben Davis and William Weinstone, who are followers of Foster, criticized Foster, even though mildly, for his lack of tact at two meetings of the national committee.

I stated further that even though Foster is now under attack by the ultraleft, there is a body of opinion that Foster gave encouragement to the ultraleft and, thus, encouraged factionalism. I said that in the main, this was the opinion of the people who make up the core of the leadership.

In conclusion I said that at the present moment I can say that there are no principle differences between Foster and Dennis and that the Foster followers joined with Dennis at the February plenum and voted for the Dennis resolution at that national committee meeting. I stated that there may be some differences on tactics or emphasis on interpretation, but these cannot be considered differences in principle.

In the discussion, the Russians talked of the need for unity between the Dennis and Foster forces. They said that they thought that Foster conducted a heroic struggle against revisionism. They take into consideration that Foster is incapacitated. They think highly of William Z. Foster, who is the best known Communist Party, USA, leader in Russia. They realize, however, that for all intents and purposes Dennis is the practical, day-to-day leader of the Communist Party.

The leaders of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union listened respectfully to my remarks in this regard. They asked me whether Foster is still the chairman emeritus of the Communist Party, USA. I said that he was.

I told the Russians that Dennis' title is just plain secretary. I then named the various secretaries again and said that Dennis is accepted as the first secretary but does not have the title. I said that it would be very bad to announce titles at the moment since the revisionists might utilize this to start another fight.

Kuusinen and Pospelov did most of the talking on this subject. I got the idea that they are backing Dennis. They asked me if Foster could come to Russia. They said that they want to take care of him medically and otherwise. I said that such a trip would be very difficult for Foster. I said that he is too sick to move around unless he has improved considerably. Secondly, that there is another test case in regard to a passport for Rockwell Kent and Dennis told me they would wait for this decision. Thirdly, there is the legal problem in regard to the Smith Act. I said that if all of the above obstacles could be taken care of Foster would undoubtedly come to Russia.

It is noted that this meeting took place before the United States Supreme Court decision in regard to passports.

Exchange of Information by the Communist Party, USA and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union

It was agreed that later we would work out details whereby certain news from some of their inner documents and journals which do not circulate in the United States, such as "Party Organizer" and "Party Life," would be sent to the Communist Party, USA. They were going to introduce me to the head of the Information Bureau and he in turn was going to appoint someone to pay attention to all news which would interest the Communist Party, USA. He was going to be on call for "The Worker." He would be the correspondent of the Communist Party, USA, in Moscow. However, the head of the Information Bureau was removed so arrangements could not be made. If I had stayed in Russia longer a meeting probably would have been arranged with the new head of the Information Bureau. They may still go ahead with this arrangement without a meeting in regard to it. In other words, they were going to improve the news relationship, the exchange of information, et cetera. I think that such an improvement will be made.

In regard to the complaint that the Communist Party, USA, receives news of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union too late, they asked me why the Communist Party, USA, does not have correspondents in Moscow. I told them legal difficulties prevent this. We agreed that special items would be sent to me for the Communist Party, USA, through Canada.

The Question of Decentralization of Industry and the Abolishing of the Machine Tractor Stations

I had asked whether there is an improvement in agriculture as a result of the change in regard to the machine tractor stations. They all spoke on this problem and indicated that they are making tremendous progress in agriculture. They said they are developing agriculture rapidly. They cited facts, statistics and so forth to show how this change has developed the initiative of the mass of technicians, as well as the farm workers. They suggested that in order to get more facts I should go into the collective farms, talk to anybody I wanted to and let them tell me what is going on. I did this on my tour of Russia.

They cited some agricultural areas where there has been an increase in income and well-being of the farm population. They stated that some farmers have even given up their private plots of land since it does not pay them to spend time on them any more. Then they mentioned a very important fact. This is that until recently--a year or a year and a half ago, no earlier--there was a trend away from the farm. Young people would graduate from high school and then would go to the larger cities. They claimed that they have reversed this trend in a lot of regions. They cited one area where the majority of the graduates from high school remained on the farm and many chose professions which could be utilized in the area.

Until recently, graduates would go out and obtain jobs in the cities where they studied, such as Moscow, Kiev and Leningrad. Now, they are trying to get commitments before students graduate and encourage high school graduates to go into factories for a couple of years. They make it easier for people who have had industrial training to obtain higher educations by granting them scholarships, privileges and so forth. This is how they have managed to keep some youngsters in local industry and on the farms. Then they give them opportunities and promotions later. They believe that this experience does the youngsters some good. Khrushchev referred to this at the last convention of the Young Communist League. He reminded those present at this convention that things in Russia were not always so nice. He reminded them that their fathers had to work and to fight for a living and that they have a revolutionary heritage. He also stated that not all graduates of schools and not all people can be white collar workers or professionals. Workers are necessary too. Thus, they are putting pressure on young people to go into industry and to combine their education with practical training. In this regard they were not talking of night schools or trade schools, but were talking of higher educational institutions.

I asked a similar question in regard to the decentralization of industry. They used to have a very complicated apparatus. The ministries of various industries were all stationed in Moscow. If a machine shop in the Urals needed a certain part, a certain die or a certain tool, the director would have to get in touch with the ministry in Moscow, which would locate the item in some factory through another ministry. They cited examples of this and said that they have cut out nine-tenths of the red tape. They stated that at the present time, in many cities where a machine shop needs something, the director of the shop may know that a factory in the same city is producing this item. So he goes directly to that factory, puts in the order and obtains the item. The other factory does not have to take this up with the ministry. Thus, they have given more responsibility to the republics, both locally and regionally. All of this is based on a master plan.

They stated that the basic plan of industry which is worked out by the central government in advance has not changed. They went to great lengths to explain new achievements in industry, the elimination of bureaucracy and red tape, et cetera.

They also went into the question of reducing the work-week and hours of employment, and the development of automation. They said that they operate differently than the capitalist countries in regard to the introduction of automation since they do not do it at the expense of the workers. They try to introduce new machinery and techniques instead of a speed-up. The cutting of the workweek is based upon such new methods of production so that the workers will have more leisure time. They told me to study this when I visited the factories. Then they cited some examples of increases in the standard of living.

Also with regard to the farm question they cited examples of the cutting down of red tape. One example was the elimination of the tax-in-kind on the small garden plots allowed members of the collective farm.

They stated that since they have abolished the machine tractor stations, the farms buy their own machinery. The tractor stations merely service them. They explained that in the old days when the time came to plow all the collective farms put in requests for tractors at the same time and dates had to be set by the machine tractor stations. But now that the collective farms are buying their own machinery they can set their own time, not only for plowing and sowing, but also for harvesting, so that efficiency increased many folds as a result of the new policies.

When I took the trip through Russia and went to the farms and factories I had to ask these questions again and the answers I received at this meeting were verified.

The Cult of the Individual and the Ousting of Molotov, Malenkov, Zhukov, et cetera

The question of the cult of the individual came up in the discussions. They did not say anything new. They repeated what was said at the 20th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. In discussing Nikita Khrushchev, they said that it is just a slander to say that the cult of the individual is returning. They pointed out that they work collectively. They said that never in the history of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union from the days of Lenin have they had so many meetings of the Central Committee where the members of the Central Committee participated in making decisions and discussions are held. Matters are discussed and debated. There is never a one man decision.

They asked who led the fight on the cult of the individual? Who started the expose? Nikita Khrushchev did and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union knows it. They further explained how decisions are made collectively. They said that they do not play up an individual. They stated that if you will study the history of Stalin's role, you will find that he had just as much power before the war but by that time he had built up the cult of the personality. There is no such thing at the present time. They told me that when I went into the districts I should ask the district leadership if they participated in making decisions. They again said that decisions are collective decisions. I told them that I knew this but I was just raising this and wanted their viewpoint.

This led to a discussion of the opposition. They charge that Molotov was a cantankerous doctrinaire. They said that from the day Stalin died Molotov refused to budge. They said that Molotov had given encouragement to Beria, who had ambitions of re-creating a cult of the personality. They blamed everything on Beria, including the trumped-up charges, the trials, et cetera.

They stated that the opposition had a faction going all the time and this faction had no program. It was just an organized factional opposition. Every time the collective leadership, led by Khrushchev, would introduce a new proposal, such as the decentralization of industry and collective farming, the opposition would just argue in a negative way without a program. The opposition said that we should merely increase the area under cultivation when we first suggested reforms in the collective farms.

They said when Khrushchev introduced the question of raising the standard of living so that it would be as high as that of the United States in giving the people meat, butter, milk, eggs, et cetera, Molotov charged, as did his helpers, Kaganovich and Shepilov, that we were pursuing a partisan policy. The opposition said that we were scuttling our heavy industry and were putting emphasis on light industry and consumer goods. This was a falsehood and a lie.

They said that they had solved their bread, grain and corn problems. The United States can sneer at us and say that we cannot grow corn in certain areas, but we have certain strains of corn and grain which can be grown in the coldest areas. Where we want to grow corn for silage we grow one type of corn. Where want tall stalks we raise one type of corn. We have developed seed just as good as that in the United States for our different purposes. But there is another problem. We had to guarantee once and for all that our agricultural products could not be affected by some kind of a drought taking place in this or that area. Last year we had a severe drought affecting the entire Volga area. However, the new, virgin soil area was not affected and production from it made up for the loss of production in the drought area. The opposition did not want to understand this.

Then these Russian leaders stated that the opposition was offered opportunities to bring a written program of their own to the Party and to the people. I asked them about the debate in the Central Committee. I said that there is a charge that you have not printed any document showing the stand of the opposition or anything saying that they had a chance to present their views. They replied that Molotov took the floor six times during the debate. The same applied to others. Furthermore, meetings of factory workers were organized and the opposition was told to go to those meetings with their program. Figures were given of how many workers were organized in such meetings in Moscow. They said the opposition used to urge Party people to cast negative votes. They asked what could we do? The workers just rejected the carping, negative criticism of Molotov, Malenkov and Kaganovich and charged them with factionalism. We had no course but to demote them, to oust them, so that we could go ahead with our work. Further, to say that they had no possibilities of talking to the Party is wrong. We gave them possibilities. They were rejected by an overwhelming majority of the Party. There are fewer negative votes now than at the time of the cult of the individual. Then they told me to ask the people in the outlying districts what their reaction was to Molotov, Malenkov and Kaganovich.

They said, why shouldn't the people support us? Then they reviewed their policies again. They asked, have we increased the standard of living in Russia in the last number of years? Have we increased productivity? Have we made it easier for the farmer? Of course we have.

They asked, haven't we carried through a foreign policy that the people accept? They charge Molotov for increasing tensions at the time of his expulsion. They blame Molotov for preventing a better relationship between Yugoslavia and Russia. They said Molotov carried things too far. He said you cannot deal with their hirelings of fascism in Yugoslavia. Later on when proposals were made for discussions with Tito they asked Molotov and his group, what do we have to lose? Let us test them. Let us start negotiations. If he is a real fascist, he will prove it. Why are you afraid of discussion? They said that we felt that discussions were worth a try in order to bring about some understanding with Tito. If this had not been done the friction would have continued and the people would have blamed the leadership. These discussions were held with Tito only as an attempt to reach an agreement with Tito.

In regard to the policy of peaceful co-existence, they said that if they would have followed Molotov they would have had no elbow room. Molotov did not understand the role of these semicolonial and colonial countries and the role they can play in the present struggle against imperialism. They charged Molotov with all of these crimes.

In regard to Zhukov, they said that he did not understand the role of the Party. He was purely a military man. More than that, he would place obstacles in the way of the Party in regard to the carrying on of political leadership so that the army would know who the real enemy is and would understand the value and worth of Party leadership. Now, however, the armed services are once again under the complete leadership of the Party, are ideologically sound and are participating in the political life of the country and are understanding the policies of the Party and the government.

THE ECONOMIC CRISIS IN THE UNITED STATES

On the question of the economic crisis in the United States, they said that some of them are of the opinion that there is a cyclical crisis in the United States and that the economic situation in the United States is worse now than it was in 1953-54. They suggested that I talk to economists and go into detail. They are convinced that this recession in the United States will spread. They cited various theories of economists by name. They said that they have had debates among Russian economists in regard to the present economy in the United States.

In regard to the question of what the United States is going to do, they said that they had decided to take me into their confidence. They said that they wished they knew. They are going to try to do everything possible to try to keep the United States moving in a peaceful direction so that it will not solve the economic problems it faces by engaging in military adventures. They said, however, that they cannot control this. Therefore, this is why they fight for peace or peaceful co-existence and at the same time are prepared for any eventualities. They said that they are going to make propositions that the people of the world will understand and the people of the United States will understand. Thus, they will place the onus of war on the heads of the American bourgeoisie.

They said, we are now discussing in our leadership the sending of a letter to the United States proposing trade. We are going to outline what we could use and what we could buy. Of course, we are going to show that we are not just going to buy. That is, we will raise the question of credit--not that we need it but we will raise it. We will put over the idea to the American people that we want to trade and want to live in peace. Also, that the people of the United States could solve their unemployment problems by dealing with Russia. Further, that the people in the United States have an interest in peace. They asked me to keep in mind that this is just a decision that they are discussing in the leading Party committees in the government. They said that this is the way they are going to carry on their struggle to win the minds of the people for peace.

They issued orders to make arrangements for me to meet with various professors, economists and academicians to raise economic questions with them. However, we never got to this meeting.

They asked questions about unemployment and whether the workers can make ends meet on unemployment insurance. Pospelov and Ponomarev were interested in some of the details. They did not know how the unemployment compensation acts work. They did not know how many weeks it lasted and that it was also connected with state laws and that it varied according to states, et cetera.

They did not go into any deep discussions concerning the economic situation except to emphasize that the American economy is shaky and that the rate of their growth is phenomenal and that the rate of growth in the United States has slowed down. They are convinced that they have beaten the United States in some fields and that their rate of growth and the inevitable capitalist crisis guarantee the economic victory of socialism.

The second meeting adjourned at this point.

THE THIRD MEETING WITH THE LEADING MEMBERS OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION

The third meeting with the leading members of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union was held on May 27, 1958. We met until about 6:00 p.m. All of the previous participants were present except Tereshkin.

The Jewish Question in the U.S.S.R.

The third meeting began with the Jewish question. Kuusinen introduced Mitin and gave his titles, his capabilities, his responsibilities, et cetera. Mitin is Jewish.

Mitin went all the way back and blamed Beria for the plots against the Jews and other nationalities. In regard to the "doctors plot" he said that the majority of the doctors were not Jewish. He mentioned by name current poets, playwrights and actors who are Jewish and said that he was friendly with them.

Mitin wanted to prove that there is no need for a separate Jewish culture in Russia. He went into the question of Jewish authors and writers. He stated, however, that even now they have Jewish theatrical groups which tour the country and perform before all audiences in Jewish only. He mentioned Jewish authors and said that they have translated their books into the Russian language and that they are read by millions of people. He said that some Jewish language Russian dramas get large audiences. He stated, however, that if they were to propose the establishment of a Jewish newspaper most of the Jews would object. They would not read it. He said the new generation has no conception of the language. He said that the Jews would be the first ones to protest a Jewish language newspaper. He stated that Russian has become the language of the Jews in Russia. While the Jews are not compelled to accept the Russian language, the newer generation does accept it. He said, we do not ask the nationality of people. Then he listed the Jews who are in leadership and asked me if I wanted to meet these Jewish leaders. He said that he could give me a list of hundreds of generals, Party leaders, leaders of industry, et cetera, who are Jewish. Pospelov also said that Mitin could give me these names.

I told the Russians that the Communist Party, USA, has a subcommittee consisting of V. J. Jerome, Jim Jackson, Jack Stachel, Hy Lumer and Carl Winter which is trying to find answers to the Jewish question in Russia. I said I thought that I could get some tactical help from the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. I said I was told to ask about the statement in regard to the Jewish question in the Soviet Union which was attributed to Khrushchev and which appeared in "Figaro." They said that the statement attributed to Khrushchev was a fake and that it was just an imaginary story concocted by some French journalist.

With regard to the pro-Arab policy of the Soviet Union, I said that there are stories circulating in New York City, where we have a large Jewish population, to the effect that the Soviet Union is pursuing an oil policy in the Mideast. Pospelov said, we do not need the oil. He asked, who needs oil? He said we have discovered oil fields. Why should we pursue an oil policy? He said, all we are doing is supporting people in their fight against imperialism. We can drown them in oil. He said that these letters are concocted by Zionists to put us in a bad light. He said, you know Baku means nothing. We have thousands of such oil fields in the Soviet Union. Everyone present participated in this discussion.

Then they discussed Birobidjan. They said that there are possibilities there. They asked if I wanted to go there. I did not want to since it is on the Manchurian border and is a wild country, one of the remotest parts of Siberia. They said that the "Star," a paper which is published twice a week in Birobidjan, will be made available in the United States.

They said that the Jews are absorbed in the population and live as Soviet citizens. They said, we have offered them opportunities and it was the Jewish population that rejected them. They said that the Jewish people in Russia would not want to return to a modified ghetto.

I said that they should raise the problem differently so that we could understand it. I told them that the revisionists are responsible for some of the letters in regard to the Jewish question and that they stir up the Jewish question in the Communist Party, USA. I said, of course, it would be the revisionists who would give assistance to the imperialists.

I raised the Jewish question for a propaganda point of view. It is a very sensitive spot with the Russians. It has caused them grave concern and problems. Inspite of all the discussions I received no satisfactory answer on this.

The Russians should have admitted persecution of the Jews but they would not. In my opinion, I found no Jewish life in Russia. Kiev is the city where you would expect to find most of the Jewish life but I did not find a trace of it.

There is a charged atmosphere concerning the Jewish question in the provincial areas. While it is true that I ran into some Jewish Party leaders in some of the districts, they are very few in number. I could tell that in some of the places where there were some Jewish people that they wanted very much to talk to me but they avoided it. I could tell by looking at these people that they wanted to talk with me.

General Discussions Concerning Funds for the Communist Party, USA

I gave the Russians a description of the financial difficulties in the Communist Party, USA. They told me that the Central Committee would be acquainted with this situation. They instructed me to meet with Ponomarev and Matkovsky to work out the financial details.

At this time it was stated that any money provided would not be from the government of the U.S.S.R. but would be taken from an international fund which is supplied by Party members in the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and other communist parties. They emphasized that this money would not be from government funds. They told me that I should devise ways and means of distributing this money so that the source would not be disclosed.

It is noted that for the record the Russians stated that this money does not come out of the treasury of the U.S.S.R. but that it comes from certain funds to which Party members contribute. This was re-emphasized in meetings with Ponomarev where the details were worked out in regard to the sum that would be sent to the Communist Party, USA.

We did not go into any specific amounts at this meeting. They said that they were favorably disposed to give financial help but that they would have to present the proposition to the Central Committee. I thanked them for the help they had given in the past and said that we in the Communist Party, USA, are certain that once again they will help our Party. I cited some examples of programs which require funds, such as the struggle for peace.

General Discussions

During a general discussion they asked what could have happened to a guy like Joe Clark. This brought on a discussion on the world situation. I told them that Clark's opinion was that American imperialism is not aggressive. I said that Clark agrees with Joe Starobin. They knew that Starobin is supposed to be the ideological mentor of Clark.

They asked about Howard Fast. They said that these revisionists are dirty skunks, the chief enemies. They said there is only one aggressive power and that is United States imperialism. They said that American imperialism wants to conquer the world, therefore, the Communist Party, USA, was correct in the rejection of the point of view of Clark. They called Fast a Zionist agent. They said that he sent a lawyer to Russia for an accounting of his royalties. They said that they had given Fast thousands of dollars but Fast thought that it was not enough. They asked if Fast has ever contributed to the Communist Party, USA. I said that I was sure that he did not contribute to the Party in recent years and that he claimed that the Communist Party of the Soviet Union owes him thousands of dollars.

The meeting ended in small talk about various people and personalities and some questions. One of the questions was as follows: Some of your generals make insane statements. Do you believe that they would be mad enough to start a war with us? Don't they understand that we would crush them? That this would be their last fight? Don't they know what we will do with them? We think we can lick them peacefully but if they start a fight we have the most destructive weapons. They did not go into what they would do or what weapons they have, but they tried to get me to feel that they have the most destructive weapons and that there is no question but that they would win and destroy Europe and hurt the United States. I said that the American people do not believe in war. I also said that I did not know whether the Government of the United States knows the military capabilities of the Soviet Union.

Nothing very startling was said in regard to foreign policy. They talked with a passion about the question of their destructive power and just could not understand why the people in the United States or why the leading circles in the United States do not understand that they would get hurt if they started a war.

They also emphasized that there are many contradictions in the bourgeoisie world. They said that the British are reluctant partners of the United States. They said that American imperialism united with the French and British and the American imperialists have become the inheritors of the colonial loot of the French and British. It is, therefore, their conclusion that this coalition will break up.

They also said that the political life in the United States is not without contradictions. They said that there are even contradictions among the ruling classes. I said that the Republicans and Democrats have differences on domestic programs but there are large degrees of agreement on foreign policies, the cold war, et cetera. They said that they would not put all the people in the same camp. They cited Cyrus Eaton, Adlai Stevenson, Wayne Morse, Mike Mansfield and others. They said that maybe the opposition is small but it exists. Since it exists it was felt that their opinions may be shared with others. Therefore, the Communist Party, USA, should learn how to take advantage of these contradictions and to utilize them. This was sort of tactical advice. They said that some sections of the bourgeoisie are more intelligent than others and see how destructive war would be and that the United States would also be hurt. Thus, capitalism might last longer in peacetime.

They repeated that as long as you have principleness you can afford to be tactically flexible. As long as you understand the full meaning of the ruling classes then you can take advantage of their contradictions without submitting to any illusions that this or that section of the ruling class will save you or will peacefully or voluntarily accept and consent to socialism. They were advancing this idea of taking advantage of contradictions in the ruling classes only in regard to the cold war, peaceful coexistence and the easing of world tensions.

They consider the fight for peace as they call it one of the most important tasks of the American Communist Party. The most important task for the Communist Party is the fight for economic demands of the workers. The next most important task is the fight for peace. I noticed that when you talk to people in the factories the first thing that they mention to you is the question of peace.

By way of comment, it can be stated that despite the size of the Communist Party, USA, the Russians are counting heavily on it and they would like to build it up if they could. No matter what happens to the Communist Party, USA, the Russians are not going to worry about this or that personality, but they are going to worry about how close the Communist Party, USA, policies are to those of the Soviet Union. They do not care if there is only a handful of people in the Communist Party, USA. If this handful of people has a policy which is akin to theirs this is the group which will win their support. At this stage the Russians are not too concerned about the size of the Communist Party, USA. The Chinese are completely unworried about the size of the Communist Party, USA. While the Chinese belittle size, the Russians do not. However, the Russians mainly want a Party in the United States which accepts the doctrines of Marxism-Leninism and is 100 per cent loyal to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. This is what they want and they will do everything possible to give support to such a Party.

The people in Russia are very interested in the United States and are studying English. Both Matkovsky and Ponomarev stated that "The Worker" is superior to the "London Daily Worker" in approach. They have ordered 3,000 copies of each edition of "The Worker" and will utilize "The Worker" in the teaching and understanding of English.

MEETINGS WITH B. N. PONOMAREV IN REGARD TO FUNDS FOR THE COMMUNIST PARTY, USA

Before I left Moscow for a tour of Russia, I met with B. N. Ponomarev, head of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, twice and we discussed finances in great detail. It was at the first meeting that I requested $217,000 for the Communist Party, USA. At the second meeting with only Nicolai Matkovsky present, Ponomarev said that he would make the total a sum of $200,000 for the Communist Party, USA, for the period from the present until the end of 1958 at which time it could be discussed again.

At this time I told him that while we were talking our people in the Communist Party, USA, were starving. I asked him for an emergency sum. This is when he told me that they had already sent $10,000 to Alexander Trachtenberg after I had been in Moscow only one week and would send another $10,000 to Canada at once for ultimate transmittal to the Communist Party, USA.

MEMBERS OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF GREAT BRITAIN IN MOSCOW, RUSSIA

A number of leading members of the Communist Party of Great Britain were in Moscow for a vacation during the time I was there. The Russians housed them in summer homes in the woods and suburbs outside of Moscow. These places are surrounded by wooden fences. Guards are at the door. You have to have identification of some kind or a pass to enter. Militiamen patrol the area on foot. You would probably find a policeman each one-half block in that area. The only persons who can get in are those who show an identification from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union or who are in an auto belonging to the Central Committee.

Marjorie Pollitt, wife of Harry Pollitt, was there. [redacted] (phonetic), a member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of Great Britain, was also there. I talked to him at a dachi (summer cottage) outside of Moscow. Aleksei Andreevich Grechukhin of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union told me it was inadvisable that anyone else see me.

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NEW COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL MAGAZINE

A new communist international magazine will be published in Prague, Czechoslovakia, starting on or about September 1, 1958. It is to be called "For Peace and Democracy." Actually, it is more than a magazine. It is going to be a sort of Cominform in disguise. Most of the communist parties are sending leading people to Prague so that they can hold international conferences. They will place on the agenda of these conferences a particular country depending upon the situation at different times. For example, if there is a certain situation existing in the United States they will have on the agenda a report from somebody representing the United States on the magazine. This spokesman would speak officially for the Communist Party of the United States. Actually, it is an international communist organization whose representatives on the magazine will have sort of potentiary powers for their respective communist parties.

This is not a secret. It was mentioned many times by almost everyone I talked with both in Russia and in China. Korianov (phonetic) is in the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and is now in charge of the Russian delegation in Prague for the magazine called "For Peace and Democracy."

MOSCOW

While in Moscow and not engaged in political discussions, reading or preparing material, I was taken for rides, a walk in a remote area, to the theater or to a movie. I saw such films as "Quiet Flows the Don," "The Idiot," "1918" and "Cinerama," which is called "Panorama" in Russia and has been well developed. The Russians are flooding the market with films, which are not only superior to anything they ever made before, but are of a very high quality. While all of them contain propaganda, some are like Hollywood musicals.

I went to the ballet twice in Moscow. Someone would whisper translations to me. I went either with Yuri Ivanov, Aleksei Grechukhin and his wife, or Sema Kuznetsov. We would sit in the rear rows of boxes and sneak in at the time the bell rang for the performance.

I saw the Lenin Museum and the Gorki Museum in Moscow with Sema. I visited the Kremlin on one of the off days. The Commandant met me at one of the gates and issued the order that it should be opened. Yuri Ivanov and I had a special guide for the tour of the Kremlin. I also visited churches, palaces and art galleries in Moscow. I saw things which the usual tourist does not see such as the graduates of a ballet training school.

I saw the Moscow University. They arranged to let me into certain halls and labs. We moved through silently to avoid questions. Yuri knows the University well and took me around in such a manner that I would not be observed.

I also visited the agricultural exposition twice in Moscow. I watched a cattle show and a horse show. This agricultural exposition is more than just a fair. The buildings are permanent. Every republic has its own architecture and its own buildings. There are special buildings for machinery. They have experimental farms in this exposition where they grow certain types of grain, vegetables, etc. Every phase of agriculture, including hog sheds, etc., is shown here the year round. They offer many prizes. In each building they have someone explaining to the peasants how they were able to get so much wool from one sheep, etc. There is constant lecturing.

This agricultural exposition is duplicated on a local scale. Outside of Kiev, they have built an agricultural exposition which, by comparison, is a miniature of the one in Moscow. They are teaching scientific farming. Each collective farm I visited has an agronomist, who is a graduate from a farm school and teaches scientific farming. The land around the cities, including Moscow, is set aside in plots for gardens for vegetables.

At the apartment building where I lived in Moscow, I would occasionally see a half dozen or so curtained cars drive into the courtyard. There is no front entrance to the apartment. I believe that some security agency may be located in the front part of the building. Once a week I would see a number of large cars come into the courtyard. Military officers would get out and walk into the building.

One day there was a sort of anniversary celebration of the founding of the border guards. They were wearing khaki uniforms with green bands on their hats and a green stripe on their trousers. There was a lengthy article in "Pravda" glorifying the security border guards. Many of them gathered in front of the apartment building on this day. I came to the conclusion that some important person was there, or there may be an office in the front of the building which has something to do with security.

TRAVEL IN VARIOUS PARTS OF THE SOVIET UNION

I spent a month travelling outside Moscow, although I returned to Moscow once during this period for one day.

LENINGRAD

On June 4, 1958, I left Moscow for Leningrad by train on the Russian's luxury train, the "Red Arrow," which is similar to the "20th Century Limited" on the New York Central. Yuri Sergeovitch Ivanov accompanied me. Previous arrangements were made with the leadership of the Leningrad party so

I was met at the station by a chauffeur and a representative of the Regional Committee.

The Leningrad Party headquarters was caught unprepared. This was apparently the first time they have had a visitor such as myself who had to be kept under security conditions. They tried, however, to accomodate me in such a way that no fault would be found with their living standards. I was driven to a former palace and was given the best accomodations in the palace. The baths and other facilities were outside of the palace. No food was available, only tea.

The palace is located at 39 Turichiska (phonetic) Street next door to the police station. Another large palace, which is the headquarters for the Communist Party School, is located across the street. When the delegates were in Russia for the 40th Anniversary of the U.S.S.R. they stayed in this latter palace. They could not house me there because they were not sure that it was safe from a security standpoint. The palace I stayed in had security precautions similar to those in effect in the apartment at which I was staying in Moscow. Women take care of these places for the Party. One cannot enter or leave the place without being seen by these women guards. They stay in a room with glass doors. This room is at one side of the entrance. There were two women guards on the second floor.

This palace is located a few blocks from the headquarters of the Leningrad Party, which is called Smolny (phonetic). Smolny is the best known historical place in Russia next to the Kremlin as far as the revolution is concerned. This was the original headquarters of the revolution. John Reed's "Ten Days that Shook the World" deals with it. This is where Lenin worked. This is where they held the first Soviet meetings. The living quarters of Lenin were there. I saw personal articles which belonged to Lenin. I saw pillars which John Reed had stood behind. It is noted that a reprinting of Reed's book has been ordered.

The Party headquarters used to be a girls school for the nobility during the time of the tsars. Since 1917 it has been the headquarters of both the government and the city. To enter you have to pass security guards at the door. I went through with the people previously mentioned accompanying me. As in the headquarters of the Central Committee of

Communist Party of the Soviet Union in Moscow even the leading people have to show their passes. I used the private entrance of the Leningrad Party and also used the private dining room which is used only by the Party leadership in Leningrad.

I met with Petrov, the First Secretary of the Leningrad region of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. I also had sessions with a member of the Regional Committee who is also the Educational Director for the Regional Committee in Leningrad. He usually saw me at least once a day and I would have lunch with him. I was taken on a tour of the city and saw some museums. The tour was made under extreme security precautions, privately and quietly, and with a constant outlook for any foreigners.

VISIT TO A SHIPYARD

I went to some factories and they asked what else I wanted to see. I asked to see the atomic ice breaker. They said that they would try to arrange it. After a little discussion it was decided that it would be all right to show it to me.

They arranged a visit and Yuri Ivanov accompanied me to the gate of a big shipyard where I was met by the Director and the Party Secretary of the shipyard. The chief engineer of the shipyard, along with the Party Secretary, accompanied me on the tour of the shipyard. I saw the atomic ice breaker. Hundreds of men were working on it. They are putting in the fittings and expect to launch it before the end of the summer. They showed me the power plant in this ship, which is called "The Lenin." They are also building destroyers, submarines and so forth at this shipyard.

I was then driven to the Director's elaborate office. A huge meal was prepared and there were all kinds of bottles of liquor on the table. We drank toasts. The Director did a lot of talking. He asked, why is the American working class so slow? He said, we work for the future. We are making sacrifices and are building. He stated that the American worker pays more attention to his own needs than he

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does to the working class, historically speaking. He also stated that he has a lot of respect for American shipbuilding. He does not underestimate it.

The representative of the Leningrad region of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union tried to cut this meeting with the Director of the shipyard short but was unable to do so. The Director said that he is a brother of Novikov (phonetic), who lived in the United States at the time of the Russian Revolution. He stated that Novikov carried to Russia a message from the American Communist Party about the time the Communist Party of the United States was first organized in about 1918. The Director stated that Lenin immediately responded to this message and wrote the famous pamphlet, "A Letter to the American Working Class." He said that his brother is still active, retired and lives in Russia.

After this party, the Director presented me with a huge book on Leningrad and autographed it. Of course, I had to leave all gifts and souvenirs I had received in Moscow before returning to the United States. I left Moscow with nothing which would reflect that I had been in the Soviet Union.

VISIT TO A TURBINE FACTORY

I visited a huge plant which produces electrical turbines. It is a very famous plant formerly known as the Putilov (phonetic) plant. It is in the Kerov (phonetic) district. They were building turbines which will produce up to 250,000 kilowatts. Some of these turbines were being built for use on the Volga River. Others were being produced for China.

I spent hours with the Director of the plant. I was supposed to ask him questions about the average wage, working conditions, et cetera. The Party organizer explained how the Party functions in the plant, how they put over the Party line, the role of the trade-union, et cetera. They gave me copies of local shop papers.

As we went through the plant they said, you are one of us, are you not? Of course you are. All right, let us show you a new plant we are building, one that Khrushchev saw only recently. This new plant is in the back of the old plant. It has the latest type of automatic machinery. They explained the technical reasons why this plant is superior in construction and in the use of certain types of machinery.

They took me through the workers dining rooms, clubs, etc., to show how they are getting along. They showed me a private radio station they have for the plant. The radio is used not only to play music but to shout slogans.

They talked about the functions of the Communist Party, the political problems and details concerning the relationship between the government and the plant. Nothing new was learned. They just verified what the leading members of the Central Committee of Communist Party of the Soviet Union had said, that is that they are now much better off because of the policy of decentralization and that because of this policy there is greater productivity.

VISIT TO LENINGRAD SUBWAY

I visited the subway in Leningrad. A Russian subway is built very deep, at least 15 to 20 stories deep. These deep subways actually saved Moscow. Not only was the Moscow subway used for transportation during the war but Soviet general staff was located in the subway when the Germans were only a few miles out of Moscow. The subway is still being extended in Leningrad and it is deeper than the subway in Moscow. Every station is like a museum. Trains are clean and roomy. The main point is that they are very utilitarian. Not only are they a means of transportation but they are also a shelter.

Subways similar in construction are scheduled for Kiev and Peking.

MILITARY MANEUVERS

On the evening of June 6 or June 7, 1958, I was awakened during the night by a loud noise. I looked out the window and saw lines of military equipment such as tanks, missiles, rocket guns mounted on half-tracks, cannons, anti-aircraft weapons and what not. This lasted for at least three to four hours. I almost went crazy because of the amount of noise. I do not know the significance of this. I asked Yuri the next morning if he had heard anything during the night and his only reply was, yes. He made no further comment. All of this was very frightening.

SIGHT-SEEING IN LENINGRAD

They took me to some of the old places where Lenin used to hide out. They took me to the spot where Lenin wrote "State and Revolution" on the stump of a tree. This has been preserved and a fence placed around it. They showed me where Lenin lived. They have replicas of original documents and decrees signed by him. The originals are in Moscow. They took me to a historical palace called Petarhov (phonetic). It is about 30 miles from Leningrad. It used to be the palace of the tsars. The Germans destroyed it but they have rebuilt most of it. It has all kinds of fountains and statues.

I also saw the Winter Palace which was partly destroyed by the Germans. I also saw the Hermatage, a world-famous art museum. It has many outstanding buildings and is a large institution. They have one part of this museum limited to Russian art.

MEETING WITH PETROV, FIRST SECRETARY OF THE LENINGRAD ORGANIZATION OF THE CPSU

The day before I left Leningrad I met with Petrov, the First Secretary of the Leningrad Organization of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. (I am not sure if this includes only the city or the region.) I was greeted in a large office where refreshments were available on a table. Petrov speaks a little English. He is obviously a university graduate. The new leadership in the Communist Party of the Soviet Union is different from the old leadership. They are all trained as scientists or technicians or in liberal arts, politics, and economy. The new corps of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union is a different type of leadership.

Petrov gave me a picture of the situation in the Leningrad area and told what had happened since the war. He summarized the political and economic situation. He did not tell me anything new. I had notes on this meeting but was not allowed to take them out of Russia.

I asked him, in its relation to the people, what is the difference in the functioning of the Party now as compared with the time of Stalin? Petrov gave an example. He said that much more initiative and freedom are allowed the people now. For example, last year someone wrote a play. It was the kind of play that would teach disobedience of parents. Somebody from the Cultural Department of the Party saw a rehearsal of the play and went to the director and the author and said that it was no good. He said, how can small children have more sense than experienced parents, etc.? Don't you think it is extreme? They replied we are not going to change a thing in this play.

Petrov said that in the old days the Party would have issued a decree. We would attack the play or shut down the theater and that would be it.

Petrov said, we decided to do something else. We said, all right we disagree with you but how about putting on a preview and invite some parents. Let the parents offer suggestions. They agreed and said they would get the reaction of the parents but would not promise to make any changes.

Of course, the Party went to work. According to Petrov, the Party mobilized parents and had a talk with them. They went to see the play. When it was concluded they expressed criticism. Of course, this criticism was expressed in a friendly manner, so to speak. By this criticism they compelled changes to be made in some parts of this play. Petrov emphasized that the Party played a little role in the mobilization of opinion, but that the Party does not use the high-handed methods that they would have used in the past.

We also discussed the question of peace. Petrov asked whether the American people are conscious of this question.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS CONCERNING LENINGRAD

One third of Leningrad was destroyed during World War II. They pointed out how far the Germans advanced. The point is just outside the city limits. They said that a million people died during the siege. Some were killed, others either starved or froze to death. They have restored almost everything in Leningrad but in view of the fact that they had so much work to do it seemed to me that they still have a lot of work to do. Leningrad is a replica of Paris. They have restored plants, utilities and have rebuilt housing and added some new housing. They have built social institutions such as auditoriums, stadiums, meeting halls, etc.

Leningrad did not look too prosperous on the surface. The people were not as well dressed as they were in Moscow, Kiev or Stalingrad. The Party people explained that it took a long time for them to get back on their feet after the siege. Not only that, but most of the plants were moved to the Urals. However, they have a big ship building industry and a big machine producing industry. It is obvious that they are not putting a lot of captital in building new plants.

The Leningrad area is a very poor agricultural area. They can only raise certain specialized crops such as flax. Lumber is a big item there. They said that they are now better off than they were before the new decentralization policy came into effect.

KIEV

I left Leningrad for Kiev by train about midnight on June 8, 1958. I travelled for two nights and one full day before arriving at Kiev. I took the train because there were foreigners from the West on all airlines from Leningrad to Kiev. Thus, it was deemed advisable that I go by train. In fact, there was a communication between the Leningrad Party office and the Central Committee in Moscow in regard to changing my mode of transportation. They checked and double checked. The final order from Moscow was to go by train because it was too dangerous from a security standpoint to go by plane.

Within the Soviet Union the Communist Party has its own telephone line. The Party does not use the telephone lines used by the rest of the people. The Central Committee can pick up the phone and call any Party office in the Soviet Union. The same holds true for China. Between Peking and

Moscow there is a phone line which is used only by the Communist Party of China and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the two governments. The Central Committee of Communist Party of the Soviet Union also has its own radio for contacting Party offices.

RECEPTION IN KIEV AND DESCRIPTION OF LODGINGS

I spent four or five days in Kiev. I was met in Kiev by two members of the Ukrainian Central Committee and the usual car and chauffeur. The Ukrainian Party has its own Central Committee although it is affiliated with the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. Instead of having a Regional Committee they have the Ukrainian Central Committee. They do not have educational directors or organizational directors, they are called secretaries.

One of those who met us is Yuri Igorov (phonetic), a member of the Ukrainian Central Committee. He was with me practically every day in Kiev. He knows a lot of Canadians and mentioned them by name. He is 36 years of age and speaks some English. He assumed that I was a Canadian until I told him otherwise. He wanted to discuss the Canadian situation with me, however, since we had mutual acquaintances we had a good relationship. The Ukraine is visited by a lot of Canadians. The Labor Progressive Party of Canada publishes two Ukrainian language newspapers.

In Kiev they housed me in a sanitarium about 25 miles outside the city. I had the main suite with a private dining room connected to it. This is a sort of vacation and health resort combined and is used by the leadership of the Ukrainian Party. It is called Putza Vodista (phonetic--means "Forest Waters"). It is a gigantic and elaborate institution with the finest furnishings and surroundings. They have a medical staff of 150 to accommodate a few hundred people the year round. The director and assistant director took care of my needs. I was not alone. Right next to my apartment, of course, Yuri Ivanov had his quarters. I never had to arrange anything. Everything was done for me. Two people were assigned to me in Kiev, as well as in Leningrad, in addition to Yuri Ivanov.

In Kiev they also have some apartments similar to the one I stayed at in Moscow. When I went into Kiev for an afternoon or an evening to go to the theater or to a museum I would use this modern, elaborate apartment which was even larger than the one in Moscow. The procedure with regard to the housekeeper and the cook was the same as that in Moscow. I stayed at this apartment on the evening before I left Kiev since they felt that it would be too long a journey from the sanitarium to Kiev and then from the airport to Moscow. This apartment is located almost around the corner from the opera house.

VISIT TO A COLLECTIVE FARM

I visited a collective farm which is about one and a half hours ride from Kiev. They said that it was not one of the best farms. This farm is in competition with a farm near Moscow called "Thelman" (phonetic). The "Thelman" farm was named after [redacted] I believe the farm I visited is called the "Communist."

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The farmers do not live on the farm. They live in a one-street village. This was a very small village consisting of only six or seven homes. On the farm as in the city I was met by the chairman of the collective farm. Every farm also has a Party Secretary. I also met with the agronomist, who is the scientific advisor, and the chairman's wife, who is the hostess. Yuri Igorov and Yuri Ivanov were with me.

I spent practically an entire day on that farm. They introduced me to various heads of departments on the farm. Someone is in charge of the dairy, someone is in charge of the pigs, the grain, the orchards, and so forth. This farm was wiped out during the invasion. The chairman was one of the few people who was an original member of this collective farm and who survived the war.

After I had visited this farm a Plenum of the Central Committee of Communist Party of the Soviet Union was held and several changes were made with regard to agriculture All payments in kind were abolished and the monetary standard was set up.

All farms have their own fish pond. One has to eat the national dishes when visiting a farm. At the end of the meal everyone sang. The chauffeur was allowed to participate in this type of gathering. In Russia the class lines are very sharp. Unless they are in an isolated spot where no public eating places are available the chauffeurs ate by themselves. We drank "Goralka" (phonetic), which is Vodka with red pepper.

Roughly speaking, this farm consisted of about 4,000 hectares and they were adding acreage. They already had some of their own machinery and were building a large garage. Until recently the farms had no problem in regard to shelter for machinery because of the machine tractor stations.

I was told that their chief products are milk, cream and cheese because they are not too far away from the market for these products in Kiev.

Depending upon the type of work, the day rate is 10 to 15 rubles. If one goes beyond the normal production extra pay is received. This is an incentive for harder work. Also, at the end of the season products such as grain are distributed to the workers in equal shares, if the production quota has been surpassed. In addition, each individual or each family has its own private plot of land. This plot would be an acre or so. In most areas, however, the farmers are paying less attention to these private plots because it is now more profitable to put in more time in the work of the collective farm. Also, it is possible for a collective farmer to have his own cow, chickens and so forth. They have to take care of their own animals and receive no help from the collective. This is also being done away with because it does not pay the individual farmer as much as the work on the collective farm.

Another phenomenon is the merging of collective farms. One farm I saw was only one fourth its present size just a couple of years ago. This is being done in order to farm more economically in the utilization of machinery. Collective farms are growing in size.

When this particular farm started after the war nothing was left. They bought four cows. They plowed and

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developed the land and planted trees. Competition between collective farms is based on how much milk they get per cow, how much grain per hectare, the weight of pigs, how much of their commitment to the state they fulfill, how well they have paid off loans for the purchase of machinery and so forth. There are minimum prices, but price level for products is set as a result of competition in the market. Everything is sold to state institutions. They do not sell anything privately. The quota is set by the planning organization. The state has a master plan and expects so much from a particular area. Then the sub-divisions of the area get together and decide how much of a certain product they will produce for that year. The farms talk it over then and set their plans. As a rule, because of Party participation in this whole arrangement, the farms will gear their plans so that the overall plan of the particular area or region will be fulfilled. The Party will not let the farms underestimate. The incentive is that if they produce more than the quota or over-fulfill their plan, the share of each one participating in the collective is larger at the end of the year.

The collective farms retain some profits just as do the factories. The government lets them keep a certain percentage. When I say keep I mean that everything is sent to the government but the government will send back a certain percentage in the form of cash or bank deposits. This percentage is used for the shares for each farmer in the collective and also for certain social uses. For example, it may be used to build new buildings or homes or cultural institutions. Collective farms now assume responsibility for building individual homes as well as multiple dwellings. However, on a farm you have very little choice as to the kind of housing. There is no inheritance of land and no titles to property.

The last Plenum of the Central Committee of Communist Party of the Soviet Union discussed only agriculture. They have abolished the tax on the private plots of land. Other taxes were also abolished to give the farmers incentive so that the U.S.S.R. can catch up to the United States in agricultural production.

In addition to incentives, they have other pressures. The farm has to take care of the aged, infirmed and the young.

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Many women work at hard jobs on the farm. Until recently, most farms had no dispensaries, no clinics or nurseries and so forth. They are now beginning to establish these institutions. The more profit the collective farm makes the more institutions it can establish. Thus, they use this social pressure to make people work. But there is also an incentive to obtain luxuries. In the old days there was very little to buy. Everything was rationed because of short supplies, but now things are different.

VISIT TO AN ELECTRONIC INSTRUMENT FACTORY

I visited an electronic instrument factory in Kiev and all the institutions connected with it, including the trade union palace of culture. At this factory they were making sensitive measuring instruments. The average wage there was about 1,000 rubles a month. The skilled people make more than this. Electric razors were being manufactured at this plant. There were kindergartens where the mothers could deposit their preschool age children. Factories such as this also have summer camps for children.

FUNCTIONS OF THE TRADE UNIONS

It is the task of the Communist Party to take care of everything in connection with each factory. The Party is responsible for production, political education, and the welfare of the workers. The Party is woven into every institution, into everything that exists. The task of the trade union is limited. The trade union is actually a social organization. First of all, it sees that production is maintained. Membership in the trade union is compulsory. The trade union is also supposed to protect standards, prevent speed-up and prevent abuse. Ostensibly, the trade unions exist to protect the welfare of the workers as against management. The trade unions are supposed to see that management does not engage in abuses and that the rates are proper. While most trade union leaders are Party people, the trade unions have been criticized, since Stalin's abuses have been exposed, for not protecting the interests of the workers. Trade unions are expected to make suggestions as to how to better production.

In addition, the trade unions are responsible for social activities and institutions like rest homes, sanitariums, kindergartens, palaces of culture, etc. They also provide funds so that certain members can go to institutions like the rest homes and sanitariums. They also run hobby centers, theaters and so forth. While the Party has more power than the trade union, it does not engage in this type of activity. It merely sees that it is carried on. The Party is responsible for political understanding in general. Without political understanding they would not have any of these social institutions, according to the Party.

In conclusion, trade unions are supposed to alleviate grievances, ask about safety measures, etc. They also negotiate with management to set certain rates which are supposed to be fair, always keeping in mind the state--rates which are fair to the state. I would call trade unions social institutions more than anything else. Each factory has its own trade union. They have national trade union organizations which, among other things, send delegations to other countries.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS IN REGARD TO KIEV

Kiev is one of the most beautiful of all cities. It is on the high bank of the Dnieper River. They showed me new bridges over this river. The style of architecture in Kiev is very classical. Kiev is almost completely new. It has very modern apartments which are superior to those in Moscow. I saw no statues of Lenin in Kiev.

I visited the Ukrainian Art Gallery while in Kiev. In Kiev I was supplied with copies of the "British Daily Worker" which can be bought at all public newsstands as can the "Moscow News," which is published in English twice weekly. Other than that I depended upon the Russian press. "Pravda" goes everywhere in Russia. The Ukrainians use their own language to place emphasis on national independence.

TEMPORARY RETURN TO MOSCOW FROM KIEV

I was going to Stalingrad from Kiev but I agreed to fly back to Moscow because there is better transportation from Moscow to Stalingrad than from Kiev to Stalingrad.

On the night before I left Kiev I attended a banquet with members of the Ukrainian Central Committee present. Yuri Igorov was present. I left for the airport after the banquet. A leading dignitary took me to the airport and hid me in a special room at the airport terminal. My baggage was taken from me six hours in advance.

I arrived in Moscow on June 14 or June 15, 1958. Nicolai Matkovsky and Aleksei Andreevich Grechukhin were at the Moscow airport waiting for me. Aleksei had returned to Russia from a trip to the United States. I spent the night in Moscow and left the next morning for Stalingrad by plane.

I always had the same seat on every plane, the first seat behind the cockpit. The take-off was delayed. I found out afterward that a couple of military attaches from the American and British Embassies flew in a plane ahead of me and were to visit the Stalingrad battlefield. Since the Russians wanted to be sure that I did not meet them accidentally at Stalingrad my flight was delayed.

STALINGRAD

In Stalingrad I was met by two Party leaders. One was Nicolai (last name unknown), who is in charge of agitation and propaganda. He is about 57 or 58 years of age and has flowing, white hair. He is a veteran of Stalingrad. A Ziel (phonetic) automobile, which is bulletproof and looked like a big Packard, and a chauffeur were waiting for me.

I ate in a private dining room on the second floor of the Stalingrad Hotel with Nicolai (LNU), who is one of the Party Secretaries. We were assigned special waitresses.

In Stalingrad I stayed at a small palace which was luxuriously furnished. Gamal Nasser of Egypt and the King of Nepal had stayed in this palace. It is surrounded by a high, brick wall. It has elaborate flower gardens, housekeepers and so forth. Yuri Ivanov stayed in the palace with me. This palace is located on the outskirts of the city across the street from the outdoor stadium. I believe that it is in the western part of the city and is off the main street which leads from the Stalingrad Hotel.

SIGHT-SEEING IN STALINGRAD

In planning sight-seeing trips either in Stalingrad or any other city they would always find out if any foreigners were in the city and would map out the route accordingly. Incidentally, from time to time Yuri Ivanov would talk to the headquarters of the Central Committee of Communist Party of the Soviet Union and give them our itinerary. Also, as I was moving from city to city the Central Committee would call from Moscow in order to arrange for my transportation. It should be noted also that foreigners usually do not use railroads in the Soviet Union. While there were many curtain-drawn cars in Moscow there were no more than two such cars in Stalingrad. I used such a car in Stalingrad.

Nicolai (LNU) took me for a tour of Stalingrad. Stalingrad is completely new. Stalingrad runs along the bank of the Volga River. It stretches about 20 miles but it is probably no more than one mile in width.

I visited the House of Architects which contains the plans for the rebuilding of the city.

I observed a row of tanks and asked Nicolai (LNU) about them. He said that they mark the farthest point of penetration by the Germans. This is significant because the Russians held on at some points within 100 yards of the Volga. The idea was to keep a beachhead for the reserve army so that the reserve army could cross the Volga and start an offensive.

They drove me to a famous hill. This hill was a most strategic spot because you can see the entire city from that hill. Below the hill is the Volga, steel mills and other metal factories.

I was shown a house which is being preserved as a memorial because a squad of Soviet soldiers, under Sergeant Pavlov (phonetic), held on to this building, which was in a strategic spot, during the entire siege and prevented the Germans from getting through to the Volga.

While they have utilities they are still putting in gas mains, water mains, etc.

Nicolai (LNU) described the battle for Stalingrad. He said that the heaviest fighting of the war was here where tens of thousands died within yards of each other and are buried in a common grave. Yet the Russians would not retreat. By holding on to this hill they were able to retain the commanding heights and also the beachhead. He described the difficulties involved in ferrying troops and supplies across the Volga. He said that the Red October factory held out but almost all the other factories caved in. The tractor factory was demolished. Nothing was left of this factory.

The next day I was taken to the headquarters of the Regional Committee. They gave me a private showing of the military film of the battle for Stalingrad. They had pictures of concentration camps the Germans had established not far from Stalingrad. I was told that they found thousands of Russians who had starved or who were tortured by the Germans. Finally, the film showed the surrender of the German General Von Paulist (phonetic). It is noted that a photograph of Nikita Khrushchev is in this film. The Party office is a new structure to the rear of the Hotel Stalingrad. It practically occupies an entire block.

THE DON-VOLGA CANAL

The next day Nicolai (LNU) asked me if I wanted to see the Don-Volga Canal so we drove at least 20 miles and he took me to one of the locks where the Don and Volga Rivers meet. There is a large recreation area there. There is also a 15-story statue of Stalin on a base or pedestal which is another 5 stories high. The statue faces the triangle where the two rivers meet. Yuri said, don't forget Stalin was a great man. Nicolai (LNU) did not say anything.

There was a military guard at the locks. Ships were going through the canal. We went up into the tower. A young girl about 22 years of age was in charge. She had two male assistants from the technical school in Stalingrad. She explained the operations of these locks, which are the closest to Stalingrad. Each lock has a name and a number.

On the way back to Stalingrad the traffic was terrible, the pedestrians unruly and I saw accidents on this very warm evening. I finally returned to the city and to my elaborate dining room in the Stalingrad Hotel.

VISIT TO A HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER STATION AND THE CITY OF VOLZKS (PHONETIC)

The Central Committee of Communist Party of the Soviet Union wanted me to visit Volzks, a city across the Volga River from Stalingrad. I also visited the hydro-electric power station which they are building on the Volga. I took a large ferry boat in order to visit this power station.

This electric power station is almost completed. It occupies miles of territory. They have an overhead trolley for the transportation of the material for the dam. They have cement and concrete factories right at the plant, which will produce over 2,000,000 kilowatts of electricity. I was told that 30,000 persons mostly young people, are working on this plant. They told me that during their last election some Americans who were in Stalingrad to study election methods in the Soviet Union visited this plant. I was taken to a dugout where the turbines will be located in the dam. There is a meeting hall in this dugout with maps, slogans and so forth. I looked at the locks they are building in order to dam the Volga. The dam is just north of the city. When the dam is completed they will build a road across it. It is supposed to be bigger than Boulder Dam. Hundreds of bulldozers and all kinds of monstrous machinery, so much of it as to overwhelm one, were in operation.

Volzks is a city which was built across the river from Stalingrad and it has a population of about 40,000. It is east of the dam. It was built for the people working on the dam and the hydro-electric station. Of course, they intend to open up other plants and factories when the dam and the electric power station are completed.

Volzks is supposed to be a model city in regard to layout and everything else; however, at present it looks like a place on a desert. It was very hot when I was there and they did not let me drink water from the tap. I had to drink boiled water or mineral water.

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Volzks is called a socialist city. Why I don't know except because of its newness. They began to build it in 1949. It is still in the process of construction. There are no individual homes, just large apartment buildings. The city contains a swimming pool, theaters, saloons, auditoriums and so forth. Volzks was a show place for me. They pay a lot of attention to the collective. There is a very large theater in Volzks.

I saw a very significant incident on the way back from Stalingrad. I was waiting in line for the ferry to take me across the Volga and back to Stalingrad. There is a lot of traffic for the electric power station. We drove onto the ferry. They really crowd the cars and trucks onto this ferry. As we got on the ferry there were two more trucks in line. One truck was a military truck. A few dozen soldiers who probably perform guard duty at this site were on this military truck. The woman who runs the ferry refused to let the army truck onto the ferry. She said that the other truck, which was working on the construction job, had priority.

An argument ensued. A Lieutenant argued with the woman. Sergeants came over and argued. We watched and listened. People joined in and yelled at the Lieutenant, "You are beginning to use harsh language and we advise you to stop." The Lieutenant apologized although he was not using harsh language. The Captain did not engage in discussion with the woman operator of the ferry. The woman made the truck back off and the civilian truck, also driven by a woman, came onto the ferry. The soldiers stayed on the ferry but asked where they would meet the truck. They probably had to walk the 20 miles to Stalingrad. I had the impression that the military would get priority. The significant thing is that they are in a hurry as far as construction jobs are concerned.

VISIT TO A TRACTOR FACTORY

The next day I went to the tractor factory and was met by the Director. Since the old factory was destroyed this is a completely new factory. The original factory was built by the International Harvester Corporation and is based on International Harvester patents. Hundreds of Americans were employed there for about three years after it was first built.

The plant has 15,000 employees. I was there on the 29th anniversary of the original plant. While they wanted me to participate in the ceremonies I could not for security reasons.

Steel for the plant is supplied by a steel mill which is located a few miles away. Some casting is done in this plant but most of it is done in the big steel plant.

The Director took me through the plant. When I asked him how many tractors they produced a day he said they produced 150 heavy farm tractors per day. He said they cannot keep up with the orders but work on a round-the-clock basis. There is a loading platform and a sort of loading dock and the tractors are placed on flat cars at a railroad siding. The Director asked me to drive a tractor off the assembly line.

I saw the new housing for the workers. Everything was destroyed and rebuilt except for one apartment building. I also went through the new palace of culture.

SOCHI

I went by non-stop flight from Stalingrad to Sochi. The usual front seat was reserved for me in the plane. Sochi is a resort on the Black Sea. It is almost a sub-tropical city. It looks more like Los Angeles than Miami. From Sochi you can see snow-capped mountains. My purpose in going to Sochi was to rest for five or six days. They wanted me to stay there for a month.

I was assigned to a huge palace called Leninka. It is located about ten miles from the airport. It is a two-story affair with numerous bathrooms, studies, libraries, balconies and so forth. It is supposed to be attached to a sanitarium for members of the Central Committee of Communist Party of the Soviet Union. The head of the personnel at the palace was a nurse. While it was on the grounds of the sanitarium for the Central Committee of Communist Party of the Soviet Union it was separated from other buildings by hundreds of yards of fences. All gates in this fence were locked. No stranger could walk into the grounds. I could not leave the grounds alone. I do not know its exact location but it is not too far from the sanitarium for scientists. There is a rocky beach and a private pier with a sundeck. This pier was guarded. Since it is on the Black Sea, there are anchorages and the number of the anchorage for the sanitarium for scientists is 80. The palace I stayed at is next door to this anchorage. There is a railroad track running along the coast and trains go by from all parts of the Soviet Union to Georgia, Azerbaijan, etc. I was the only person in addition to Yuri Ivanov and the nurses who used the private pier for the palace in which I was staying.

The sanitarium for members of the Central Committee is called Frunze. I do not know its exact location except that it is also on the Black Sea, in Sochi, and in a westerly direction from where I was. It had anchorage number 76. I never visited this sanitarium although they would have had to take me there if I became ill.

One of these palaces has a tunnel so that one does not have to walk across the railroad tracks on the way to and from the beach and the pier. There are iron gates at the entrance to the stairway which leads up from the tracks. There is a sign "Trespassing Forbidden Under Penalty." Across from me was a sanitarium for the black metal industry. "Pravda" also has a sanitarium there. It was to the left of the palace where I was staying.

I was scheduled to go to the Odessa Opera, but Canadians and Americans were around. Since there was no place for me to hide in the theater I did not go.

While in Sochi I received "Pravda" by Air Mail. There was a powerful short-wave radio at Leninka. By means of this radio I learned of the execution of Imre Nagy. I could not get any American stations on the radio. I got stations from all over the world except the United States. I got two stations of the BBC. The Russians, unlike the Chinese, never went out of their way to supply me with additional information.

SOME GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ON THE U.S.S.R. AND THE CPSU

THE COLLECTIVE

Party membership in the Soviet Union is still a little under 7,000,000. The Party pays a lot of attention to collective things. Their theaters are elaborate affairs. Instructors teach people to knit, to sew, to play chess, to fish, to hunt, etc. They have established many indoor swimming pools.

All stadiums look like the old amphitheaters in Rome. They can seat 110,000 people in the stadium in Moscow. There are three separate stadia inside the stadium. The celebration of the 40th anniversary of the U.S.S.R. was held in one of these stadia. Every town usually constructs some elaborate structure like this where people can go.

ACHIEVEMENTS, PRODUCTION, STANDARD OF LIVING

The remarkable thing in Russia is the rebuilding. They have rebuilt hundreds of cities and towns. They work like ants.

At every factory I visited in every city they would show me some new machinery. They would show me a machine and say, this came from Cincinnati originally, or this came from Cleveland or Detroit. They would then say, all right the United States put on a boycott. Yet here is this machinery, It is much better, an improvement over the original so if the United States thinks it is harming us it is crazy. The Russians said, as did the Chinese, that sometimes it is a blessing if they are compelled to produce their own products.

They would always make comparisons with machines which were first produced in the United States, Germany or England. While they have machines, they want more in order to speed up production. They have made remarkable progress. However, there are extremes. They must produce some of the finest electronic equipment in order to launch the Sputniks. They have fine jet planes.

I went to an industrial exhibit in Moscow the day before I left for the United States. In this exhibit they have all kinds of automatic machinery, the latest model cars and so forth. One of their latest model automobiles looks like a Cadillac. It is called "Chika" (phonetic--means Sea Gull). All kinds of machinery, mining equipment, tractors and other industrial equipment were on exhibit here. A lot of things I saw compared favorably with things I saw in any part of Europe.

One can see these contrasts in many lines. Yet when it comes to something necessary for industry or for military purposes, this is where they watch quality. Their automobiles are of a fine quality. They will also put on an opera or a ballet which cannot be beaten in regard to the energy, money, effort, scenery and effects which they put into this artistry.

There are mostly young people trained in new methods and new techniques. They have lost the old Russian habit of taking it easy and stalling. They reward the workers for their efforts, really reward those who produce the most with vacations, automobiles and so forth.

Each factory has in the courtyard big boards containing photographs of the heroes of production. Any young person with ambition who is not lazy and if he is endowed with some ability can go as high as he wants to.

You can get most anything as far as staples are concerned. If there are shortages we did not notice any. The fact that they have no rationing is proof of this. The big problem for Russians used to be bread. Russians eat a lot of bread. They consume a lot of cereal. The Russians eat a lot, by our standards. They pay little attention to diets. They eat a lot of meat, butter, milk, etc. Russia was the only country in Europe where I saw them place so much bread on the table that it was wasted. In Switzerland, France and England they measured every little roll, even in the fanciest restaurants. You cannot get cream in England. You can get all the cream you want in Russia.

The point is that compared to their old standards they have food and they consume more than most Europeans. It is recognized that the low paid unskilled worker cannot always get these things. Yet rent is no problem. Rent is only a fraction of their salary or a maximum of 5%, including utilities. They have no medical bills. Each institution has its own clinic, hospital or dispensary. There are no doctor bills. Drugs are sold for practically the cost of the container.

Aleksei Grechukhin said that the people in Russia could have more clothes, more autos and so forth but Russia is putting the money into machinery and supplies other countries with machinery. He said the people will get more automobiles eventually. Presently, they are building trucks for use in industry.

The standard of living in Russia is now higher than it ever was. It is really high for the section of the population including technicians, architects, skilled workers, writers and the industrious collective farmer.

During Stalin's period the Russians were always suspicious of foreigners. Now they say very openly that if they can learn something from a foreigner they are going to learn. They feel that Stalin's isolation of Russia held them back. Khrushchev, at the Eastern Germany Communist Party Congress, made an appeal for technicians from the West, particularly Germany. He told the East Germans that Russia would pay them the highest wages if they would come to Russia. He promised not to ask them their political attitudes. He also told the East German Communist Party not to bother scientists and engineers about their political views since they are still making up their minds.

So the Russians are ready to hire foreigners, employ them, learn from them or copy their methods. They are in a hurry to develop. The Russians imitate everything the United States produces, including automobiles. Their standards are better than some Western European countries when it comes to food, clothing, footwear, and so forth. Many little things they try to produce and imitate are not so good. An example is ballpoint pens.

Another thing I noticed, they have a labor shortage but they use their army. Wherever I travelled I saw sections of the army building railroads. They use the army personnel as real laborers. I also saw army personnel fixing telephone lines. The Russians utilize the millions they have in uniforms to perform some form of labor.

ATTITUDE AND MANNERS OF THE PEOPLE

I got the feeling that the people in Russia are worried about international tensions. They would like peace more than anything else. You hardly run into a family that did not suffer some casualties in World War II. We listened to many stories about the war. On the other hand, the Russians are not spoiled as yet. They have not been pampered yet. They have not been spoiled by luxuries.

Aleksei Grechukhin is probably being groomed for leadership. He is very outspoken. He brought his wife to the theater with me on three occasions. I did not see the wives of most of the Party people with whom I had contact. There is usually no social contacts with the families. The various official ceremonies and banquets which were announced in the Soviet press while I was in Russia would list the dignitaries and the visitors. Never was the wife of a leader of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union announced as being in attendance. The wives do not attend formal ceremonies.

SECURITY MEASURES TAKEN IN MY BEHALF

In addition to the routine at the apartment in Moscow, the Russians always provided security measures for me. I always sat in some private room at air terminals. They would not let me on a plane if there were any Westerners on it. They would reserve a seat for me on every plane. Practically everything I did I went through a security routine except for a few movies which I attended in the outlying districts of Moscow where only Russians go.

The various Party organizations have housing set aside for Communists who require security precautions or for dignitaries who want privacy. Except in Leningrad, there are special apartments, and I would stay in these apartments. If it was not possible to arrange eating within the premises they would arrange for me to eat under secure conditions in some dining room, private or public, that is used only by the leadership of the Party.

In Leningrad I stayed in a place which is used only by members of the leadership of the Party in that district. I ate in Smolny, the headquarters of the entire Leningrad Party organization. Within Smolny they had a private dining room for the leadership. This entire room was kept open for me even during off hours and on Saturday and Sunday. They would just cook for me and those accompanying me.

OBSERVATIONS IN REGARD TO AIRCRAFT

The Russians have many commercial jet airplanes. For example, there were never less than a dozen jets around the Moscow airport when I was there. On the trip from Moscow to Peking the jet airliner stopped at Omsk in Siberia. Fourteen jet airliners and 67 Migs were observed at Omsk. At Irkutsk I saw 11 jet airliners. There were 4 Russian jet airliners in Peking. Jet airliners were also observed at Kiev. At Kiev and at other airports military aircraft surrounded the field.

The point is that they have scores of jet airlines standing around when you make a cross country trip and they use them. I saw as many as three or four taking off in all directions while we were refueling. They have a crew of six on these jet airliners, not counting the hostess who actually prepares the food on the planes. Most signs on all planes are in both Russian and English. The Czechs are also using jet airliners between Moscow and Prague.

When I went through the mining and industrial areas in the Ukraine I visited the recently established city of Stalino. It was surrounded by Migs and missile installations. Near the large factories in the outlying areas there are plenty of Migs lined up in adjacent fields. I do not know whether or not these are late models but many of them took off from dirt or clay runways.

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CONVENTION OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF URUGUAY AND MEETINGS OF ALL COMMUNIST PARTIES IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE

While I was in Moscow, Russia, I learned from Nicholai Matkovsky, head of the North and South American Section of the International Department of the Central Committee of Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and Aleksei Andreevich Grechukhin, of the International Department of the Central Committee of Communist Party of the Soviet Union, that the Communist Party of Uruguay is scheduled to hold a convention in August, 1958. This convention will give communist parties in South and Central America, and even other communist parties, a good excuse to go to Uruguay. Thus, they will have a gathering of most Latin American communist leaders and this convention is considered important for that reason. At this convention a decision will be made in regard to a date and place for a meeting of all communist parties in the Western Hemisphere. This meeting of all communist parties in the Western Hemisphere will most likely take place in Argentina. It is hoped that this meeting can be held in December, but a decision may be made to hold it in January.

The Communist Party of the Soviet Union wants the Communist Party, USA, to send a delegate to the convention of the Communist Party of Uruguay for the purpose of getting details in regard to the meeting of all communist parties in the Western Hemisphere.

ARGENTINA

While the meeting of all communist parties in the Western Hemisphere will most likely be held in Argentina, Venezuela and Columbia were mentioned. Argentina was talked about as a center for communists in Latin America. It is one of the biggest bases for carrying on international communist activity. It is also a base for establishing relationships between communist parties in the Western Hemisphere and for the coordination of the policies of these communist parties in the fight against imperialism.

When I discussed with Nicolai and Aleksei the difficulty of getting to Russia from the United States because of passport restrictions (this was before the recent Supreme Court decision), they said that Argentina is a good place to make travel arrangements. Brazil and even Venezuela were mentioned in this connection but were not emphasized as Argentina was.

MEETING WITH UNDERGROUND LEADER OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF CUBA

While I was in Moscow, a meeting with an underground leader of the Communist Party of Cuba was arranged by the Russians. This meeting was held in the apartment in which I was staying in Moscow. Aleksei served as the interpreter. Also present was someone from the Latin American Bureau of the International Department of the Central Committee of Communist Party of the Soviet Union who speaks Russian and Spanish. It is noted that some Latin Americans operate almost openly in the Central Committee of Communist Party of the Soviet Union. No names were used. The Cuban was merely told that I was a representative of the Communist Party, USA in Russia incognito.

We agreed that if a leader of the Communist Party of Cuba comes to New York City, he will be put in contact with the leadership of the Communist Party, USA in order to re-establish a good contact between the two Parties and to discuss mutual problems, the political situation in Cuba, what the Communist Party, USA can do for the Communist Party of Cuba, etc.

COMMUNIST PARTY OF VENEZUELA

[redacted] and his wife from the Communist Party of Venezuela were scheduled to be in Russia while I was there according to information from Nicolai. However, they and some representatives of the Communist Party of Argentina and the Communist Party of Columbia were delayed. Otherwise, I probably would have met with them.

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COMMUNIST PARTY OF MEXICO AND GUS HALL

Nicolai and Aleksei discussed the arrest of Gus Hall. They stated that while Mexico City still remains a communist center, it cannot be depended upon any more. They said that both the Communist Party, USA, and the Communist Party of Cuba have handed in reports to the effect that something is wrong in the Mexican Party and that the Mexican communists cannot be trauted. They asked me if I thought this information throwing suspicion on the Communist Party of Mexico might account for the arrest of Gus Hall. They asked if I thought the Communist Party of Mexico betrayed Gus Hall. I replied that I did not know but that there does seem to be some suspicion in regard to the Communist Party of Mexico.

I learned from Nicolai and Aleksei that a number of communist leaders from Latin America are planning to go to Moscow for conferences.

During the visit of Vice President Richard Nixon to South America my Russian contacts told me that they were glad that the Communist Party, USA, is paying attention to events in Latin America.

FURTHER COMMENTS REGARDING SOUTH AMERICA

While in Moscow in conferences with Russian officials, we talked about Vassily Kuznetsov, the acting foreign minister, who was a member of the Russian delegation and who went to Peking this summer in July, 1958. He is the Latin American specialist. He led the delegation from the Soviet Union to the inauguration of the president of Argentina. When he returned to Moscow, he gave a report on Latin America and the tour of Vice President Nixon He was in South America about the same time Nixon was. I think that it was no accident that Kuznetsov went with Khrushchev to Peking. In the communist plan against the United States, Latin America is going to play an important role. They will use the communist parties in Latin America in this regard.

MEETING WITH ROMANOVSKY (PHONETIC), ONE OF THE SECRETARIES OF THE KOMSOMOL OF THE U.S.S.R.

While I was in Moscow during the latter part of May, 1958, I went with Aleksei Andreevich Grechukhin of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union to the Komsomol or Young Communist League office. This is a large building located one block east of the headquarters of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. There are plain clothes guards at the entrances. They ask for passes and follow security procedures similar to those used at the headquarters of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. There are also guards on the main floor and a guard at the elevators on the upper floors. We went to either the third or fourth floor to the office of Romanovsky (phonetic), who is one of the secretaries of the Komsomol.

When we arrived in the outer office of his secretary and were announced, Romanovsky sent word that we should be patient and that he would cancel his other appointments. Some people left his office before we entered. They did not look like Russians. It is possible that they were from Young Communist League organizations in Europe.

Romanovsky gave me a brief review of what happened at the World Youth Festival in Moscow in 1957. His comments about the American and British press were bitter. He said that they were responsible for a lot of the trouble and provocations. He stated that the American and British press tried to take photographs illegally, tried to interview delegates, etc. He said that while there was not much to be expected from the American delegation, it lacked leadership and was a bad delegation on the whole. He said that they are angry with [redacted] and they thought that the Communist Party, USA neglected the United States delegation by not dealing with it in an organized way and by not assigning some Party leader to help co-ordinate and to give leadership to the delegation. He said that the leadership of this American delegation was actually selected and elected in Moscow. It was led by inexperienced youngsters. There was also some dissension. They were convinced that there were spies and provocateurs from the United States intelligence agencies in the delegation.

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Romanovsky said that they have some suspicions about Barbara Perry. He said that perhaps she is working for some intelligence agency, but the fact is she did come to Moscow. It is possible that the youngsters in the American delegation did not know how to correctly involve her in activities in order to prevent the factionalism which developed in the American delegation.

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Nicolai Matkovsky, head of the North and South American Section of the International Department of the Central Committee of Communist Party of the Soviet Union, had previously discussed the American delegation to the World Youth Festival with me. Nicolai was positive in stating that the American delegation was no good, while Romanovsky said it lacked leadership but was the best delegation which could be expected under the circumstances. Nicolai was very sharp in his comments about [redacted] He said that [redacted] has been in touch with the Russians again. However, it is up to the Communist Party, USA to determine who is who in regard to possible enemy agents.

1959 WORLD YOUTH FESTIVAL IN VIENNA, AUSTRIA

Romanovsky said that the 1959 World Youth Festival will be held in Vienna, Austria. A headquarters has been established for a temporary Preparatory Committee for this World Youth Festival. The address is Vienne I, Seilerstatte, 15, Autriche. This Preparatory Committee is composed of Communist Party members or Komsomols.

According to Romanovsky, the Chancellor and the government officials of Austria have agreed to permit this festival to be held in Vienna. It was even dealt with officially on radio and television in Vienna and they have placed no obstacles in the way of this meeting. They permitted the setting up of the temporary Preparatory Committee.

Romanovsky said that the Socialist Youth Federation and the Social Democrats would not endorse or join in this World Youth Festival, although it is being held in Vienna. However, in view of the official action taken by the Austrian Government, Romanovsky doubts that the Social Democrats or the members of the Socialist Youth Federation will actively oppose the World Youth Festival. While they may try to keep their members from participating in it, they dare not oppose the decisions of the government.

Romanovsky said that it should be kept in mind that this festival will take place in hostile surroundings. After all, Austria is a captialist country and undoubtedly enemy agents will start working now and the festival will be deluged with such agents. Secondly, there will be a serious financial problem in connection with this festival. When it was held in Moscow the delegates were charged a very nominal fee, approximately $2.00 a day, and were supplied with housing, meeting places and food. Even expense money was provided for those who needed it, particularly those in sympathetic delegations. Thus, all the delegations really needed was money for transportation to and from Moscow. In addition, some delegations received help through the international fund of the World Youth Festival Committee. He said that in Vienna they will probably price them to death or will try to do so. Thus, it will be necessary for the youth delegations or organizations to begin raising a little more money than last time. Yet, money will not be the main obstacle which will prevent delegatio from going to Vienna since they can make appeals to this Preparatory Committee and will also be able to obtain some international funds of the World Youth Festival Committee.

Romanovsky cited figures to show that there has been a constant increase in attendance at the World Youth Festivals. The largest meeting was the one held in Moscow when about 30,000 delegates from all over the world were in attendance. He said that they do not expect as many delegates to go to Vienna and will be satisfied with an attendance of 18,000 to 20,000.

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CPUSA IN REGARD TO THE 1959 WORLD YOUTH FESTIVAL IN VIENNA

Romanovsky suggested that I inform the Communist Party, USA about the 1959 World Youth Festival in Vienna. He suggested that the Communist Party, USA should meet with youth leaders and begin to make preparations right now. The Communist Party, USA should also urge as many youth organization as possible to make contact with the Preparatory Committee in order to get information, official calls to the festival, etc.

Romanovsky also asked that a list of youth organizatio in the United States be sent by the Communist Party, USA to the Preparatory Committee in Vienna so that the Preparatory Committee can circularize invitations to a broader group of organizations and people. He said that in this way they can help to keep out hostile organizations and enemy agents from penetrating and taking the lead at this festival which will be held, after all, in capitalist surroundings. Yet, there is a positive element in holding the festival in a capitalist country. He said that it was hard to get some people to go beyond the borders of the socialist countries to attend the festivals held in Warsaw, Prague and Moscow. It should be easy for people to travel to Vienna, if they are afraid of passport or visa difficulties, because the festival is being held in a capitalist country.

TRIP TO CHINA

I returned to Moscow from Sochi and was supposed to leave for China on June 25, 1958. I met with Nicolai Matkovsky and Aleksei Grechukhin. They told me that too many foreigners were on the plane leaving for Peking, China, on June 25, 1958. They thought that it would be more advisable if I left on June 26, 1958, and transferred at Irkutsk. The understanding was that I should be back in Russia by July 5, 1958. They stated, however, that they doubted that the Chinese comrades would let me leave in a hurry. Since Nicolai comes from Siberia, he was able to give me some advice in regard to what to expect in China.

Aleksei made all the arrangements, which included taking me to the Chinese Embassy in Moscow. I reminded him that the Communist Party, USA, could pay for this trip to Peking. Aleksei became very angry at my remark. He said that I reminded him of a person in Chicago who asked, "Who among you is the GPU agent?" He said that is a silly question and stated that we are living in the first stages of communism and that means that money means nothing to us. Do you think we want you to give a thought to spending one penny here? Aleksei then said that I should not worry about a thing. He said that the Chinese would send me back in the same style. He also told me that he had arranged for somebody to meet me in Irkutsk. Irkutsk is a custom point between Russia and China. I was given Soviet money for the first time in order to buy food, et cetera, at the Irkutsk Airport. He said that I should turn in any Soviet money that I had at Irkutsk, since Russian money could not be taken out of the country. He also said that the baggage would be checked and that I would have to declare everything.

I packed everything which I was not taking to China with me and left those things at the apartment. I had gone through this same procedure when I left Moscow for the tour of Russia. I left for China on June 26, 1958, and arrived there on June 27, 1958.

I turned in my passport to the security police at Irkutsk. As I had been told, I was met by somebody at the airport at Irkutsk. My passport was returned to me. I could not spend any of the Soviet money, but the person who met me would not take it. I did not fill out any customs or money declarations.

I transferred to a small plane of the Chinese Airline. There were some foreigners on the plane, but they were chiefly Communists from Poland, Czechoslovakia and Rumania, who were on their way to China as parts of trade union delegations. None of these passengers spoke English. This was a Russian-built IL-14. There was a Chinese hostess and I did not know until the flight was almost completed that she spoke English. The Chinese, Russian and English languages are all used on these planes in regard to signs.

I had one other stop-over at Ulan Bator, the capital of Outer Mongolia. This is the place to which Molotov was exiled. I had another passport inspection here. This was something the Russians did not know, primarily because they did not know that I would be on this type of flight. They thought that I would have a non-stop flight from Irkutsk to Peking.

When the plane was ready to take off; someone remembered that none of the passports were returned. Finally, an official came running with the passports. I reported this incident in Peking and in Moscow. I was asked about this incident again just before I left Russia. Both the Russians and the Chinese were very much concerned about it.

The Chinese keep their planes spic-and-span. In fact, the planes are cleaner than those of the Russian Airline. The Chinese serve only sandwiches and hot tea on the planes.

Everyone in the plane became ill while we were flying over the Gobi Desert. The Chinese have a very mechanical method of flying. The altimeter is visible to the passengers. We went through clouds and thunder storms; yet, the altimeter stayed at two and one-half kilometers at all times. We were unable to obtain aspirin, but were given Russian anti-headache pills.

RECEPTION IN CHINA

When I arrived in Peking, one-half dozen or more people were lined up right on the airfield in order to greet me. A woman, named Yu Chi-ying, walked up to me. After I acknowledged that I was the person she was waiting to see, the following people walked up to greet me:

> Wang Chia-hsiang, Member of the Secretariat and Head of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. Wang was the first Ambassador to Moscow after the Communist Party of China took over the government of

China. He was one of the famous generals during the war of "liberation" of China. He was one of the military leaders of the Fifth Division of the Fourth Route Army. He wears a hearing aid as a result of an explosion, in which he also received other injuries. He has shrapnel in his stomach and is on a diet all the time.

Liu Ning-yi, Member of the Central Committee and one of the heads of the Trade Union Department. He recently attended the Peace Conference at Stockholm, Sweden.

Li Chu-li, Member of the Central Control Commission of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

Hsiung Fu.

Li Chi-hsin, Secretary of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. He speaks English, and takes notes during meetings.

Tang Ming-chao (American name Chu Tong), Member of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. He is a translator.

Lin Tang (American name Lem Tong), Member of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

The above are not all members of the Central Committee, but are members of this International Liaison Department, which is headed by Wang Chia-hsiang.

I met them in proper order and greeted them. Waiting for me was the large curtained car. They all welcomed me to China. The greetings were very brief.

After the preliminary ceremonies, they told me that I should rest. I was told that Comrades Tang Ming-chao and Lin Tang would take me to my residence. A security man took my baggage checks and before I knew it, the baggage was loaded into a car and I was on my way. Peking has a new airport and this is where I landed. It is a long drive from the city. The old airport was not too good for jet planes, so they had to build a new

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one. While they were building the new one, the jets had to land at the military airport, which is not too far away from this new airport. The new airport has modern structures and large runways. It has everything for the landing of jets. It is a nicer looking airport than the Moscow Airport, as far as the terminal is concerned. At this time I did not go into the terminal, but saw it from the outside. This airport is in the Eastern part of Peking. The old airport was in the Western part of Peking.

LIVING QUARTERS IN PEKING

From the airport, we drove along a new concrete highway which has newly planted shade trees off the shoulders. I do not know the address of the first place I stayed at for a couple of days. The street was more like an alley than a street. On the corner of this Peking-style street was a building occupied by the Ministry of Communications. I stayed in a house which is surrounded by a cement wall, as were the other houses in this neighborhood. There is barbed wire on the wall and over the roof of the house.

This house formerly belonged to a former war lord. The only distinctive mark about it was that it had Chinese red gates. The car was too wide to go through the gates. The house looks like a ranch-style house on three sides. The servants live on the outside portion of one wall and the gatehouse. The house is oblong in shape, with a courtyard in the center.

Each housing compound has its own security officer, who takes care of travel arrangements, passport arrangements, etc. He is also in charge of the cooks, the house boys, the gate keepers, the gardeners and so on. He is in charge of the other employees in the house. He is not a political person and never participates in any discussions with the guests. I only saw him when I went out the gate or when he came to take care of some of my needs. The prime purpose of this individual is to serve and to give protection to the guests.

I occupied only one section of this house and had all the room I needed. I had a library, with all kinds of literature. When members of the International Liaison Department of the Communist Party of China came to visit me and to have informal discussions with me, they used other quarters in the house, except during the actual discussions.

COMPOUND OF THE INTERNATIONAL LIAISON DEPARTMENT OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF CHINA

After a couple of days, they moved my residence because they thought it was too warm. While I did not want to move, they suggested that perhaps I should move to the country or someplace where it is cooler.

They moved me to the compound of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. The members and staff of this department live here and have their houses here. Tang Ming-chao and Yü Chi-ying and others live here.

It is a large new place and is still under construction. It is surrounded by a brick wall, with an electrified fence on the top of the wall. This fence is lighted with green lights at night in order to warn people that it is electrified. There are two entrances, with armed, uniformed sentries at the gates.

In this compound, there are a large number of apartment buildings, four or five stories high. There are also a number of guest houses, which look like two-story ranch-style houses with porches. They moved me into one of these guest houses and turned the entire house over to me. This house had many bedrooms, a study and a library. I never even opened the doors to some of the rooms.

This compound is located at the end of one of the side streets of Peking in a new development. It is located in the Western part of the city. Toward the end of a street, which I believe is called "Perpetual Peace", there is a parkway in the center of the street. Approximately one block or so to the left of this parkway is the location of this compound.

I saw a number of antennas in the compound, and on this same street they are building a new radio city. It is believed that they probably monitor international news at this location. Workers were still engaged in building this compound and live in barracks adjacent to the compound. The construction appeared to be superior to Russian construction. Frequently, radios blasted music and propaganda to the workers.

At this compound, two cooks were assigned, and I had my choice of Western-style or Chinese foods. The Chinese produce a very good tea and a thermos bottle filled with tea was at my disposal at all times. Despite the fact that the windows were screened, the mosquitoes at this location were very bad. On the other hand, I never saw a fly all the time I was in China. I was told that the people had been organized in order to eliminate all flies. Persons were given quotas of flies each day to kill.

INFORMAL DISCUSSIONS WITH MEMBERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL LIAISON DEPARTMENT OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF CHINA

Both Tang Ming-chao and Lin Tang stayed with me the first evening, and were frequent visitors thereafter. They asked what kind of food I preferred --Western or Chinese. Of course, I had to tell them that I preferred Chinese food.

These people spent hours with me, telling me about China and asking questions about the United States, and so on. I learned that Tang Ming-chao left the United States in 1951, and that Lin Tang left the United States in 1949. The wife of Tang Ming-chao left the United States even later than 1951, and came to China by way of Europe. Tang Ming-chao at one time worked in California. He knows a number of persons in the Communist Party - USA, including Party members in New York, in addition to California. Tang Ming-chao is a very educated person. He has many college degrees. He graduated from a university in the United States and was a teacher in China. He was scheduled to go to the Peace Conference in Stockholm, Sweden.

Lin Tang worked in New York chiefly, and at one time ran a restaurant with other Chinese on 10th Street, near the headquarters of the Communist Party - USA in New York City. He said that they tried to make money for a Chinese newspaper they were publishing; however, they went broke. He has been assigned to go to a Party school for one year. He was one of those selected from the International Liaison Department to go to this school. This will be the first time that he will be in attendance at a school where he will obtain a higher Party education. He told me that Yu Chi-ying went to a Party school for two years.

They immediately decided that I was dressed too warmly. Under some pretext, they called in a tailor and told him to measure me for new clothing. A tailor came the next evening. He had worked in Shanghai making clothes for the British. Within forty-eight hours, they brought the new clothing to me. While my suit was made of the best cloth, the style was not too good. I wore this suit at very important functions while I was in China.

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They took security precautions similar to those taken by the Russians. I went out shopping only once or twice. They bought sport shirts for me and selected the kind that the Russians would buy. They also bought me coolie hats and sun glasses. They did not take me to any stores where we might run into any foreigners. I did not visit any department stores. In return for their gifts, I gave Tang Ming-chao's little girl a ball point pen. When I returned to Moscow, I gave these articles of clothing to Yuri Ivanov, Aleksei Grechukhin, and Nicolai Matkovsky.

There were a lot of things to talk about. They wanted to know about the Communist Party situation in the United States. They could tell me in very fluent English about the situation in China as a preliminary to the formal discussions with the other Party leaders.

Tang Ming-chao and Lin Tang were wonderful sources of information. Incidentally, the Chinese are much freer in conversations than the Russians. I attribute this to the fact that they are still new at the game. They have been in power only nine years. Since Tang Ming-chao and Lin Tang had spent a lot of time in the United States and had worked in the Communist Party - USA, they jokingly said that they have dual membership in the Communist Party of China and the Communist Party - USA. They supplied me with all kinds of literature. Through them, I was able to keep in constant contact with the Liaison Department, and my schedule was worked out very efficiently.

LETTER TO MAO TSE-TUNG AND THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF CHINA FROM THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY - USA

I wrote a letter to the Communist Party of China not long after my arrival in Peking. I addressed the letter to Mao Tse-tung and signed it as a representative of the Communist Party - USA. I selected June 30, 1958, to present the letter, because July 1, 1958, was the 37th Anniversary of the Communist Party of China. In the letter, I stated how happy I was to be in this liberated People's Republic of China. I said that we, the victims and sufferers of American imperialism, have been unable to keep in touch with brother Parties up until now. I repeated what I had said in the letter to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, that the Communist Party - USA has laid the basis for this contact by dealing some blows against the revisionists.

In this letter, I also said that imperialism is going through a terrible crisis. I said that I had watched the enthusiasm of the masses and had seen how they are building Socialism in China. I said that I had been to their factories and had been out on their farms and had visited various institutions and watched

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how the people follow the leadership of the Party. I congratulated them on the defeat of the Rightists. I told them how the American Communists are fighting for peace -- for the common objective. I said that we march under the same banner -- the universal principles of Marxism-Leninism. I said that we raise the banner of proletarian internationalism high.

Also in the letter, I said that we can learn many things from the Chinese Party during its period of oppression. Also, we can learn many things from the Chinese Party in regard to the achieving of the dictatorship of the proletariat, even though it is necessary to keep in mind the concrete, material conditions in each country, including class relationships, etc.

In this letter, I also told them that I was sent on a mission to talk to two Parties, the great Party of the Soviet Union and the great Party of China. I said that we could learn a lot from the Communist Party of China, just as we had learned from the experiences of the leading Party -- the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. I ended the letter with a number of slogans, such as: "Long Live the Communist Party of China on its 37th Anniversary", "Hail the Leadership of the Communist Party of China", and "Long Life to its Leader -- MAO".

It should be noted that MAO does recognize that the Communist Party of the Soviet Union is the leading Party of Communism. The Chinese take it for granted that you must pay your respects to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union as the most experienced and leading Communist Party up to now. Further, they refer to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union as the leading Party of Communism in their public documents.

One prepares a letter of arrival and a letter of departure, both in the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Communist Party of China. The Communist Party of China did not ask for any biographies. They probably figured that I had prepared my biography for the Soviet Party.

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MEETING WITH THE INTERNATIONAL LIAISON DEPARTMENT OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF CHINA

On June 28, 1958, I had the first formal meeting with Wang Chia-hsiang and other members of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. Tang Ming-chao, with some help from Yu Chi-ying, acted as the translator. Li Chi-hsin wrote every word spoken.

Wang Chia-hsiang greeted me officially and said that he was happy that I was in China. He told me that they are happy that the Communist Party - USA defeated the revisionists and that this is a very important thing. He asked me to say a few words, and I gave an introductory report similar to the one I gave to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. When I finished, Wang Chia-hsiang spoke about the situation in the Communist Party - USA. He made comparisons between the Yugoslavs and the Gates forces in the Communist Party - USA. He said that revisionism is international and that there are no differences between the thinking of Tito and Gates. Then he made the following comments on Yugoslavia:

Comments of Wang Chia-hsiang on Yugoslavia

First of all, Wang wanted to acquaint me with the conditions in Yugoslavia before World War II. Wang stated that the Yugoslavs were an underground Party. This Party had two characteristics: (1) Narrow nationalism. This had as its basis the following: Yugoslavia as a nation went through a period of oppression. They were under the rule of Hungary and the Yugoslav people developed strong national sentiments. This sentiment found its way into the Communist Party; and (2) From the founding of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia in 1922, it was legal only for a short period of time, but was mainly illegal. During these illegal days, there were strong factional fights and a division of the Party into groups and factions.

At the time of the occupation by the Nazis, the people fought fascism. The Communists participated in this fight, giving leadership to the partisans. During this period, the Party developed rapidly. Within a few years, Hitler was defeated. But Tito should not be credited for defeating the Nazis. The Soviet armies were responsible for this defeat.

The Communist Party of Yugoslavia developed quickly, but became conceited and arrogant, like the newly rich, and looked down

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on other people or, as Wang put it, on other People's Democracies. Yugoslavia even claimed that it defeated the Nazis and obtained their liberation without outside military assistance, while the other People's Democracies had to be liberated with the aid of the Red Armies. But, according to Wang, Tito cannot say this to the Chinese Communist Party, who fought for its own freedom and liberation.

Wang then went on to discuss the problem of help given Tito by the Soviet Union. First of all, the Soviet Union military defeated Hitler and helped Yugoslavia to liberate Belgrade. Without the Soviet Army liberating Belgrade, Tito could not have done it. Yugoslavia also received diplomatic assistance from the Soviet Union, which was just as important as military help in order to obtain political power.

At that time, there were two governments in existence in Yugoslavia. The Soviet Union helped Tito politically and diplomatically. The Soviet Union gave material and economic help. Thus, Tito was put into power in 1944 with the help of the Soviet Union. After their liberation, Yugoslavia began to dispute with the Soviet Union. In fact, there had been disputes even before the liberation. He reminded me that there was some inference that Winston Churchill sent his son to work in Tito's headquarters. According to Wang, the bourgeoise had foresight and they used Tito for their ends. After liberation, Tito had invited experts from the Soviet Union. These were military, economic and industrial experts. This was necessary because the factories, railroads and other industries were destroyed during the war. Already during that period, Tito showed trends of revisionism.

In the United Nations, Yugoslavia's approach to foreign policy was such that it placed the United States and the Soviet Union on the same level. Aside from this political and diplomatic approach and the various disputes occurring at the beginning of the Tito regime, Tito developed theories such as: When the Communist Party takes State power, the Communist Party should not dominate the State or put forward its own program. A people's front may be enough in order to take power. According to Tito, class struggle should not be intensified within Yugoslavia. This, according to Wang and according to all Communists, is revisionism. This concerned one of the most important problems -- the need for a vanguard Party to establish the dictatorship of the proletariat, which Tito already in the early days, ostensibly denied, at least in theory.

In addition, the relationship between the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Communist Party of Yugoslavia became tense. There were many disputes regarding work of Soviet experts in Yugoslavia. The Communist Party of the Soviet Union proposed thrashing out these things at the Cominform, but the Communist Party of Yugoslavia refused.

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Wang asked me if I remembered that in 1947, after the formation of the Cominform, Tito was critical of the French and Italian Communist Parties. But when Tito was up for criticism, he refused to attend the Cominform meetings. These revisionist erroneous theories further developed, as pointed out in the 1948 Resolution adopted by the Cominform. Perhaps the method of criticism, as contained in that resolution, was not correct or exact, because this resolution of the Cominform asked for the overthrow of the Tito regime. It asked all healthy elements of the Communist movement to unite for that purpose. At that time, the erroneous theories of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia were not too well known to the world. But these theories, nevertheless, were criticized in the resolution adopted by the Cominform, and this criticism was basically correct in 1948, although Wang repeated that the method of criticism employed was not so good. Tito refused to attend the Cominform after the adoption of this resolution.

Wang then stated that in 1949, Tito launched an anti-Soviet campaign. In 1949, the Cominform adopted a resolution calling Tito an agent provocateur. According to Wang, this was not so good. The situation of tension and strain between the Communist Parties, and particularly between the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Communist Party of Yugoslavia, prevailed until 1954. In 1954, upon the initiative of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, steps were taken to improve the relations with Yugoslavia. The Communist Party of the Soviet Union consulted with the Communist Party of China. Wang said that the Chinese Communist Party supported this initiative. We foresaw two possibilities: (1) After efforts on the part of the Communist camp, Yugoslavia would correct itself. At least we thought this was a possibility; and (2) That Yugoslavia would not correct its mistakes and continue on its path as it did in the 1940s.

From early 1954 to 1956, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the other Communist Parties did their utmost to improve their relations with the League of Yugoslav Communists. We thought these steps necessary. As a result of the good intentions and the work of the other Communist Parties, Tito became even more arrogant.

Parenthetically speaking, Wang meant that Tito thought these Communist Parties were bowing to him; that they were admitting mistakes without pointing to any mistakes Yugoslavia may have made.

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In 1957, Tito wanted all Communist Parties in Eastern Europe to bow to him and follow the same pattern that the League of Yugoslav Communists had been following. Tito began to pose as an anti-Stalin Hero. He encouraged the counter-revolutionary movement or the anti-Party movement in Hungary. In 1956, Tito made a speech at Pola, Yugoslavia. Tito said that in the international Communist movement, there are two lines: A pro-Stalin line and a Yugoslav line. Tito stated that the other Communist Parties should follow him.

Wang said that the Chinese Communist Party criticized this speech of Tito, as did other Communist Parties. Wang stated that the Chinese Communist Party, at that time, showed the need for the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Parenthetically speaking, I might add that the Tito line denies the need for the dictatorship of the proletariat.

According to Wang, in the spring of 1957, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union held meetings in Rumania with Tito, and they asked Tito to bring the disputes into the open. There was a meeting in Bucharest at that time. Tito then promised there would be no more disputes and that he would attend an international meeting to draw up a document of agreement with the other Communist Parties. In November, 1957, the brother Communist Parties gathered in Moscow on the occasion of the 40th Anniversary of the Soviet Revolution. In the meantime, Tito had backed down and claimed illness as an excuse for not attending the meeting in Moscow. Tito's delegates, who were present in Moscow, refused to participate in the meeting with the Parties of the other Socialist countries, and they did not sign the declaration of the twelve Communist Parties. Yet, there still was no criticism of Tito by the other Parties.

Wang then stated that in the beginning of 1958, the League of Yugoslav Communists held a plenum. They issued a declaration giving the reasons why they did not sign the Twelve-Par Declaration. They just said that they did not agree with the viewpoint of the Declaration. But even at this late date, there still was no criticism of the League of Yugoslav Communists.

The Seventh Congress of the League of Yugoslav Communists convened at the end of April, 1958. In March, 1958, they published a draft program and sent duplications to all Communist Parties. Wang stated that the Chinese Communist Party received a copy. When the Communist Party of China received a copy of the draft program, Wang said that we thought the question over and came to the conclusion that we could not send fraternal delegates to this Congress. We came to the same conclusion as the Communist Party of the Soviet

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Union. Before the Seventh Congress of the League of Yugoslav Communists, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union published an article in the "Kommunist". Wang said, We, the Chinese Communists, did not write anything. We read this article in the "Kommunist" and we thought the criticism was quite gentle. But during this Congress, Tito and his followers in the leadership launched ani attack on the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Communist Party of China.

Parenthetically speaking, I was given a copy of this draft program to read.

Wang said this program does not look like a program from one country. It takes on the form of an international Party. This program is divided as follows:

It gives an estimation of the Capitalist world and it says that the Capitalist world has two-thirds of the world population, while the Socialist world has one-third. This program also contained an estimation of Capitalism. When it develops into monopoly Capitalism, it changes its nature. As regards the State apparatus of monopoly Capitalism, according to the Titoites, this State does not represent any class. The State rather is a regulator of the class relations. The State limits monopoly Capitalism. Gradually, State Capitalism comes into being, and they prove this by saying that many enterprises in Capitalist countries have been nationalized, and these nationalized enterprises are elements of Socialism. The program of the League of Yugoslav Communists also says that in the countries of monoply Capitalism, it is not necessary for the proletariat to overthrow the State apparatus. Also, that the pressure of the working class upon the State apparatus will gradually bring Socialism into being. The Yugoslavs emphasize that the whole world is undergoing a process of gradually moving to Socialism.

With regard to the estimation of the Capitalist world, according to the program of the Yugoslavs, monopoly capitalism will gradually move to State Capitalism, and State Capitalism already has within its elements of Socialism. The proletariat of these countries do not need to carry on a revolutionary struggle -- that is, in the more developed Capitalist countries. In the more backward Capitalist countries, such as India, they are travelling to Socialism via a special path. According to the Yugoslavs, there is some Socialism in India already. The State-owned enterprises in these countries are Socialist. The League of Yugoslav Communists close their eyes to the fact that these countries are in the hands of the bourgeoise and that the State apparatus is in the hands of the bourgeoise. Development of

Capitalism in these countries still contain elements of progress. This is the significance of the State enterprises. But it is a development of Capitalism, not Socialism.

Wang stated that the Yugoslavs, in their program, portray a very poor picture of the Communist Parties in the entire Capitalist world. The Yugoslavs say that these Communist Parties are no good. They say these Parties are dogmatic, sectarian and divorced from the masses, and they take orders from abroad. The idea of Socialism cannot be found only in the Communist Parties. In certain advanced Capitalist countries, meaning chiefly the United States and England, where the Communist Parties are small and play a minor role, the Yugoslavs say the leadership of the trade unions will lead the working class to Socialism.

Parenthetically speaking, in this part of the program, the United States is mentioned and the American Communist Party is mentioned in the most negative terms. The Yugoslavs do not see a need for the American Communist Party. This is what aroused Eugene Dennis to write an article concerning Yugoslavia, which appeared in "The Worker".

To summarize in brief, according to Wang, in the Capitalist world monopoly Capitalism is good, because it is on the road to State Capitalism, is the thesis of the Yugoslav program. (Other Communist Parties agree with this analysis of the Yugoslav program by Wang.) But the Communist Parties in the Capitalist world are no good.

In regard to the question of the two systems which exist -- that is, Capitalism and Socialism -- Wang stated: In our opinion the world is divided into the Socialist world and the Capitalist world. The Yugoslav Communists say that the world is divided into two blocks -- military and political. In this program, the Yugoslavs analyze reasons for the existence of these two blocks. They start their analysis by dealing with the period after World War II, and they point out that there is a struggle going on between these two blocks, which can be characterized as a struggle for hegemony of the big powers and a struggle for spheres of influence. The Yugoslavs say that this is proved by the Yalta and Potsdam Conferences. These conferences show that the United States and the Soviet Union strive for the same goals -- hegemony.

In their program, the Yugoslavs go on to say that the foreign policy of Stalin was too rigid and harsh. It was this that compelled the Capitalist countries to form military blocks.

Parenthetically speaking, when the Communists read this portion of the Yugoslav program, they become enraged. According to them, imperialism is responsible for world tensions.

Not long ago, according to Wang, Tito gave an interview to correspondents of United States newspapers. A reporter asked him, Who is the greatest man in the world? Tito named Winston Churchill. And after Tito named Churchill, he named Eisenhower. He did not name Khrushchev. Tito only said that Khrushchev's foreign policy was more flexible. From this, according to Wang, we can see the Yugoslav estimation of the world situation -- that is, that there are two blocks, but the danger of war does not come from United States imperialism, but is due to the strong and harsh policy of the Soviet Union. Therefore, the danger of war must come from the USSR.

Wang stated that in this program of the League of Yugoslav Communists, there is not a single word mentioning the United States as imperialistic, although this is a very large document. This document also mentions the economic aid given to Yugoslavia and says that the United States gave this aid without political conditions. The aid given by the United States, according to the Yugoslavs, has nothing to do with "interference in internal affair but as regards the aid given to Yugoslavia by the Soviet Union, the Yugoslavs were not treated as equals and the Soviet Union tried to interfere in Yugoslav affairs, and that the Soviet Union acts like a big nation.

With regard to foreign policy, the program of the League of Yugoslav Communists says that they are for peaceful co-existence, etc. But in actuality, Yugoslavia helps United States imperialism and directs its main attack against the USSR. In the program, there are several chapters dealing with the USSR. Why should they deal with the USSR? This is supposed to be a Yugoslav program. But with regard to the USSR, this program states that it is a bureaucratic state, and that this bureaucratic State developed during the Stalin regime and remained that way. In the Soviet Union, they say the means of production now are concentrated in the hands of the State, and the State becomes a monopolist and the State stands over the people. Therefore, the State is a "totalitarian, bureaucratic apparatus". Thus, there is an antagonistic and irreconcilable gulf between the State and the people.

In this program, the Yugoslavs state that the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and other Socialist countries want to lead their respective countries. Thus, the Yugoslavs say that the Party and the State are identical and have become bureaucratic and totalitarian. This is why there is no democracy in the Soviet Union and in other Socialist countries, according to the Yugoslavs.

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Wang stated that in Yugoslavia, they say they have a real democracy. The Yugoslavs say that they have self-government of the people and a workers' democracy. In Yugoslavia, the means of production are in the hands of workers in respective factories, and not in the hands of the State. The League of Yugoslav Communists also say that they do not play the role of the leader of the State. They say they are an organization which carries on political and educational activity, and not an institution which monopolizes the leadership of the State.

The League of Yugoslav Communists once carried the name "Communist Party". It was later that they changed their name into a "League" instead of a "Party".

The Yugoslavs further claimed that the State in Yugoslavia is withering away, but this is not so in the Soviet Union. Therefore, the Yugoslavs are the real Marxists. Wang referred to Marx, Engels and Lenin, and their conception of the state and pointed out that they stated that after the suppression of the counter-revolution, the State will wither away. The Yugoslavs said the State would wither away when the antagonism of the classes disappear. The Yugoslavs charge that the Soviet Union is violating this Marxian concept; and since they believe in the withering away of the State, they, the Yugoslavs, are the real Marxists. But in Yugoslavia, this conception of Marx, Engels and Lenin is reversed, according to Wang. The Yugoslavs say that the State should not even play a leading role in social and economic matters. Wang stated that these are deceptive statements, and that Tito is trying to deceive the people with such an interpretation of Marxism.

Wang stated that the Yugoslavs say that they fought the cult of the individual in Yugoslavia. In actuality, according to Wang, the cult of the individual is most serious in Yugoslavia. Wang stated that the Chinese Ambassador to Yugoslavia observed and saw with his own eyes the following slogan: "Tito is us and we are Tito". The League of Yugoslav Communists have been saying the State has been withering away. Wang stated that the fact is that Yugoslavia has the highest percentage of security forces than any other Socialist country.

The Yugoslavs say they are very democratic. Wang stated, however, that Tito and his group have rigid control of the country. Here Wang emphasized that during the four days of sessions of the Seventh Congress of the League of Yugoslav Communists, only nine people took the floor. He mentioned that seven or eight of these nine members of the League of Yugoslav Communists are on the Central Committee.

The Yugoslavs say that the factories in Yugoslavia are owned by the workers. Wang stated that in actuality, they are controlled by a clique. Wang said that when the factory makes money, the workers get a bonus. When it does not make money, the workers do not even get their wages.

Wang went on to say that the League of Yugoslav Communists and Tito have already degenerated. He stated that revisionism in Yugoslavia already had roots in 1948, but now it has fully developed and is systemized, as shown in their program. Wang stated that all these years Yugoslavia received aid from the United States, amounting to almost three billion dollars, which bought economic and military aid. This is equivalent to 4% of the national income, or equivalent to 20% of the national budget of Yugoslavia. Wang pointed out that it is clear that the United States Government gave large sums of money to Yugoslavia for services rendered, obviously for help to United States imperialism. Wang stated that the United States Government had certain intentions. It wanted Yugoslavia to camouflage itself under the banner of Socialism, Communism, etc. Wang stated that Tito's role is to glorify Capitalism, imperialism, and the American Government. The imperialists wanted Tito to attack the Socialist countries. That is exactly what Tito is doing.

Wang stated that if we say that in the past, before World War I, imperialism developed, exploited colonies, derived super profits and gave crumbs to feed the labor aristocracy to disarm the militancy of the working class, now we can say that the United States has expended large sums of money to Tito to make Yugoslavia play the role of a disrupter and saboteur in the international working class movement, to disarm the militant and revolutionary ideas of the working class. This the United States got from Tito. These are the relations between Tito and the United States. The United States imperialists wanted to disrupt the unity of the Socialist camp and the Communist movement. Wang stated that Tito is doing exactly that.

To sum up, Wang stated that Tito and his clique have become degenerated. They have betrayed Marxism-Leninism. They have betrayed the working class. They are traitors to the working class. Therefore, it is necessary for us, the Communists, to remove this camouflage from Tito, to take away the name "Communist", Socialism, Marxism-Leninism, or that he is a supporter of peace. Wang stated that the League of Yugoslav Communists should be exposed so the whole world would know who they are.

The Yugoslavs said, Why not have friendly discussions and criticize us? Wang stated that the fact is that the League of

Yugoslav Communists closed the door to criticism on ideology, theory and tactics. All this criticism was refused or rejected.

In the Lapu (ph) speech, Tito called China war mongers. Wang stated, We can see that Tito and his leading group do not dare to discuss the essence of this problem.

Concerning the emergence of the revisionist views contained in the program of the League of Yugoslav Communists, Wang stated that these views existed even before 1948-1949, but not in one organized program as it is now. Wang said these views came out occasionally in speeches. Wang stated that because of the methods used by the Soviet Party, the Soviet Union and the Cominform, in 1948, it is necessary for us to take active steps to win over the followers of Tito. Wang said this needs to be done, even if it takes a few years.

In regard to the co-operation of Tito with the Social Democracies, in 1948 and 1949 the Yugoslav Party severed relations with all the Communist Parties, but developed close relations with the Social Democratic Parties of Norway, Sweden, etc., the French Socialists and the British Labor Party. Tito made visits to these places. But these Social Democratic Parties were not too satisfied with Tito and his clique. They were not interested in this camouflage of Communism.

Wang further stated that not long ago Tito arrested some members of the Social Democratic Party. Tito and his leading group are only interested in material aid. Their main concern is how to get more money.

Wang went on to talk about Tito's Ambassador to China, in that he was interfering in the internal affairs of China. He said that the bourgeoise Rightists wrote letters to the Yugoslav Embassy and all letters were answered and material enclosed. Wang said, We got these answers and replies which they received. The Yugoslavs did not want interference from us, but they are experts at interfering. Now we are writing articles and editorials to expose Yugoslav revisionism. Wang stated that perhaps later the United States will see if it pays to subsidize Tito. Then the time may come when there will be no more aid. There will be no more services to be performed by Yugoslavia to United States imperialism. In the meantime, the Yugoslavs are trying to disrupt the Communist Parties of the Capitalist world. They want to turn all Parties into their own image.

Wang stated, We make a clear distinction between Tito and the Yugoslav people. Care should be taken not to hurt the

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national sentiment of the Yugoslav people. Tito is making use of this national sentiment in order to retain control. Efforts are being made by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and other Parties in this direction to influence the people of Yugoslavia. The people will draw their lessons. They will think and ask: Why is the State now in the hands of Tito and his group? The honest elements in the League of Yugoslav Communists, the Marxists, are in a difficult position. It is not so easy to overthrow Tito. Wang stated that the day will come when a traitor like Tito will disappear.

Wang stated that after the Chinese criticized and repudiated Yugoslav revisionism, many Communists in Yugoslavia tried to flee. Tito had them arrested. This was proof that there are still some healthy elements in Yugoslavia, according to Wang.

Wang concluded his remarks by again informing me that the Dennis article concerning Yugoslavia and its revisionism had been published in their press. He said that the attitude of the Chinese Communists regarding revisionism is identical to that of the Communist Party - USA, but that it is more difficult for the American Communists to deal with revisionism.

Wang stated that Tito said the Chinese Communist Party is afraid of public opinion. But in 1956, the Chinese Party printed Tito's Pola speech. He stated, we also published the program of the League of Yugoslav Communists. Wang said that the Chinese people became angry when reading this program. He said that the Yugoslav press did not print a word concerning the attitude of the Chinese.

Wang said that the Chinese people are being educated. They read everything that we print and they make their own judgement. Wang stated that the masses will see for themselves that Marxism-Leninism is superior to Tito's revisionism.

Conclusion of this Meeting

Wang Chia-hsiang then asked me questions almost similar to those asked by the leading members of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. He asked me about the health of William Z. Foster, Eugene Dennis, etc. I answered this question and told them about the other members of the Secretariat of the Communist Party - USA. Wang Chia-hsiang asked me about the relationship between Foster and Dennis. He asked if there are really any serious problems in regard to political thinking between them. I replied that as of now, I know of no serious political differences between them which are of a principle nature. I said that they may have

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some differences of opinion on estimations of some things, but there are no real serious differences. I said that the overwhelming majority of the Communist Party - USA voted to retain the vanguard Party.

There were some other questions about the economy in the United States, about the legality of the Communist Party - USA, about the comrades in prison, and I answered all of these questions.

This meeting lasted a couple of hours. They served tea every few minutes during the meeting.

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MEETING WITH TENG HSIAO-PING, GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF CHINA

On July 2, 1958, I met with Teng Hsiao-ping, General Secretary of the Communist Party of China. This was not just a meeting with him as an individual. I was driven to the Party headquarters, which is a former Ming palace and is known as Chung Nan Hai. There are guards at the gates. These may be security police. This is really a compound consisting of several buildings

There was a group waiting for me at the door. They came out to greet me in a very formal fashion. The group included Teng Hsiao-ping, Wang Chia-hsiang, and the members of the International Liaison Department, previously mentioned. There were also other persons who I did not know. I could not remember the names of the others to whom I was introduced. Some are members of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

We went into a large room. It was like a hall. We sat at both sides of a large table. Part of the hall was screened off because they were preparing a luncheon to be served after the conclusion of the meeting. A more or less unofficial discussion continued at the luncheon.

Teng Hsiao-ping was seated opposite me. He is about 5'1" tall, is about 55 years of age, and has a rosy complexion. He was dressed rather formally, by Chinese standards. The only time the Chinese ever dress up is for a formal occasion or for a meeting with leaders of the Communist Party. Li Chi-hsi took notes and wrote down every word. Tang Ming-chao and Yu Chi-ying did the translating. Except for an occasional question addressed to me by Wang Chia-hsiang, such as "Do you agree?", everyone else remained quiet as Teng Hsiao-ping spoke.

Remarks of the Representative of the Communist Party - USA

Teng Hsiao-ping welcomed me to China. He said he was glad to meet with a leader of the American Communist Party. He then asked if I would mind introducing the discussion by giving them some idea about what is happening in the Communist Party - USA and in the United States in general.

I gave them a section of the report which I had prepared for the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. By that time I had learned that the Russians do not, as a matter

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of routine or even as a matter of procedure, give anything to other Parties which they have received from another Communist Party. From the members of the International Liaison Department, I learned that the Russians had not furnished the Communist Party of China any of the information which I had given to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union concerning the Communist Party - USA. Otherwise, I would have hesitated to repeat what I had said to the Russians. I changed it a little, but not too much.

Remarks of Teng Hsiao-ping

Teng stated that there is such a thing as United States imperialism and that the fight against United States imperialism is the main struggle on the international field. He stated, When we can defeat United States imperialism, this will be the proof -- the test -- that Socialism is superior to Capitalism. He said that United States imperialism is the sharpest opponent in the Nationalist and Socialist struggle. He also stated that the Communist Party of China has the same aim as the Communist Party - USA.

Teng said that the Chinese comrades feel that the American Communists face many difficulties. He said, We also believe that you are working all right and that numbers are not important. The first International founded by Karl Marx and Frederich Engels had only four hundred people. There were only several thousand Bolsheviks at the time of the October Revolution. He stated that the Chinese Party started with only a handful. In fact, there were twenty-eight people present when the Chinese Communist Party was founded. Then he reminded me that Tung Pi-wu was one of the twenty-eight founders of the Chinese Communist Party. He said that not only was the Chinese Communist Party small in the beginning, but it made mistakes and became smaller. After that, there was growth.

Then Teng said that the important thing is to hold high the banner of Marxism-Leninism. We believe that the Communist Party - USA held up this banner bravely. We knew that you faced a difficult situation during your 16th Congress. We did not know the details, but we knew that Gates was spreading revisionism. However, we had confidence in the American Communist Party. We felt that Dennis and Foster would solve these difficulties. He said that if there is a Communist Party in the United States, it is not influenced by the revisionist ideas of John Gates. There is no need for a Communist Party if revisionism prevails. He said, however, that the "Daily Worker" was useful no matter how much Gates tried to distort the policies of the paper and of the Party. He said that Gatesism and all revisionism is anti-Communist and anti-Soviet.

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Next, Teng said that it has been proven that once there is a clear banner of Marxism-Leninism, then revisionism can be eliminated and the Party can move forward when revisionism is cleared up. He said that the situation in the United States proves that what the masses wanted was Marxism-Leninism, and not revisionism, which is the voice of the bourgeoise. He said that he is happy with the results of the February plenum of the Communist Party - USA. These results were achieved because of the struggle against revisionism. He stated that it is true that a few members of the Communist Party - USA have dropped away, but the Party will become stronger. Perhaps you saved some of the membership, but who knows, maybe the results will be better if some more drop out.

Continuing, Teng stated, Your last meeting of the National Executive Committee showed that the revisionists were an obstacle when they participated in the leadership of the Communist Party - USA. It is better to have a smaller Party, but a fighting one. The Party is not a debating society. After the February sessions of your plenum and your endorsement of the Declaration of the twelve Communist Parties, your decisions brought joy to the comrades here. We never had any doubt but that the United States Communist Party would achieve this result. We realize that you face many difficulties. We know that the enemy is powerful. We also know that some of the ideas in the Communist Party - USA reflect the social foundations of imperialism.

Teng Hsiao-ping said, Comrade Mao raised a question with us. Who is stronger in the United States? The Communist Party or Dulles? Mao said, Dulles and the United States monopoly capital will be done away with. They have no future. Even if the membership of the Communist Party - USA continues to decrease, the future belongs to the Communist Party in the United States. In the end, the people will realize that the Communist Party represents their interests. Of course, the United States is the strongest imperialist State. However, Comrade Mao thinks that United States imperialism is a paper tiger and the most nervous man in the world is John Foster Dulles. Dulles is confronted with trouble which develops here, there, and everywhere.

Expanding this thought, Teng stated that a proletarian Party may be small, but the future belongs to it. More people in a Party may not necessarily always mean more strength. Take Yugoslavia, for example. The population of Yugoslavia is seventeen million. The Party membership in Yugoslavia is seven hundred thousand. This means that there are two and one-half Communists for every one hundred persons. To be a big Party does not necessarily mean to be a good Party. The Yugoslav Communists have State power, but there is no future for such

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a Party because it has discarded Marxism-Leninism. It cannot claim to be a Marxist-Leninist Party. It is a revisionist Party. A Party such as this cannot help but to degenerate. The ideological banner is wrong. The United States Communist Party may be small, but it raises high the banner of Marxism-Leninism. It is ideologically correct and it is moving in a correct direction.

Then Teng said to me, We like you. You are full of confidence, as the American Party should be. He went on to say that the Chinese are happy over the general situation in the Communist Party - USA. He said we firmly believe that work will develop the Communist Party - USA.

Another most important thing that we would like the Communist Party - USA to keep in mind is something that Comrade Mao said, and that is that the golden period or the golden age of United States imperialism is over. The East wind prevails over the West wind.

Teng stated that the economic conditions in the United States make it difficult for the worker to accept revolutionary ideas. However, there is an economic crisis developing now. Yet, even after a certain period of recovery, the general direction will be downward and the markets for United States imperialism will narrow. A revolutionary situation will eventually develop.

Then Teng said, We are doing one thing that is proof to the whole world that the Socialist countries are better off than the Capitalist countries. The slogan in the Soviet Union today is to surpass the United States in every field. In some aspects, the United States has already been surpassed, but has not been bettered in every field as yet. We want to surpass England. We said we would do it in fifteen years or less. We said fifteen years. Now we say seven and one-half years or less. For instance, in steel production we have them beaten now. To say that we can surpass England in three or four years may be a conservative estimate. It may be that we will do it in one and one-half years. Last year, we announced as a base for 1959-1960 a little over five and one-half million tons of steel. Yet, by 1959-1960, we will surpass Britain and will be producing more than twenty-two million tons. The rate of speed of Capitalism differs from ours. This is what guarantees our victory. Next year, we will surpass England in coal. We will surpass England in other fields in two or three years. Of course, these figures do not take into consideration the difference in the total population of the two countries. These figures are not per capita production.

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Teng stated that this is not the result of fifteen years of propaganda. There must be accomplishment before we talk. Some things we do publicize. Next year, we will publicize the slogan of "22 million tons of steel -- catch up with England". But we will have no difficulties in doing this. We have prepared the ground for it. We are even thinking that it is possible to catch up with the United States. Exactly how long it will take is hard to say now. We do not think that it will take long. Our aim is to catch up with England and the United States.

Continuing, Teng stated that all of this has a great deal to do with the strengthening of the Socialist camp. It is also related to the improvement of the material and cultural life of our people. This will also be proof to the world as to who is on the right side of history. Tito said it is Capitalism. We say something different. All the Communist Parties in the Capitalist countries are carrying on propaganda showing the superiority of the Socialist system over the Capitalist system. We will prove this with concrete facts and production. We owe you a debt. What we are doing is using our action to prove what you are saying as propaganda. The United States worker will learn that you are correct. Then the United States worker will be able to tell whether the words of Eisenhower or Stevenson are better than the words of Foster or Dennis. We believe that they will say the words of Foster and Dennis are better.

With the strength and effort of the Socialist camp, with the unanimity that prevails in the Socialist camp, we think we will succeed. The United States looks down upon us now, but we dealt with them in Korea. We also dealt with them at Geneva. Of course, there were no results at Geneva. But this indicates one thing. The United States did not want to break the truce. Why does the United States want to negotiate in Geneva? They are shaky. United States imperialism pretends and bluffs. But, as Mao said, it is a paper tiger. This was correct before. This is correct now. We have no fear of United States imperialism and neither should you.

Then Teng said that there were no talks at Geneva for three months at an Ambassadorial level. We gave notice. Continue talks in fifteen days at an Ambassadorial level or discontinue them. The United States State Department was in difficulty. Teng stated that Lincoln White said, Of course, we will send an Ambassador, but we will not be limited by the fifteen days. However, we insist that we will not be worried whether or not the talks continue.

Teng stated, the United States thinks that we want to go into the United Nations and thinks that we are anxious for

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acclaim or are worried about the embargo. All these measures will not hurt us. We think that going into the United Nations is all right; but if we are not allowed in the United Nations with our six hundred million people, this is no credit to the United Nations. But it is no harm to us. They figure we are anxious to go into the United Nations and they are wrong. In fact, we think it is better to be without recognition. England recognized us, but we are not satisfied. At the beginning, they only had a negotiator. After Geneva, they appointed a Charge d' Affairs. But we are not bothered at all by this lack of recognition. When we produce 120 million tons of steel, let them worry. There will be a day when they will have to recognize us. There will also be a day when the United States worker will recognize us. We will wait until the day the Communist Party - USA wins.

We might even say that we are grateful to the United States for the embargo. In fact, the imperialist embargo was a factor which helped us and the other Socialist States to develop our economies. We are now more dependent upon ourselves. When we are forced to think things out and to solve our own problems, things develop rapidly.

Turning his attention to Japan, Teng stated that Japan is acting kind of tricky and naughty in Taiwan and is trying to pursue a two-faced or a double policy. Japan is pretending that they are going to deal with us, but actually they are pawns of United States imperialism. We are going to slap Japan down. Japan is caught in a vise. Either Japan will pursue a friendly policy or we will not deal with the Japanese. Japan thinks that we have to depend on her and that we have to buy from her for the leap forward. Japan insulted our flag recently. Now there will be no buying and no selling. This policy will help us, for now we will produce our own things and solve our own problems. Whether it is the United States or Japan, and whatever they do -- whatever course they follow -- really helps us. Except for the armed forces, we have no policy for giving medals. But if we are to pass out medals, we will give the first one to Dulles and the second one to the Premier of Japan.

Yugoslavia has charged that we are against revisionism because of internal difficulties. We printed the text of Tito's program and we let the Chinese people read it and judge for themselves. In general, what the imperialists are doing is helping us. The United States imperialist support of Chiang Kai-shek helped us. United States support of Syngman Rhee is of help to us. Help to Taiwan is help to us.

Next, Teng said, What we are doing supplements the work of the Communist Party - USA. Things are developing well in the USSR and things are good in the other Socialist countries, too. Especially if we keep in mind the events of the previous October, things are much better in Hungary now. The imperialists have been saying things about Poland, but Gomulka cleared this up recently in a speech.

The Communist movement, after the Moscow Conference, is in good shape. We are all united now for the same purpose. We are very hopeful about the entire situation. Perhaps DeGaulle's coming to power in France is a good thing. The French Communist Party is confident, too. We conclude that the world belongs to the Socialist countries -- to the Communist Parties.

Teng said, It seems to us that the downward trend in the economy is creating more and more difficulties for the United States. Previously, the United States publicized its superiority in technology. But the first Sputnik destroyed that. Even we have surpassed the United States in wheat production. In the past, we used to get small crops. Now things are changed. This year, wheat production in China is second only to that of the USSR. The United States is third. We have the highest record for wheat production, forty-two tons per hectare. We want to compete with the United States and the other Capitalist countries.

Next, Teng Hsiao-ping said that in world relations, there is either peace or war. The Moscow Declaration stated that all Communist Parties want peace. We want peace because this will give us an opportunity to finish Capitalism off peacefully. We can surpass the Capitalists in every line. Then the people will decide who to go with. But if the Capitalists want war, we have no control over them. As Mao said, We are not the Chief of Staff of Eisenhower, but we are not afraid if they want war. The Declaration of the twelve Communist Parties clarified this. If the war mongers will start a war, they will be burned. There will be loss of life. There will be destruction, but many countries will have their revolution faster. If they want war, we are not afraid. To want peace does not mean that one is afraid of war. We do not want war because we can build more rapidly under peace. But Ike and Dulles will have to decide whether or not they want war. If they decide on war, let's have it. One thing is certain, and that is that in war they will be the losers. They will be the losers in peace or war, but they will be bigger losers in war.

Continuing, Teng said that Marx stated a long time ago that the time for Capitalism to lose itself in the stage of history has come. We should fight for peace and not be afraid

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of war. We fight for peace because this is the aspiration of all people. The more we are afraid of war, the greater the chances for war. The Capitalist world will have to be careful. The USSR is not afraid of war. They have missiles and Sputniks; so, for this reason, Tito accused us, particularly China, of being war mongers.

The United States Government knows we are not afraid. You, in the Communist Party - USA, should educate your people to the fact that we are fighting for peace but that we are not afraid of war. We educate our people and then we can take care of any situation. This principle is also true for the Parties in the Capitalist countries in any situation. We work under one principle.

Teng Hsiao-ping concluded by saying that we are happy about the situation in the Communist Party - USA. We think you are doing good work. Clouds cannot cover the sun. Sometimes we may have clouds, but they cannot cover the sun. Hungary, Yugoslavia and John Gates cannot cover the sun. Nagy cannot cover the sun. With regard to experience on tactical problems, you learn mainly from failures. Of course, you also learn from successes. How to work in the underground is a big problem. Sometimes the Communist method is not used in this work. It is necessary to have legal and illegal methods. Two sets of leadership may be necessary sometimes so that the enemy does not catch you by surprise. In conclusion, he told me that I should study the legal and illegal methods used by the Communist Party of China.

Conclusion of this Meeting

When Teng Hsiao-ping finished speaking, we adjourned to the luncheon table. On this table, there was all kinds of food, including two dozen main dishes and a variety of desserts. There was also Chinese vodka, wines and other liquors. Teng is a heavy drinker. We made all kinds of toasts to the health of the leadership of both the Communist Party - USA and the Communist Party of China. Everyone joined in the informal discussion which took place around the luncheon table.

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POSSIBILITY THAT MAO TSE-TUNG MAY RELINQUISH HIS POSITION AS CHAIRMAN OF THE GOVERNMENT OF CHINA

Prior to the time I left Russia for China, both Aleksei Grechukhin of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, as well as [redacted], who was known as [redacted] in school in Russia, had discussed Mao Tse-tung with me. Aleksei said that Mao has been placing a lot of emphasis on theory and has said that every Communist Party leader should be allowed time to think and to write. [redacted], who said that he has been working out of a department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, said that he had heard that about one year ago, Mao asked for his release and that at that time, too, Mao said that communist leaders at one time or another need to revert back to the stage of philosophers so they can study the world and interpret it. Since life is short, some of the communist leaders ought to leave their imprint by writing about theoretical problems of communism. So, Mao asked for a leave of absence to be able to engage in such study, philosophical contemplation, and writing for at least a few years. This was the Soviet version.

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I learned from Wang Chia-hsiang, member of the Secretariat, Central Committee, and head of the International Liaison Department of the Communist Party of China, that he has already raised with the leadership of the Communist Party of China and some other communist governments, the possibility of Mao Tse-tung relinquishing his position as Chairman of the Government of China. Mao, in addition to being Chairman of the Government of China, is also Chairman of the Communist Party of China. He is 65 years of age. He believes that any years beyond 65 are surplus for a revolutionary.

I was told by both Wang Chia-shiang and Tang Ming-chao that Mao wants to do some writing and philosophical thinking. Therefore, he wants to be relieved of his Government position. He will agree to remain Chairman of the Communist Party for a few years after he has been relieved of his post in the Government. The Party tried to talk him out of this. Influential non-Party people also tried to talk him out of this, but he is adamant. He said that unless there is some kind of a national emergency within the next year or two and in any case not later than 1960, he will insist upon being relieved as the head of the Government. I was told that this information should be limited to only one or two leaders in the Communist Party, USA, so that when it happens, if the bourgeoise press wants to distort the facts, the Communist Party, USA, will be aware of the situation.

It was emphasized that this is entirely a voluntary decision on the part of Mao. It was also pointed out that this decision has nothing to do with the health of Mao or with politics. It was said that he is the most popular figure and that he could at any time he desires demote every other leader in the Communist Party of China.

I observed that wherever you go in China, you see emphasis on Mao in the form of photographs, statues, etc. It is almost like a cult of the individual. His policies are the policies which prevail.

It was also emphasized that Mao has no health problem. He takes physical exercises whenever he has an opportunity. He swims for a couple of hours a day. His retirement would not be due to poor health.

MEETING WITH MAO TSE-TUNG

I did not know until a few hours beforehand that I was going to meet with Mao. On Sunday evening, July 8, 1958, Tang Ming-chao and Yu Chi-ying told me that they had just talked to Comrade Wang Chia-hsiang, Head of the International Liaison Department of the Communist Party of China, and Wang said that Mao was going to meet with me on that date. They said that the time has not yet been set, but it will be sometime this evening. Perhaps I should have an early dinner, so that I will be free to go whenever the telephone call comes through setting the time. Then they said that Comrade Wang will come to pick me up and take me to Comrade Mao. They were all excited because they did not know until the last minute either.

So I started to get ready. I was very worried. I did not know what Mao would ask or demand from me or what he would say. I did not know if I could answer his questions. At about 7:00 p.m., Wang called and said that I should be ready. He said that he would probably pick me up within an hour.

I put on the suit that the Chinese had made for me. Yu Chi-ying came dressed in complete Chinese dress. Tang, who usually wears shorts, was dressed in a Mao-like jacket.

It was about 8:30 or 8:45 p.m. when Wang arrived for me in a special car. It had been raining hard for hours and it was still raining hard. Wang suggested that I should follow his car and Tang and Yu Chi-ying would ride with me.

We followed Wang's car and on the way a building was pointed out to me. It had a reddish fence around it. It was the same building where I had met with Kang Sheng, Li Hsien-nin, and others. This is in the center of the city and is in a compound containing the offices of the Government. We entered this Government compound, but through another gate than the gates I had gone through before. There were at least a half dozen or more armed sentries at the gate. We drove along a lake for about five or seven minutes. We came to some kind of a Ming-like palace. There were a few guards there, and they stepped aside. Then, some houseboys came out of the palace with big umbrellas to open the car doors.

This palace, like other palaces in China, was surrounded by verandas. Mao and one or two people in civilian dress were on one of these verandas. The young persons who were with Mao were probably security people, who act as houseboys also.

Wang introduced me to Mao Tse-tung. Mao greeted me. We retired to a large room, which had Chinese rugs, elaborate draperies, soft chairs, tea tables, etc. We sat down, and Mao and I were facing each other. We were about six or seven feet apart. Wang sat a few feet away to Mao's left. I was seated between Yu Chi-ying and Tang Ming-chao. Yu Chi-ying did most of the translating. Mao speaks a particular dialect, but Tang helped in the translating. Tang also took notes during the meeting. I did not take any notes because this was not a very formal meeting. The next day, I asked Tang if I could see the notes he had taken. These notes were in Chinese. He translated them for me. I made some very brief notes from his translation.

Mao has a rosy complexion and is well groomed. He always wears a grayish blue jacket, buttoned at the collar. It is very military-like. He is a chain smoker and is very soft-spoken.

Mao started the discussion in a very casual manner. He asked about my trip and we exchanged some pleasantries. He did not rush me. He asked about the health of William Z. Foster and Eugene Dennis. I told him that Dennis was all right. Then he made the remark that Foster is getting rather old. He asked me Foster's age. I replied that Foster was 77 years old last February. Mao asked me whether Foster is able to walk around. In answer to his question, I said that Foster is not able to walk around. Then Mao concluded that the actual leadership of the Communist Party - USA, from day to day, is in the hands of Dennis. So I said this may be a fact, although Foster's brain is still clear.

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Mao made some philosophical remarks about people getting old. He said that even though he is 65 years old, he feels that the daily tasks are too much for anyone over this age.

Mao then asked me how long I was going to stay in China and when I intended to leave. He thanked me for the letter he had received on the anniversary of the Communist Party of China. He said that perhaps I could come back in October, 1959, when they celebrate their 10th Anniversary of liberation, and that maybe I could bring others with me. He also made the remark that he had read the documents that I had prepared and some of the minutes of the remarks I had made at various meetings.

Mao then said that there is more freedom for the Communist Party in Great Britain than there is for the Communist Party - USA. He said that this is a sign that the United States Government is afraid of you. He asked whether the British Communist Party was ever illegal. I said that as far as I know, it had never been illegal, and Wang agreed with me. Mao said, Your Party was born illegally. I agreed and said we were born in an illegal period. He asked me about the present legal status of the Communist Party - USA. I told him that according to the law, we are not supposed to be illegal, but de facto we are illegal because the State laws vary. Also, some of the trade unions exclude Communists from certain jobs. This makes de facto illegality more emphatic, particularly in industry.

Mao asked whether the class struggle in the United States is sharpening. Are there many strikes? I said that there are not many strikes and that the automobile union has postponed its strike.

Then Mao asked if the Communist Party - USA and the working class have fighting spirit. I replied in the affirmative. I said that in 1929, there was less organization in the trade unions than we have today. Sometimes this organization develops by leaps and bounds. Mao said, Yes, that is true.

Mao said that he has read about violent strikes in the United States. He said that he knows that the American working class has gained more reforms since 1930 than some of the Social Democratic Parties in Europe have in a generation.

Mao said there is a future for the American Party. He said that the economy in the United States is in bad shape. Some of the key industries are working only at a low level of production. He said there is obvious discontent with the unemployment situation in the United States. He said this proves that the workers have a need for a strong Communist Party in the United States.

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Mao said that the Czars used to oppress the Russian workers and the Communists. In fact, they were cruel to the Bolsheviks. The Chinese Communist Party was oppressed and the feudal lords and the Kuomintang were cruel to the Communists. But we grew. The Russian Party, as you know, not only grew, but took power, and we did too. We grew and we took power despite the oppression. There will be a strong Communist Party in the United States.

Mao asked whether the United States has some weaknesses or if I believe that seventeen million oppressed Negroes, particularly those living in the South, is not a sign of one of the weaknesses of United States imperialism. Then Mao asked me about Paul Robeson. He said, Robeson is a good comrade and we would welcome him. I told Mao that Robeson had won his fight for a passport. Mao asked me to give his regards to Robeson. He asked whether it is true that Robeson sings Chinese songs in his concerts. I told Mao that he did.

Then Mao went into some broader problems. He asked, Do you think Dulles wants to start a war soon? What about the differences among the bourgeoise in the United States in regard to keeping up the international tensions? I told him there may be differences on keeping the tensions going. I said that there may be some differences in the bourgeoise, but not in regard to foreign policy. He said, Of course, there may be agreement among them, but there are some sections of the Capitalist countries which do not agree with the policies of Dulles which would lead to war. He asked, Would you say it is true that the United States would fight a big war? I said that I did not know. He said, Well, some say the United States would fight a big war, but would they even fight a little war? Why didn't the United States continue the war in Korea? Mao said, Isn't it a fact that there was a lot of sentiment that the war in Korea should be called off, and wasn't Eisenhower elected on the basis of ending the war in Korea? Mao continued, Didn't the Korean War teach American imperialism that military victories are not so easily achieved nowdays? Mao made a few remarks that the Chinese fought pretty well in Korea and they are not afraid of the best that American imperialism can throw at them.

Mao talked about the excuses of MacArthur, who had stated that if he was permitted to invade the so-called sanctuary, he would have won a victory in Korea. Then Mao said, This is just so much talk. Mao said that the battles which were fought in Korea were the kind of battles we wanted to fight. We led the Americans on.

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At this point, Wang commented that the United States did not know that the Soviet Air Force and many Soviet divisions would have backed them up if MacArthur would have taken another step. The United States military power might have been wiped out if MacArthur took this action.

Mao then asked, Why didn't the United States go into Viet Nam during the battle of Dien Bien Phu? Mao said that they had heard that Nixon had even announced plans to defend Dien Bien Phu, which were later denied. Actually, the United States wanted to defend Dien Bien Phu, but there was violent opposition to this.

Then Mao asked, Why didn't the United States attack Syria? What did United States imperialism discover during the Suez invasion by the British and the French? Then Mao said that after two Sputniks, United States imperialism seems to be lagging behind the Soviet Union and is not so sure that it can fight a big war. On the other hand, imperialism had chances to fight small wars, but lost these opportunities also. Mao said the United States was mobilized and threatened to invade Lebanon, but changed their minds. Obviously, the United States was not sure of what it could accomplish by such an invasion, if it should lead to war. Mao then talked about the small wars again and mentioned Korea, Indochina, Indonesia, and so on. He repeated that the United States had lost its opportunities. Mao again mentioned the war in Korea and said that the United States was stopped there.

Mao said that United States imperialism saw French imperialism losing, but gave it no real aid. The United States made lots of noise in regard to Syria, but the Soviet Union and China said something and the saber rattling of the United States imperialists stopped. United States imperialism made lots of noise in Lebanon, but was stopped there, too. Mao said that the imperialist countries are not sure of themselves. Maybe the Socialist countries are stronger. Imperialism no longer has the support of the people in the Latin American countries, where its puppet leaders were defeated.

At this point, I talked about the peace movement in the United States. I said that the trade union movement is not involved in this. I said that the imperialists face many difficulties. I also stated that even though we are a small Party, the imperialists are probably worried about us. I mentioned the Dennis letter concerning the program of Tito.

Mao asked me about the current membership in the Communist Party - USA. I said that it is very small and that we might register nine thousand. He replied that maybe a small Party is a good thing. Your development is in the future. The future will be very good for you, if you stand firm and raise high the banner of Marxism-Leninism. He said that revisionism must be fought to the bitter end. The revisionists want to harm and destroy the Communist Party - USA. They raise the white flag. Mao said that the Communist Party - USA should take down the white flag and put on the red.

Then Mao asked me how many members the Communist Party - USA had during its best years. I took a guess and said that it was approximately sixty thousand. I said that during that time, the Party developed rapidly. He replied that during this time of expansion, perhaps unreliable elements got into the Party. He said, Maybe Gates was one of them and also other intellectual unreliable elements got in at that time. He said that those who come into a Communist Party during an upswing are not reliable.

Next, Mao stated that a Communist Party which does not undergo storm and stress does not have much fighting strength. It is like flowers that grow in a hothouse. They cannot face stormy weather. I told him that our Party has gone through stormy weather. He replied, Yes, and therefore we have great hopes for the Communist Party - USA. We have great confidence in your Party and take your Party seriously. You had a good National Committee meeting in February and you elected a good National Executive Committee. You got rid of the revisionists. Then Mao asked me if the revisionists had a majority at one time. I replied that they did; however, I said that we have gotten rid of the revisionists and at the February National Committee meeting we elected a new National Executive Committee. While only nine National Executive Committee members were selected at that time, more will be elected. This new leadership will follow our February resolutions.

Mao then commented that the revisionists once made a lot of noise in New York. He asked if they still have New York under their control. I replied that up until the 10th National Convention of the Communist Party - USA, the Right was in control of the New York District. Subsequently, it was defeated and Ben Davis is currently the Chairman of the New York District. Then Mao asked me, "Is it all right to have a Negro as head of the Communist Party in New York?" I replied that I thought it was all right, considering the make-up of the population in New York; yet, Mao still thought that it was not correct for a Negro to head such a large section of the Communist Party - USA, because it might keep the masses away from the Communist Party - USA.

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Next Mao stated that he understands that the farm population in the United States is small. He asked, Is it true that it is getting smaller? I replied that this is true. It is getting smaller. He said that this was a big problem and will be a bigger problem when the Communist Party - USA takes over, because you will have to send representatives into the farm areas. He then asked me if the Communist Party - USA has any organization among the farmers. I indicated that we had very little membership among the farmers, but in the 1930's there were big farm strikes against the trusts. I said that the farmers were discontented at that time. Mao said, When you take power, you cannot ignore the farmers, even though they may be small in numbers.

It is to be noted that the Communist Party of China recently sent in tens of thousands of cadre to live among the farmers.

Mao said that if you are going to develop an anti-monopoly coalition, you will need the farmers as allies. He also stated that even after the revolution, you will need the farmers as allies.

Then Mao asked me if the Communist Party - USA is discouraged. I said, We have difficulties, but we are not discouraged. He said he was glad to hear that the Communist Party - USA is not discouraged, despite the constant enemy attacks and the terror which exists. He said that he knows that the Communist Party membership is being persecuted in the United States and that it is not easy to be a Communist Party member in the United States. But it is good to know that they did not beat you down and that you are fighting, and also that there were very few open betrayals during the trials -- that is good.

Mao asked me if I would go to the other Socialist countries. I replied that I would not and that my task was to simply go to the Soviet Union and to China. He said that he thought that it was just as well that I only came to these two countries, considering the circumstances under which I was making this trip.

Mao said that the conversations I had with the other comrades are very encouraging about the survival of the Communist Party - USA, and its rebuilding. He said that the Communist Party of China is willing to help the Communist Party - USA raise the banner of Marxism-Leninism. I told Mao that originally the revisionists rejected the Statement of the twelve Communist Parties, but that we reversed this. The Communist Party - USA has already accepted the Twelve-Party Statement. This means that you have raised the banner of Marxism-Leninism. The bourgeoise will always condemn you and call you names. They will accuse you of following Moscow. We have been accused of this all our lives. The revisionists are afraid of this accusation. They want to surrender to the bourgeoise so they will not be accused of being agents of Moscow. The revisionists are the agents of the bourgeoise inside the Party. The working class must carry on class struggles to wipe out the bourgeoise and set up the dictatorship of the proletariat. We are all the same as far as this is concerned. That is, we will use the class struggle to do away with classes. This is our common foundation. This is the basic theory of Marxism-Leninism. To follow Moscow means to stick to the fundamental principles of Marxism-Leninism. Let them call you all kinds of names. We do not care. Only Tito is not following Moscow. For this reason, he has become an agent of imperialism. You must be mentally prepared to be called more names.

Then Mao made the remark that the Communist Party - USA is still small. I agreed and said that we need to get out of our isolation. He replied that in order to get out of this isolation you must do hard difficult work among the masses. You must do particularly hard and difficult work among the workers and the farmers. When you have done well in mass work, you will get out of your isolation.

Then Mao asked me, Is it true that the present-day revisionists follow Browder's ideas? I said that they are the same. Then Mao said that the last time the French comrades wrote you a letter, they helped you to fight Browder's revisionism. But this time you are fighting revisionism by yourself and you are solving the problems of revisionism by yourself. He commented that help from comrades in another country may not necessarily be good sometimes. He stated that even though the foreign comrades have the best intentions and even though their opinions may be correct, the result is not necessarily good. While it is true that the French comrades helped you to fight the revisionism of Browder, now you have neo-Browderism. It is a good thing that you, yourselves, took the initiative to fight this revisionism, and this initiative deserves congratulations from us.

During these remarks, Mao stated that he had discussed the latter remarks with Jacques Duclos in Moscow during the 40th Anniversary of the USSR, and had convinced Duclos that he should not try to force his opinions on the Communist Party - USA and that it is better for the Communist Party - USA to work out its own problems.

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Incidentally, Nicolai Matkovsky has expressed a similar feeling. He stated that the Communist Party, USA, should not worry about Duclos, since Duclos now understands what has happened in the American Communist Party. Mao made a point of the fact that the Communist Party, USA, turned back revisionism. Also, that the Communist Party, USA, should not get the idea that there is a new International to tell you what to do or that the Chinese Party will tell you what to do. In general, I agreed with his remarks.

I made the statement that I cannot deny that recent international events and the Twelve-Party Statement not only helped the Communist Party, USA, but also were a turning point for us. Mao replied that the Twelve-Party Statement was important. In addition, there are the two Sputniks which the Soviet Union launched. Mao then asked, isn't it true that the imperialists said that the Soviet Union cannot do much and that the imperialists have been ridiculing the Soviet Union since the 20th Congress? I replied that the Sputniks and the crisis in the United States may have helped, but what helped to clarify the membership was the Twelve-Party Declaration. Mao went on to explain that the Twelve-Party Declaration is the declaration of the twelve socialist countries. He said that whether and how the Twelve-Party Declaration is accepted is up to each Party to decide. He repeated what Tim Buck had said that the Russians even tried to hold back the other parties from voting for it until they had discussed it at home. He warned against mechanical endorsements.

Then Mao said, our conversation is only for your reference. My conversations and those of the other comrades are only for your reference. This also applies to the Liu Shao-chi articles which you have been reading. (This is a reference to material on the illegal work of the Communist Party of China which had been given to me for study.)

Mao said, you must use your own brains to figure out your own problems. The basic principles of Marxism-Leninism are universal, but the concrete conditions in each country are different. A real Marxist-Leninist must excel in independent thinking.

I then commented that the revisionists deny the universal truths of Marxism-Leninism. They do not want Marxism-Leninism.

Mao asked about Alexander Bittelman putting forward his theory of the welfare state. He asked, now there is not much welfare in the United States, is there, considering the unemployment? I replied that we rejected Bittelman's theory. Mao asked me how Bittelman is. He said he heard Bittelman is not now participating in Party activity. They got a report that he did not attend the February National Committee meeting and that he has a subjective attitude toward William Z. Foster. I said the Soviet comrades were surprised that Bittelman is a Rightist. They always thought that he was a sectarian.

Mao came back to the question of imperialism. He said that our views on imperialism are the same from a strategic outlook. We must look down on imperialism, but we do not want to over-estimate them. Yet, tactically speaking, in the concrete struggle against imperialism, we must pay a lot of attention to the imperialists. The revisionists over-estimate imperialism and think that it is very powerful. As a matter of fact, imperialism has many contradictions. All the Communist Parties will, by their own efforts, find out the roads or methods of ridding themselves of imperialism. Mao said, We all agree on this point and work together.

Mao went on to say, We have the same view on the question of imperialism. Our enemy looks strong, powerful and tough on the surface, but actually it is not that powerful. The Communist Party, which represents the oppressed class and peoples, will eventually find the way to overthrow imperialism. We are all working under the war threat of United States imperialism. The difference is that the American Communist Party has yet to gain political power. We gained our political power not so long ago and we still have to work very hard to industrialize the country.

Mao also stated that right now he thinks that American imperialism has been stymied. He said there may be many Koreas. China intends to fight if the United States starts something. China will fight if it has to, and it has the Formosan Army in its pocket. Mao said, "We stopped the Americans militarily in Korea."

Mao also said that he does not care whether or not China gets into the United Nations. He said that the United Nations will come begging for China to join. Further, if Great Britain does not give China full diplomatic recognition, China will break diplomatic relations with Britain.

Mao said that Japan is in dire competition for markets. Japan is caught in a vise. If Japan does not knuckle under to China and Russia, it will lose what it has.

Then Mao stated that in the second session of the 8th Congress of the Communist Party of China, we adopted a resolution on the Moscow Conference. In this resolution, we have named only one fraternal Party, and that is your Party. He developed this

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point. He said that they wanted to encourage us. He said he thought that the Communist Party - USA was correct in its attitude. Then he said, You are in the forefront of the struggle. You will get our support.

I made the remark that I do not know if we are in the forefront, but we are happy even though we are heavily encircled by imperialism.

Mao replied, We will work together. He then asked, How is the comrade who attended our 8th Congress? Realizing that he was referring to Irving Potash, I said that he is in jail, but that he will be out in August.

Mao asked me if there were any others in jail in addition to Potash. I told him that Gil Green and Henry Winston were in jail.

As the discussion terminated, Mao asked me to give his personal regards to William Z. Foster, Eugene Dennis, and all the members of the National Executive Committee of the Communist Party - USA.

Mao also asked to be remembered to Potash, Gil Green, and Henry Winston.

When I left the palace, Mao walked with me out on the veranda. He made some remarks that maybe I had brought luck to Peking because of the rain. I told him that I had visited some of the factories, the reservoir, etc. Photographers took pictures of Mao and myself. Wang told me not to worry. Wang stated that these pictures were just for historical records, which they will maintain in their archives.

Evidently, Mao considered this meeting important, because a couple of days before the meeting Mao was out of town. I learned that the leaders of the Communist Party of China leave Peking often.

MEETING WITH LI HSIEN-NIEN, VICE PREMIER, FINANCE MINISTER, AND A MEMBER OF THE POLITICAL BUREAU OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF CHINA

On June 30, 1958, I had a meeting with Li Hsien-nien, who is one of the Vice Premiers, Finance Minister, and a member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. Li is a very important man in the Governmental apparatus. Li was a very famous General during the war. He commanded the Fifth Division of the 8th Route Army. Li is about 5'10'' tall; weighs about 175 lbs., which is considered, by Chinese standards, to be heavy; has a light complexion, and an oval face.

Also present at this meeting were Tang Ming-chao, member of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, who acted as an interpreter; and Li Chi-hsin, also a member of the International Liaison Department, who took minutes of the meeting.

I was taken to a fenced-in Government headquarters building. This was not a building of the Communist Party headquarters. We met in a very large room, and all sat around a table.

When the meeting started, Li asked me to list the things I was interested in knowing about. I advised him that I was interested in the economic situation in China. Also, that I was interested in knowing about this new policy of the "big leap", which had been discussed at the second session of the 8th Congress of the Communist Party of China. Li agreed and proceeded to give me the following report:

Concerning the question of the second five-year plan, Li stated that China is now in its first year of this second five-year plan. Li stated it is now clear that the plans we mapped out at the first session of the 8th Congress were too low. Why was this 1956 economic plan too low? And why is the present plan higher? Li said that our country (meaning Red China) was established a little over eight years ago. Li stated that during the first five-year plan, there was no change in ownership of industry or other enterprises. They only expropriated what they call the Chiang Kai-shek properties. It was only at the time of the 8th Congress, which took place in 1956, that they began to drastically change the property relationships. It was only at that time that they began the reforms among the peasantry from private cultivation of the land, private ownership, to co-operatives.

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Li said that the objective conditions in China, both in industry and agriculture, make it possible to carry through this leap forward. He went on to say that in 1956, we succeeded in completing the economic reforms. He explained this by saying that they turned private industry into semi-State industry, and the farms into co-operatives.

Li stated that 1956 was the year of completion of the liberation of the economic forces. This struggle for the liberation of the economic forces changed, as they say, the economic foundation of the country, especially after the economic successes in 1956.

Li then went on to talk about Mao and the Central Committee, and what they had decided. They decided to start the rectification campaign. They decided to put forth Mao's slogan, "Let a Hundred Flowers Bloom -- Let a Thousand Ideas Contend." This meant that they decided that Socialist laws of property were possible.

Li then went into an explanation of how the Rightists, as they call them, attacked Socialism, the dictatorship of the proletariat, the Communist Party, and everything that is associated with Communism. He stated that the Party and the Government then launched a counter-attack. In 1956, they gained an economic victory. In 1957, by defeating the Rightists, they gained a political victory. Then they could see that both material and political conditions for changed economic plans were laid.

Li then stated that the struggle against the Rightists and the rectification campaign was also a struggle against, what they call, the three evils: (1) Subjectivism; (2) Bureaucracy; and (3) Sectarianism.

Li went on to say that during the rectification campaign, they mobilized the people. We exposed our shortcomings. We mobilized the people and showed them that the Communist Party is their Party; that we are working in their interests. As a result of these self-admitted errors, the people's energy increased and they could mobilize them for more labor. As a further result, it was possible to raise the productive power of the workers.

Li went on to explain that up until liberation, China was under the heel of imperialism for a long time. According to Li, China was exploited and poverty stricken. Li quoted Mao and said that China was turned into a temporary blank or a vacuum. (This is used in an economic sense).

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Li stated that at the time of liberation, the total steel production in China was 900,000 tons, and most of this was produced in Manchuria. At the end of the first five-year plan, China produced 5½ million tons of steel. During the first five-year plan, Li stated that they laid the basis for heavy industry and light machine industry. Also, the basis was laid for machine production.

Li stated that the situation in agriculture was poor at the time of liberation. China produced 270 billion caddies of grain. In 1957, they produced 370 billion caddies of grain, but this was still not enough. Li stated that 370 billion caddies is equivalent to 135 million tons. Li stated that grain production had to be increased so that the peasants could be supplied with grain throughout the year.

Li went on to say that they have laid three basis: (1) The change of the ownership system; (2) Due to the struggle against the Rightists, eliminated political thought of the people who, for centuries, were under the ideological influence of the bourgeoise. Communist ideology was established among the people because there was a "liberation of Communist thought"; and (3) Material basis was laid during the first five-year plan. Originally, their plans provided for twelve million tons of steel to be produced by 1962. Later, their plans were changed to thirty million tons by 1962. Li stated that developments are hard to predict. He said we would be talking in conservative figures if we talked about an increase of nine or ten million tons by the end of this year.

Concerning the production of coal, Li stated that in 1957 they produced 110 million tons. In 1958, we are producing 220 million tons. After I asked a question, Li explained that they have almost reached the figure of 220 million tons already.

In 1957, Li stated that the grain production was 370 billion caddies. This year, the harvest has already increased by 35 billion caddies. He stated that there has been an increase of 17½ million tons of grain so far this year, and they were just beginning to harvest at that time. (Rice is included in this category). It is estimated that this year's crops will show an increase of 50 million tons in all grains. He said that this increase is not due to good weather. In fact, it is just the opposite. He said that there is a drought in the Southern part of China. But despite this, there have been increases in grain production.

Li said, We lack machinery and chemical fertilizers. We depend on five hundred million peasants. Li said, Mao has taught us that we can increase the production of steel, coal,

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grain, etc., despite the lack of fertilizers, machinery, etc. To effect such increases in agriculture: (1) We will have to carry on more irrigation; (2) We will have to obtain human or animal fertilizers; (3) We will have to improve the soil cultivation by plowing deeper than we have up to now; (4) There has to be an improvement in technique, even in hand tools; and (5) There has to be better management of the fields, and we have to get rid of weeds, waste grasses, etc.

(I want to point out that during my stay in China, I could not find a single weed. There is not one foot of soil in the cities or in the country which is wasted. Even in the place where I lived, wherever there was a few feet of ground, they would plant some kind of a vegetable. Every foot of ground was cultivated in the cities and in the country).

Li went on to say that last year the average production of grain was 600 caddies, or 600 lbs., per person. He stated that this was not enough. Using quotations of Mao at the second session of the 8th Congress, Li stated, Through a great effort, if we fight bitterly, we may be able to produce 1,500 caddies of grain per person. Then he said that this goal has not yet been announced by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, but that this is their aim.

Li stated, This is our condition in agriculture. The main concern is irrigation. He said most of the water goes into the ocean. Their main task is to preserve the water. They need to build a large number of reservoirs in order to store the water coming off the hills.

Li went on to say that during the second five-year plan, they must increase chemical fertilizers greatly. At the time of the first session of the 8th Congress, the plan was to produce 400 billion caddies of grain. Now, the figure has changed to 600 billion caddies or even 1,000 billion caddies. This is an indication of the big leap forward in the agricultural field. If we can step up production, then the 1,500 caddie goal per person is possible.

Li then repeated that the announcement concerning the production of 1,500 caddies of grain per person has not yet been made. He stated that it is better to be humble and talk of low achievements, and then when you have reached your goal, it should be announced.

Parenthetically speaking, this is the way the Chinese work. They minimize figures, reach their goals, and then make the announcements.

Concerning steel production, Li stated that originally they talked of 7,600,000 tons of steel this year. But now they already have produced nine or ten million tons. Li stated that at this moment, they cannot decide how large the increase in steel will be. In any case, Li is sure they will produce thirty million tons of steel by 1961. But this figure may be changed by the people in the provinces to forty million, fifty million, or maybe even seventy million tons of steel by 1961. I asked how they will obtain such a high production. I learned that they open up small mills in the provinces. They may produce only about 2,000, 3,000, or 4,000 tons of steel per year. This would probably be enough to accomodate local needs. The production of these small mills adds greatly to the overall production.

Li said that China is passing Great Britain in the machine, tool, and electrical industries. Li quoted Mao by saying, We will surpass Great Britain in everything in fifteen years. Li emphasized, as did others, that it will not take fifteen years to surpass Great Britain. He said that in 1959, steel production may be twenty million or twenty-five million tons. That is more than Great Britain produces now.

Li cited the production figure for coal as 300 million tons per year. Li said that China pays greatest attention to steel, coal, manufacturing, electrical power and railroad construction. He stated that in this kind of development, there are shortages of raw material, power, machines and transportation. He said that this is quite a contrast to the Capitalist world, where they have problems of over-supply.

Li then went on to talk about the economic crisis in the United States. He said that the over-supply in the United States is an indication of problems and decay in the Capitalist system. He stated that some comrades from industries and provinces came to Peking, asking for material. In a sense, this made the leadership happy because it indicated an increase in production. It was a good sign. Comrades who are economists are working hard at the solution to these problems. It is a pleasant feeling when people show that they have increased their goals.

Why the big leap forward? Li said that besides what we publicly stated in our resolution, we think the main factor is the leadership of the Party and the full mobilization of the people. When the people understand, their energy is boundless, and it results in a big voluntary effort. Then Li said that the general line of the Party can be expressed in the following slogan: "Engage in the Greatest Endeavor; Always Fight for the Best to Construct Socialism, Under the

Principle of 'More -- Quicker, Better and Economically'." This slogan is seen everywhere.

Parenthetically speaking, I might add that parades are seen in the streets, night and day, with Party slogans. Street meetings are carried on and vaudeville acts are presented. The Communist Party constantly agitates and pushes the people.

Li stated that industry and agriculture should be developed simultaneously. He said that industry is under central and local control at the same time. He said many industries will be turned over to the local organization, and that the central government intends to keep the backbone of large industries.

Parenthetically speaking, I might point out that the Chinese are going to imitate the decentralization plan of the Soviet Union, although the Chinese claim they have their own plan.

Li stated that large and small industries should be developed at the same time, and this will result in the speeding of production. He said, We have mills producing four million tons; yet, we have other mills which produce only one thousand tons, and we have mills which produce only three hundred tons. While the large mills are the most important, we must build large, medium and small mills at the same time. The small mills can supply the local needs and there is a quick return of the investment.

In regard to technology, Li said, We have both up-to-date technology and backward technology, but we are organizing these to march hand in hand.

Li said that they have the most up-to-date mills in Hankow. He said they were established with the help of the USSR. They also have small and backward mills and they, too, are marching forward hand in hand with the big mills.

Li stated that there are advantages in large plants, but the investments are high and it takes years to build them. He said small plants can be built in six months, with little investment.

Li then advised me to keep certain things in mind. He said there are some special conditions in China. We are developing industry at a late date. Previously, the imperialists said that we had no raw material, no iron, etc. But since liberation, we discovered iron all over the country. Some deposits were found to be very small, and so we built smaller plants to make use of the small iron deposits.

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Li then went into the livelihood of the workers and how it has improved. He said China was the most poverty stricken country at one time, and the standard of living is still low. But since 1952, wages have increased by 34%. The peasants have improved their standard of living. It was most miserable at one time. The workers and peasants are now satisfied, but their standards are very low by comparison with United States standards.

Li stated that this improvement in the standard of living cannot be judged by wages alone. Prices have been stabilized. He said there has even been a decrease in price of some manufactured goods. This year, there has been a 2% decrease in prices in this category.

On the question of the improvement of the livelihood, Li quoted Mao, who said: "Work bitterly for the next three years." Li said, We should work for the next three years to accumulate and put back into industry and agriculture. (They developed this thesis further. Work bitterly for the next three years so they will live a glorious life and in luxury for the next one thousand years). This policy has been explained to the people, and it is understood by the people that it will lead to a better life.

Li said, Although there have been no wage increases in China this year, more people have been employed; therefore, the family economic situation has improved. China has many people, but we still need more labor.

Li then went into a discussion of how they are going to free women from family drudgery and are discussing how to put women into production in the cities and in the country. This is a very complicated problem, but they will organize it and this, too, will improve the standards of all the people. I noticed they were carrying on a big campaign to set up services so that women can have certain things done for them in order that they may be employed in industry. Included among these services were ready-made foods, communal kitchens, laundries, and many other types of institutions which free women from labor so they can work in industry. Li emphasized that they have a shortage of labor in China. Thus, they are creating these institutions which will throw women into industry. He contrasted this with the current economic situation in the United States, with its unemployment.

Li said that there are 24 million industrial workers in China. This includes those who work in Government offices. By the end of the second five-year plan, they will have twenty million additional industrial workers. By the end of the second five-year plan, as the young grow up, there should be an increase of 30 million of working labor forces. He stated that sixteen

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million of the 30 million will work on the farms, and twenty million will enter industry. Li stated that these are not sufficient, especially for agriculture. He said the old are not included in these figures.

Li went on to say that there was a time when some of us thought the population was too large and we were talking of population control. But now we feel we need seven hundred million more people than we have now.

Parenthetically speaking, the Chinese did change their policy concerning this, but at the same time they are beginning to practice this policy of controlling the population. They will practice birth control to some extent. The population of China increases each year equivalent to the population of Czechoslovakia.

Because there is a shortage of labor, Li stated there is a need to mechanize. He said the population is concentrated in 40% of the area of China. In the other 60% of the total area, there are fewer people, and these people consist of racial minorities. The Chinese claim that there are about 30 million people who belong to these racial minorities, such as Moslems, Tibetians, etc. Their economic situation is worse than that of the Chinese.

Some provinces have a surplus of the population, but when the co-operatives develop, this surplus will solve the shortage of labor. There is a need to send a lot of people to the sparsely populated areas in order to develop these areas, which contain a lot of natural resources. The total area is 900 million square metres, 60% of which has a total population of 30 million, which is only 6% of the population, and the other 94% of the population live in crowded provinces. We need to send a lot of people to populate the sparse area, where the minorities are now living.

According to the present situation, if we organize, we can solve the shortage of the working force in the country during the second five-year plan. Li emphasized that the unemployment problem, which existed immediately after liberation, has been solved.

Li stated that several million people make up the national bourgeoise, such as merchants, landlords, etc. He said, Our policy toward these people is different than that of the Soviet Union. The USSR had no such problem, because they did not have as many in Russia. Li went on to explain that the policy toward these people is to restrict them, reform them, and to turn them into the laboring force. The small merchants and peddlers are willing to become laborers.

There were quite a number of capitalists who became Rightists, but the majority agreed with the dictatorship of the proletariat and the Party. But as long as there are Capitalists, we must be vigilant. Li said the Capitalists have turned over shops and businesses, but these constitute small capital. The total capital of all of these amounted to 2,200,000,000 yuan, or 900 million United States dollars. This includes the Capitalists, the small merchants and the peddlers.

Parenthetically speaking, the Chinese have a law where they take over what they call Capitalist industry, shops or enterprises, and they pay interest for the so-called capital. This will be paid for about seven years. They tax these Capitalists, as they call them. They talk about taxing them to death. Some of these so-called Capitalists would like to be rid of their property. The Chinese will not let them get out of their class position. They figure that after seven years of taxation, the property will be in the hands of the State.

When Li dealt with the small amount of Capitalists, they found on hand, he said this explains why the Chinese bourgeoise was opposed to imperialism and is still opposed to imperialism.

Parenthetically speaking, Li means that all the big industries were owned by foreign capital. So, it was easy to win the national bourgeoise because they, too, felt that they were being kept from making big profits.

Li stated, But when the Party proposes Socialism, these people still resist the Communists. He said this problem is now being solved under the pressure of the people. Very few will resist.

Li went on to say that the landlord class is different, because the lands were expropriated and the peasants were liberated. The confiscation of the lands was the first task in the liberation of the peasants. The co-operatives were the second task in the liberation of the peasantry. He said that 90% of the peasantry have joined the co-operatives. He said the nature of our co-operative farms is similar to the collectives in the Soviet Union.

Parenthetically speaking, Li means that when a farmer joins a co-operative, he does not get paid on the basis of sharing a certain portion of the land but on the basis of the amount of work that he contributes to the co-operative.

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Li went on to explain the difference between China and the USSR in regard to farming. He said Russian farms are mechanized. We are just improving the hand tools for our farmers.

I asked Li how they run industry and agriculture. In regard to the system in the factories, Li said the Party Committee is the highest authority. The responsibility for the direction of the plant is under the leadership of the Party Committee.

(I found this to be true when I visited their factories. It was the Party person who explained the operations of the factory, and not the Director).

Li stated that the Director is responsible to the Party Committee. The supervision of the masses is under the leadership of the Party. Party authority is supreme. The Party Committees discuss how much they can process and the norms of production are also discussed by the Party Committee.

I asked on what basis they formulate these plans. Li said that the over-all plan is given by the Central Committee, and then the Party Committees in the various plants discuss the general plan and how they can formulate their own plan. He said that there are no plans for each factory. The plans go to the provinces, then down to the city, and then down to the factories.

Li stated that there are two kinds of accounts. The central authority has the first set of books. Then the Party Committee in the factory discusses and works out its own plan. When the central authority's plan comes back with suggestions from the factory, it is usually on an increased basis.

Li stated that in Yugoslavia, they have no plan because they work without the Party. It is impossible to plan. They work on the basis of Workers' Councils in each factory. He made a point that this is the reason why they lag behind and why they cannot increase their production in Yugoslavia.

Returning to China, Li said that they have two kinds of planning for industry. For example, in the railroads, all plans are handed down by the central authority. Everything in regard to railroads is centrally controlled. Furthermore, some large plants are directly controlled by Central Government Ministries and not by local authorities. Li said that some industry is directly under the control of local authorities. Many of these are small plants.

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In regard to the relation between the Party, trade unions, and management, Li said there must be unity of interests on principled questions involved in carrying out a plan. There must be agreement on the general line. The trade union handles all the specific problems along the cultural line by themselves. But there is unity of interest of the State and the individuals. These must not be contradictory. They are based on the interests of the collective.

Li pointed out that the Director of a factory is generally appointed. There is no election. The Chairman of a trade union is elected, but the Party nominates the Chairman. The membership of the trade union can reject the nomination, but in practice this does not happen. The Party picks only those to run for these offices who are closest to the workers, who are most popular and who are sure of election. Li stated that in all of this work, we follow Chairman Mao's organizational line, "Of the Masses, From the Masses, to the Masses."

The draft plans in industry go through stages of reaching the people and the results are reported back to the central authorities and only then are they finalized. In this way, they get the reactions of the people. Thus, if there is too much resistance to the quotas, they will retreat before the plans are finalized.

The election of the trade union people is carried through in the same way. The Party nominates, the workers discuss; discussion or an analysis of the discussion comes back to the Party. Then the Party sends back a nominee and he is elected.

I asked Li where the finances come from. He said that if there is a factory within the plan of basic construction, then all the finances come from the State. He said 10% of the profit is left to the factory, and 90% goes to the State. Of the 10% that is left to the factory, 60% of the 10% is used for benefits and the welfare of the workers. In addition, the Government would add 12% of the total wages to go for the same purpose. The remaining 40% of the 10% goes back for production improvements in the factories.

In some cases, they give total free rent or free kindergartens to the workers, and they take it out of this 60% of the 10% that is left in the factory.

Li then went into a discussion of the farm co-operatives. He said 50% of the production goes to the members for their use. 20% goes for production purposes, seeds and fertilizers, etc. 25% goes for accumulation, the State and the co-operative. He said the State takes very little of this 25%. This is in the form of taxes. Taxes average 10%. Li said these taxes will be cut down during the second five-year plan to 6%. The remainder will be left to the co-operatives for purpose of seeds, machinery, tools, etc. He said 1% is used for public benefits.

Li stated that the young are responsible for the old. Those who have no laboring power are taken care of. This is done willingly by the rest of the co-op members. It is something like Social Security. Li stated that this is what we call income distribution by the co-ops.

Li said that the individual co-operative members have other incomes. Many are handicraftsmen. These people are allowed to raise chickens, pigs, vegetables, etc., on their private pieces of land either for themselves or they can sell them. He stated that the Party must see to it that this private income is not too great. If it is, they will begin to neglect the co-operative and will make their own money. In 1956, we began to notice this tendency for private accumulation. The rectification campaign discussed this and corrected this situation. Rectification simply means to replace bourgeoise ideology with proletarian ideology. Mao said that such a rectification campaign is needed every year. This must be a constant campaign.

Communist ideology now prevails. It prevails in the peasant co-ops. But this thinking first had to be organized by the Party.

Li went on to say that they have a few forests in China, but on the whole they have very few trees. People have re-forested entire mountains in China "voluntarily".

With regard to prices, I asked, How are they set and how are they controlled? Li said that there is no free market. He said that for the main products, prices are decided by the State, and these prices are uniform. The main products, such as food and clothing, are decided only by the central Government. No one else can decide these prices. Steel, coal and power prices are also fixed by central authorities. When the products are plentiful, the Government sets a low price for them. Li said that when we say "State", it can also be the provincial Government in some instances. The price structure is examined twice a year to see if it is in keeping with production. Only the main products interest the central authorities. The prices in the provinces differ for some items. Li said that they solved some of these problems by getting several provinces together and deciding on a fair or average price for some of these items.

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Li said that it is impossible to set prices for items such as feathers and wild straw. The local villages set these prices. These things are not important. They will not influence the economy and price structure of the country. Products raised individually by a farmer can be sold, but for prices fixed by the State. These are generally not important products, because food, linen, minerals, etc., must be sold to the State and not to anyone else. Individuals in the co-operatives may exchange things, or co-operatives may exchange with each other, but all prices are set by the State. He said these are not important items, such as chairs, tables, etc.

Li stated that the main principle in setting prices is whether it will increase production. It must conform with the principles of Socialism. If it will harm Socialism, we will use laws to carry on a drive against the speculators.

Li further stated that the small shops and peddlers are actually agents for Government stores. Their prices are set by the State. There is also a limit to their profits. They cannot earn more than a skilled worker in a city or more than a farm laborer in the villages. In general, there are uniform fixed prices. Some are fixed by central authorities, and some are fixed by provincial authorities.

Li went on to explain that production decides whether prices will go up or down. Since liberation, the over-all tendency has been that farm prices went up a little, but manufacturing prices went down. He said that this scissors, or ratio, of agricultural prices to industrial prices has narrowed during the first five-year plan by 20%. So even if there is a tendency to raise farm prices, manufacturing prices are down.

He said the improvement of the livelihood of the peasants depends chiefly on increasing farm production. Before liberation they produced fifty kilograms per mow. Now, one hundred kilograms per mow is produced on an average. The highest figure is two hundred kilograms per mow.

Li went on to say that the surest way to improve the standard of living in China is not through prices, but increased production. As to the livelihood of the workers, the main task is to stabilize prices on food, clothing, oil, etc. For these reasons, the workers and the peasants are very much satisfied with the party and the Government, because they have stabilized prices and increased production. Before liberation, the average worker and peasant never tasted oil in his cooking. But remember, the standard of living is still below the standard of living in the United States, although now the Chinese put oil into their

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cooking. Consumption of fats in China averages four and one-half kilograms per person each year. This is much more than the average under the Kuomintang regime.

Li then talked about the slogan: "Fight bitterly and we will achieve even higher standards."

I asked Li what he thought about the attitude of the United States toward China, or vice versa. He told me to take it up with the Central Committee; however, these are his personal views and are not official. He said that if the embargo is lifted against China, it has to be complete. Not like England, which has lifted the embargo partially. He said it is a two-sided question. Even the embargo has been helpful because we need to develop our own industry. But the slogan, "Lift the Embargo," is a good slogan politically. Li stated that the volume of trade with the United States under the Kuomintang regime was very small. China traded chiefly with England and Japan.

Li asked me how long I intended to stay in China. He urged me to stay in China a little longer and see some more things. He wanted to arrange for me to go to Manchuria and Shanghai and other industrial areas.

Li made a few remarks about the United States being the head of the imperialist camp and said that communists have to take an all-out attitude toward United States imperialism. He again said the Communist Party, USA, should not worry about the imperialists.

MEETING WITH KANG SHENG IN REGARD TO THE RECTIFICATION CAMPAIGN OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF CHINA

I met with Kang Sheng, member of the Political Bureau, member of the Secretariat, and the person in charge of ideological work for the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. He was in Moscow in 1930 in the Comintern. He is about 60 to 62 years of age, about 5'7" in height, and very thin. He is partly bald and has gray hair. He is a very important man and is one of the leaders of the Chinese communists. His task was to give me a review of their rectification campaign, which was reviewed at the second session of the 8th Congress of the Communist Party of China.

He pointed out that since 1942, they have had a rectification campaign. During these sixteen years, they have had continuous victories and rectification campaigns. He asked, "Why do we need rectification campaigns?" Then Kang stated that societies move forward and there are contradictions between societies, classes or groups. There are continuous struggles between the old and new. There is a changing of quality and quantity and there is an endless struggle going on in society.

Kang said that, according to Mao Tse-tung, in any society there is a continuous revolution in one form or another. Kang stated that the theory of permanent revolution developed by Karl Marx was abandoned by Stalin in his fight against the Trotskyists. This theory of permanent revolution has now been revived by the Chinese. Marxism is a science. As all other sciences, it constantly develops. In any Party or person, there is always conflic and contradictions--objective versus subjective. During the successes and victories, there are strong points and weaknesses. There is success or failure. In order that our Party continues to progress, we have to have continuous rectification campaigns, now and in the future.

Kang went on to say, our Party looks upon the rectification campaign as one of motive forces developing our Party and pushing us forward. The rectification campaign's primary purpose is to correct and perfect the style of work of our Party. In this way, we will enable the Party to overcome its weaknesses and overcome subjectiveness in order to cope with objective reality.

From the experiences of our several campaigns, the Party tries to overcome mistakes in style of work. It does this through criticism and self-criticism. The enemy will make use of this criticism and self-criticism and attack us. This attack by the enemy is unavoidable. But this rectification campaign not only serves the purpose of correcting and improving the style of work, but helps us to launch a struggle against the class enemy.

Kang asked, "In general, what is the rectification campaign?" The rectification campaign within the Communist Party is a struggle between proletarian ideology and nonproletarian ideology. Outside the Communist Party, it is a struggle between revolution and counterrevolution.

During the last sixteen years, we had continuous rectification campaigns. The biggest one was launched in 1942 in Yunnan. There was one last year, which is still continuing. These are the two most important rectification campaigns.

The rectification campaign in Yunnan was important because it laid down the ideological basis for the victory of the democratic revolution. This campaign solved the problem of who conquers whom on the ideological front--capitalism or socialism.

Next, Kang stated that some foreign friends and comrades view our rectification campaign as a purge or suppression of counterrevolutionaries. This is not a full-rounded view. It is a one-sided view. The contents of the rectification campaign do carry a struggle against counterrevolution, but the struggle is much deeper. In the course of a rectification campaign, we will also clean out bad elements from the Communist Party. But the rectification campaign goes beyond that.

Kang asked, "What is the rectification campaign as Mao puts it?" The rectification campaign in this case is the socialist revolution on the political and ideological fronts. Some comrades of the people's democracies thought the Communist Party of China launched this rectification campaign to counter the original thesis of Mao of "Let a Hundred Flowers Bloom--Let a Hundred Thoughts Contend," and that the rectification campaign was to control the effects of this original idea, but they are mistaken. For instance, some in the Polish Party thought that when we launched our rectification campaign against the rightists, we gave up the policy of the idea of "Let a Hundred Flowers Bloom--Let a Hundred Thoughts Contend." We think they misunderstood our policy as regards the rectification campaign and also misunderstood the essence of "Let a Hundred Flowers Bloom--Let a Hundred Thoughts Contend." Kang said the rectification campaign proves the following point. The "Let a Hundred Flowers Bloom--Let a Hundred Thoughts Contend" idea was correct. It also proves that the Communist Party should continue the policy of "Let a Hundred Flowers Bloom--Let a Hundred Thoughts Contend" in art, in literature, in science, et cetera.

Kang asked, "Why and for what purpose did we launch the rectification campaign?" Let us look at it historically. In 1949, the Chinese people won a victory on a national scale. We took over the State apparatus. As pointed out in the Twelve-Party Declaration, the capture of State power by the proletariat is only the beginning of the revolution. In this connection, some foreign comrades, in their articles, say that China is a model for a peaceful transition from capitalism to socialism. But they seem to forget that the Communist Party of China and the people fought for twenty years to achieve State power.

We also thought that we would like a peaceful transition, that we would negotiate with Chiang Kai-shek. But the ruling circles thought otherwise and used violence against us. We should always make two-sided preparations. If we can get a peaceful transition, that is good. But if the bourgeoisie uses violence, we do not hesitate to use armed power to take the State into our own hands. The experiences of the Chinese revolution did not prove that the Chinese revolution was a moral or peaceful transition from capitalism into socialism. The Chinese people launched revolutionary wars to capture State power.

Then Kang said that when we got State power into our hands, as is pointed out in the Twelve-Party Declaration, this State power was only the beginning. After winning the revolution in 1949, the task before the Communist Party and the working class was to continue socialist transformation. Also to continue the economic socialist revolution in order to change ownership of the means of production.

Kang said that the socialist revolution on the economic front was victorious and was basically completed in 1956 in China. This socialist transformation of the economy was completed peacefully. In 1956, the bourgeoisie joined this transformation and began to beat the drums. This may be due to the fact that the capitalists of China who marched in the procession welcoming the socialist transformation forgot that we fought for twenty years to capture State power. Kang said, in this connection, there is a secret. Even with State power, if we did not have several million armed men, we could not do it. They, the capitalists, would not have marched to welcome the revolution unless we had military support. When we completed the socialist revolution, when we won a victory on the economic front, when ownership changed, who will conquer whom was not finally decided.

Parenthetically, Kang was saying that who will conquer whom cannot be decided by capturing State power, but is a long process and is also decided by the building of big industry, ideological changes, et cetera.

Kang said if we do not continue to carry on an ideological revolution on the political and ideological front, the socialist revolution which is won on the economic front could not be consolidated. The events in Hungary prove this point exactly. The lesson provided by Hungary is a lesson for all brother parties. In Hungary, the socialist revolution on the economic front was basically completed. In Hungary, they thought they had won on the economic front. They did not carry out the socialist revolution on the political and ideological front, and the enemies inside and outside could, therefore, stage or attempt to stage a comeback. This point is made clear in the Twelve-Party Declaration. It is said in this declaration that the bourgeoisie, though defeated, would like to stage a comeback. Even after State power is won, the influence of the bourgeoisie and the petty bourgeoisie and the intellectuals is still strong.

According to Kang, the Twelve-Party Declaration asks, "Who will win, capitalism or socialism?" The Twelve-Party Declaration states that this question will be settled and won after a prolonged period of struggle, which follows the capture of power. Therefore, this formulation is included in the common laws governing transition. It points out that we must carry out the socialist revolution on the ideological front in order to build up a mighty army of intellectuals, faithful to the working class and the revolution. The Communist Party of China views this universal truth as being very important.

Then Kang stated, our Party sees it in this sense. If we do not conduct socialist revolution on an ideological and cultural front, who conquers whom is not solved. The rectification campaign launched by our Party was exactly in conformity with this universal truth. You have to carry on a socialist revolution on the ideological and cultural front.

Therefore, we should not look upon the rectification campaign as simply a campaign against the counterrevolutionists, nor is it simply a Party purge. There is a contention that perhaps the Party made some mistakes when it supported the thesis of Mao of "Let a Hundred Flowers Bloom--Let a Hundred Thoughts Contend." It was this misunderstanding which is really the main reason we have launched the rectification campaign at this time.

Now, let us discuss who the targets are. Who are the individuals? What were the methods used and the aims in this campaign? The rectification campaign, in reality, is a movement of the entire nation and all of the people are concerned. To put it into simple language, we should ask, "Who is involved?" Involved is the Party, the army, the people, the students, the professionals, et cetera. Everybody is involved. Since the objectives of all those we have cited are different, the targets come from different classes. The methods used and the nature of the attack against them are also different.

Kang asked, "What are the ramifications of the rectification campaign?" (1) It is the contradiction between ourselves (the Party) and the enemy (capitalists or the remnants of those who carry capitalist thoughts and ideology inside and outside the country). (2) It is the contradictions among the people. (This total idea that Kang uses as the summary is based on Mao's famous thesis of 1956 "On Contradictions.")

Then Kang explained that contradictions existing between the people and the bourgeoisie rightists, landlords, rich peasants, and all the bad elements, we call contradictions between ourselves and the enemy. There has been a big upsurge among these bad elements since 1956, when they watched United States imperialism launch an attack on the U.S.S.R. regarding Hungary. They took this as a signal for them to attack the Party and the Government. All of the attacks of these elements took place under concrete circumstances as they prevailed in China. They did not carry on this campaign openly. They cloaked themselves as would-be supporters of socialism. But they had certain reservations about socialism and always pointed to the bad things in socialism. These bad elements, like Dulles, formulated a fight against what they called sectarianism or dogmatism. These elements, under the false flag of fighting dogmatism, actually camouflaged their struggle against Marxism-Leninism. They said that they were supporters of socialism, but they do not want the leadership of the Communist Party. They even talked about the duty to kill Communist Party members; and even if all the Communist Party members were killed off, they could still have socialism anyway.

launched a rectification campaign among the petty bourgeoisie parties and their followers. The nature of the rectification campaign towards these people is to get these people to accept socialism and to remodel themselves ideologically.

Towards the petty bourgeoisie, the rich middle peasants, the independent laborers in the city and country, the nature of the rectification campaign is to get them to transform themselves, that is, to become socialist-minded. Then he emphasized the nature of the rectification campaign among the Party and working class is different. The aim in this rectification campaign for the workers and the Party members is to improve their style of work. For instance, we want to get rid of bureaucratism, sectarianism and subjectivism; that is, to change this bad style of work.

Kang said that in a general way, the rectification campaign among the people is a nationwide campaign of socialist education raising the level of Marxism-Leninism. It is an ideological campaign. It is also a campaign to use the method of criticism and self-criticism--criticism for our own education.

(Here I might point out that in order to reach the illiterate and uneducated masses, they encouraged what they call a "big letter poster campaign." They urged everybody who had something to say to take a big sheet of paper, write as large as they can in one-inch, two-inch or three-inch letters, and put it up at their place of employment or on a wall of some building. Wherever I went in Peking or in the countryside around Peking, I noticed these big handwritten posters, which you can read from maybe thirty or forty feet away. Usually, the complaint is a sentence or two dealing with the problems the people face or something they have to say about the factory, farm, village or any institution. The walls are covered with such posters.)

The rectification campaign against the class enemy is of a mass, political, class struggle nature, in order to beat the enemy and its antisocialism, anticommunism. Under the leadership of the Communist Party, the rectification campaign expresses the antagonistic and irreconcilable nature of the people against the antisocialist enemies. Briefly, among the people, the rectification campaign is a struggle of the proletarian ideology against the nonproletarian ideology. Toward the enemy, the rectification campaign is a struggle of the revolutionaries against the counterrevolutionaries. Because these two methods are different in nature, the methods used are also different.

Continuing, Kang said that these elements say that Marxism-Leninism is outdated and outmoded. Also, that since the death of Frederick Engels, who died after Karl Marx, Marxism is dead. These elements also oppose the dictatorship of the proletariat. They substituted for the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and invented a many-sided form of socialism. They said that the dictatorship of the proletariat is a low stage of socialism. The bad elements said that in China there are no classes. Therefore, the workers, peasants and intellectuals should take turns ruling the country. This was their conception of many-sided socialism and was for them a high stage of socialism.

Kang said these bad elements also said that in the Soviet Union there is nothing but dogmatism and no culture. They said that science in the United States is superior to that of the Soviet Union. We never treated as scented flowers the words and deeds of these bad elements. We look upon them as poisonous weeds. We are not afraid of these poisonous weeds. We allowed these weeds to grow. Since these weeds are objective reality, we cannot prevent them from growing, and we cannot, with oversimplified methods, eliminate them. Once the poisonous weeds grew, we chopped them out. We found that once we chopped the weeds down, we turned them into fertilizer.

The counterrevolutionists and the poisonous weeds can also be utilized to educate the people. In this sense, these bad elements are "teachers," but in a negative sense. Dulles, Eisenhower and Chiang Kai-shek are such "teachers."

He went on to say that the Communist Party of China also published Tito's articles in full. Kang said that in 1956, Tito made a vicious speech in Pula. Recently, when Tito acted up, we published a book of all his speeches, including his recent speech. We allow the poisonous weeds to reach a certain growth. Then we chop them down to use as fertilizer.

Then he asked, what do we do with these elements, such as the landlords, the rich peasants, the petty bourgeoisie, the right-wing writers? We destroy some of them. We remodel most of them. Kang emphasized that the struggle against these people is an irreconcilable life-and-death struggle.

Next Kang talked about the second category of this question of the ramifications of the rectification campaign--contradiction among the people. Regarding this contradiction, Kang said this includes different strata. He went on to say that within the realm of the contradiction among the people, we

With regard to methods used against the bourgeoisie rightists, Kang stated, we adopted very firm measures to expose them, to break them, to split them, to isolate them, to remodel them, and even to punish them. The method used among the people is mainly one of education. Here again, Kang used one of the famous slogans of Mao: "Unity - Criticism - Unity."

Kang explained that this formula in full starts with a desire for unity, proceeds through criticism and struggle to solve the contradictions in order to reach a new unity on a higher level. (Actually, this is Mao's thesis, which is decades old.) Whether towards the enemy or towards the people, this is a form of a great airing of views, involving great debates, discussions and wall papers (posters), expressing the mass views of our Party.

Kang asked the following questions: What is the aim in the rectification campaign? What is its end? As pointed out in the articles by Mao, the aim of the rectification campaign is to get a correct political orientation for everybody. All the people should be concretely aware that they want to travel on the road of socialism. The second aim is to raise the political and ideological level of all the people. To raise the level of understanding of Marxism-Leninism and socialism. Another aim of the rectification campaign is to correct shortcomings and weaknesses in our Party work. All the Party members should get rid of their bureaucratism, sectarianism, and subjectivism. In this regard, Kang talked of the five "airs": (A) Extravagant air; (B) Pathetic air; (C) Finicky air; (D) Bureaucratic air; and (E) Arrogant air. Kang spoke about certain removals. He said that they had to remove certain people. They had to censure certain people and organizations. The fourth objective to be reached in the rectification campaign is to unite the masses in the widest extent. That is, to mobilize all the positive factors. To build socialism by exerting the utmost efforts and pressing consistently. Then he cited the slogan of the second session of the 8th Congress of the Communist Party of China: "More--Better, Faster and More Economically" (pertains to the building of socialism). The fifth aim of the rectification campaign is to remodel all the elements who are against socialism--the bourgeoisie writers and intellectuals--to split them up, isolate them, remodel them.

Kang said in summarizing, as Mao put it in brief: We want to create a political atmosphere in which there is both centralism and democracy, both discipline and freedom, both unity of will and personal ease of mind. Such a political atmosphere would be advantageous for the socialist revolution and socialist construction. We would more easily overcome difficulties so that we could build socialism more rapidly in our country, modernize industry and agriculture. In this atmosphere, our Party and our State would be more consolidated and could face and endure storm and stress.

(By way of comment, this second session of the 8th Congress was the only time in history where a Communist Party adjourned a convention and then reconvened it two years later at the same convention, second session. The Russians disagreed with this. Time means nothing to the Chinese in the sense that it does to us.)

(They speak of bitter years of struggle. They feel that if they can bring about unity through the rectification campaigns then they can face storm and stress because ideologically they would be consolidated.)

Kang went on to give a brief outline of the stages and steps as they developed the rectification campaign. The current rectification campaign was first launched on May 1, 1957, fourteen months ago. He said, according to plan, we drew some conclusions at the end of July or the middle of August. This first stage of the rectification campaign was from May 1, 1957, to June 8, 1957. (This was the first stage, which lasted a little over a month. Actually, they talked of a six-week campaign.)

Kang said, this first stage of the rectification campaign was called "The great airing of views." The characteristic of the first stage was this: Our Party allowed all kinds of views to be expressed against the Government, against the Communist Party, against Marxism-Leninism, against socialism, et cetera. This included allowing the bourgeois writers outside the Party to participate out loud.

(Privately, they told me they had a hard job restraining the Communist Party members so that those outside the Party would be allowed to talk.)

According to Kang, the main line of thought which came out in the first stage of the rectification campaign was opposition to agricultural cooperatives for China. This opposition was expressed not only by the bourgeois writers outside the Party, but by those inside the Party who are of rich peasant origin.

They, too, opposed agricultural cooperatives for China. They opposed the wholesale buying and supplying of agricultural products by the State. These people, who were opposed to agricultural cooperatives, opposed the main movements of the Party. For example, they opposed the land reform. They opposed the 1952 campaign against capitalists, who were punished because they committed crimes against the State. They opposed the punishment of those who took bribes or who gave out economic secrets. These petty bourgeois writers opposed the measures which were used against the capitalists. They opposed the movement for suppression of counterrevolution. They also opposed the Party's effort at ideological rearmament. They labeled all these movements as dogmatism. The bourgeois writers also attacked Party rule. They said the Party acts as if it is the world, and they denounced One-Party rule. They opposed the leadership of the Communist Party and socialism.

Kang said, we allowed all these words to come out. We even published some of these views in the Party press. These elements put forward these poisonous weeds under the guise of helping to launch the rectification campaign, which was started by the Communist Party. We allowed these people to express themselves--to talk out loud. At the same time, the Central Committee of the Communist Party issued directives to the lower organizations not to refute these bourgeois writers. Some members did not agree with us. Some members charged the Central Committee made opportunist mistakes by allowing this discussion to go on. Some youths wept at night because the Party allowed the people to express themselves. Some said even Mao committed a mistake of right deviation in character.

Kang Sheng went on to say that this free hand we gave to these elements exposed those who hid in our ranks, even though the vacillators objected to this campaign. For instance, we had a bourgeois writer in the Party who was the head of a province. He is now expelled. He was arrested during the Kuomintang regime. While he was in jail, he capitulated. He exposed himself in this campaign. We found people in our ranks who opposed centralism. These, of course, were the "provincialists."

Kang said, in the Province of Sinkiang (autonomous region), some of the people exposed themselves as narrow nationalists. Those in the Party were not firm in their class stand and wavered. Some even went to the enemy, ideologically, and remained there. Some tried to pose as 100 per cent Marxists. In this sense, it was harder for us than for the Communist Party, USA, where you have the class enemy as it is, and the revisionists, who spoke openly for such a line. Our enemies stayed inside. If they had left, they would have been isolated from the people.

Kang went on to say that the first stage of the rectification campaign lasted a little over a month, and all of the newspapers were full of the remarks uttered by these bad elements. In the course of this one month, all the reactionary viewpoints came out. In the meantime, the Central Committee gathered its forces and launched the counterattack. He emphasized this. He said we used this method to create illusions that the Communist Party was weak and would not hold on to its power. The bad elements dreamed that there would be a Hungarian incident in China. The rightists estimated that the masses of China would leave the Communist Party and would demonstrate. They also thought that the Communist Party lost its control over the people. Of course, they knew that the Communist Party could mobilize the army. But if the Communist Party mobilized the army, it would lose the masses. This was a completely wrong estimation of the influence of the Communist Party. These rightists believed that all the communist parties in the world would go downhill; that they would break up.

Kang said on June 8, 1957, we published an editorial in the Communist Party paper, launching an attack on the rightists. In one week's time, these forces were broken up. Now we entered the second stage--the stage of struggle against the bourgeois rightists. They said that they were "duped" by the Communist Party. They cried, "You asked for an airing of views. Now you attack us." They called it "baiting the fish." They cried, "You put forward the thesis of 'Let a Hundred Flowers Bloom--Let a Hundred Thoughts Contend.' Now you violate your own policy." But the Communist Party said from the very beginning, "We call all the ideas against the Communist Party weeds which should be chopped down." We answered them and said that we will continue the policy of "Let a Hundred Flowers Bloom--Let a Hundred Thoughts Contend," but the poisonous weeds will be chopped down.

According to Kang, this second stage of struggle lasted over five months. In this second stage, we won a unanimous victory. These rightists were exposed by the entire people--300,000 rightists were exposed. (According to the resolution adopted at the second session of the 8th Congress, 400,000 rightists were exposed and about 20,000 Party members were expelled.)

Kang said when these people were exposed, the eyes of all the people were opened. These enemies could no longer camouflage as supporters of socialism. He went on to say that this struggle is a very concrete form of socialist education among the people. It helped the people to understand the victory of the economic revolution, and also that this economic revolution could not be consolidated without an ideological victory. When "we" talk about 300,000 rightists exposed, this includes big and small (he means important and nonimportant people), because only 2 per cent were really die-hards. But a section, even of these remolded, will be vacillating for a long time.

Kang went on to say that if the United States dropped an atom bomb on Peking, these 2 per cent would show their face again, since they will carry their ideas to the grave. Since October of last year, the rectification campaign entered its third stage. This stage is called improving of work and correcting weaknesses. Kang said after beating the enemy, we should correct our own shortcomings. This third stage was a mass movement involving all the schools, factories, communities, et cetera. Everybody was involved to improve our work. The third stage included a "great airing of views" and developed into a big upsurge. We allowed freedom of the masses. We asked them to criticize the work of the Party. In this stage, everybody was involved. A million papers bloomed! (That is, wall papers, posters, et cetera.)

The ideas and suggestions put forward on wall papers are good ideas, in the majority of cases. Some criticism is due to misunderstanding. Some mistakes were made in this criticism, according to Kang.

Then Kang stated the third period of the rectification campaign was a very difficult one. In the second stage, our cadre was brave. But during the third stage, we tried to get the masses to criticize the Communist Party "to burn out the mistakes from our bodies." Mao said that there are two torches in the rectification campaign. One was to burn out the enemy. The second torch was to burn out the mistakes of the Communist Party. In this situation, the vast majority of the Party members were brave enough to ask the masses to light a fire under the communists. Some cadre forces were waiting for the torch. Some were afraid that they would get burned. This third stage lasted until the end of the second session of the 8th Congress, which was at the end of May. It lasted for seven months. After this third period, the Party relations with the masses improved immensely. Throughout the third stage of the rectification campaign, we were able to burn out, in the main, the five "airs" and the three "isms." Now we are in the fourth stage of the campaign; and that is, to ask all Party members to study certain Marxist-Leninist documents and to study their own thoughts, to improve themselves. Of course, the aim of this stage is to raise the Marxist-Leninist level of the entire Party. Kang also talked about the propaganda campaign which is being carried out in this stage. For this purpose, the Central Committee has compiled two volumes of documents, using Mao's articles on contradictions and including other Marxist-Leninist documents.

Kang said that the rectification campaign is not completely over. But we see results already. The first result is in the big leap forward. Production is developing by leaps and bounds. We realize that when people have gone through a socialist revolution ideologically, they will achieve better results in production--results beyond imagination. For instance, the production of wheat on a "caddie' or 1/15 of an acre--2½ tons or 2,500 kilograms. He said so far this year they have increased steel production by five million tons. It will be increased by ten million tons by the end of the year. The grain increase alone for this year is fifty million tons. He said that the result of the leap forward is so remarkable, that the press hid it. Even the socialist press is afraid to publish figures on agriculture. If there was no proper connection between the rectification campaign and the building of socialism, some of these things would be inconceivable.

Kang stated that the second achievement of the rectification campaign is a political and ideological leap forward. Now there is a big upsurge in the learning of Marxism-Leninism and the works of Mao. The workers are organizing study groups to study the philosophy of Mao. In the villages, astonishing things are happening. In Shao, which is smaller than a county, a Party secretary was brave enough to use his concrete experiences to explain the law of unity of opposites.

(He wanted to show that a Party secretary of an organization smaller than a county is discussing philosophy and wanted to point out this is becoming widespread.)

Kang also stated that another low cadre in Honan Province was spending two months to study the philosophy of Mao. As a result of a study of the Party and the mass movement, you learn how to rely on the masses. With the victory of the ideological revolution among the masses, the basis has been laid for the unfolding of a cultural and technological revolution.

Kang said that in the past there was a great deal of illiteracy in China. Now, plans have been mapped out so within even a year or so there will be no illiteracy. China is establishing a compulsory system of education.

In Kiring, in the Northeast, there is not a single illiterate. But we still have many difficulties but not the kind of difficulties Tito accuses us of. Our difficulties are of growth and advance. We do not have enough population.

Continuing, Kang stated that in the United States, there has been a reduction in steel production. We face a shortage of steel. Tito, in a recent speech, said China has a lot of difficulties. That is why we fight Tito and go to the U.S.S.R. for aid. Then Kang said that revisionism has one characteristic the world over. These revisionists never understood how to defend purity of Marxism-Leninism. Tito has always interchanged Marxism-Leninism with bourgeoisie money. For example, Tito's relationship with the United States. When Tito accuses us of wanting to borrow money, and that is why we attacked him, actually he is using his own attitude towards the United States or towards the socialist states. The Kuomintang used to say the same thing.

Kang went on to say, we have difficulties while in the process of progress. Society is always in the stage of incessant revolution. The rectification campaign will also develop and continue, as Mao says, once every two years. A new rectification campaign will be started every two years.

Concerning the differences in leadership, as rumored by the imperialists and revisionists, Kang said we answer in the affirmative. In the history of our Party, we fought opportunists. We fought Chon Tu-su. In the early days, we fought against the left sectarianism of Li Li-san. We have learned from left and right mistakes. In 1935, our Party established a leadership headed by Mao Tse-tung. The first rectification campaign in Yunnan helped to establish a solid leadership, united under Mao, which fought against dogmatism and revisionism and this leadership has always been united. Since the first rectification campaign, in the course of sixteen years, one victory followed after another. This is because our leadership has been united. From the democratic revolution to the socialist revolution, we always exposed anti-Party cliques. In 1953-1954, we exposed Kao Kong and Rao Shue-sze, members of the Central Committee. After their exposures and after smashing them, Kao committed suicide.

MEETINGS WITH LIU NING-YI

I had two meetings, lasting over eight hours, with Liu Ning-yi, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. The leadership of the Communist Party of China thought that he was the most capable person still alive who could talk about the experiences of the Communist Party of China in carrying on underground activity, infiltrating mass organizations, and emphasizing the long-range perspective.

Both in Moscow and in Peking, they were surprised to learn that at this time the Communist Party, USA, has no real, secret, illegal apparatus which is organized. Of course, I told them that the Communist Party, USA, does have what might be called semi-illegal organizations. I said that the Communist Party members in industry are virtually, if not totally, illegal. I also said that in many plants, known communists will not be hired and that some unions expel communists. I said that meetings of Communist Party, USA, industrial committees are always held secretly. Of course, they considered my trip as a victory over the bourgeoisie, and that at least some of these things I mentioned were a step forward. However, they could not understand why there is not an unknown underground apparatus with parallel leaders in the Communist Party, USA.

The leading members of the Communist Party of China said that they expected the Communist Party, USA, to keep fighting and not to liquidate the Party. They said that it is quite possible that the Communist Party, USA, will have to go underground again. They pointed out that there should always be some kind of an underground apparatus and that perhaps the Communist Party, USA, could learn from their experiences. They warned that the Communist Party, USA, should not try to duplicate their methods too mechanically, but should use whatever it can from the experiences of the Chinese underground. They said that some of these experiences can be considered universal. However, many experiences may be unique to the circumstances which existed in China.

The Communist Party of China knows a lot about the fight which developed in the Communist Party, USA, after the underground period. This is why they wanted to relate their experiences in the underground to the Communist Party, USA. While this underground material may seem old, it should be of great interest to us. The Communist Party of China favors a long-term outlook and the infiltration of everything. They have a long-range outlook. A few years means nothing to them, while in most western countries such long-range plans are nonexistent.

The meetings with Liu Ning-yi took place in one of the large, downstairs rooms in the guest house where I lived in the International Liaison Department compound in Peking.

Present at these meetings were Li Chi-hsin, secretary of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, who took the minutes; Madam Yu Chi-ying; Tang Ming-chao; Lin Tang; Liu Ning-yi, and myself.

Liu Ning-yi is a member of the Central Committee. He is one of the important officials in the Chinese trade-union movement. He is also an important official in the International Federation of Trade-Unions. He was the chief organizer and head of the underground in Shanghai, which is one of their industrial cities. While he was in the underground in Shanghai, he operated a store, possibly a drug store. He travelled between Shanghai and Yunnan Province. Once when he returned to Shanghai, the Japanese had changed the registration system. He lived with the police in Shanghai until they were able to obtain for him the necessary documents so he could pass inspection by the Japanese. They used this as an example of how they can infiltrate anything.

Liu Ning-yi is about 5'10½" in height, weighs about 175 pounds, and has straight features. He is very light in complexion, almost white. He has a full head of hair, none of which is gray. He is about 45 years of age. He is silent most of the time and is not given to emotional expression in his conversations.

Liu Ning-yi was supposed to leave Peking on July 11, 1958, for the peace conference in Stockholm, Sweden. He met us at the Peking Airport and said goodbye to us.

Remarks of Liu Ning-yi

Liu started by saying that both their legal and illegal experiences, or their total experiences, under the Kuomintang regime have not yet been summarized. He said, "we can give you some documents by Mao Tse-tung regarding "policy" and some collective documents of Liu Shao-chi, particularly his article on work in the White Area (area controlled by the Kuomintang or capitalist class).

He said he is not familiar with the details of Communist Party, USA, underground activities; therefore, he is going to limit himself to Chinese underground activities.

Liu pointed out that their history was nine years of mistakes in illegal work. There was a time when we committed mistakes because of Li Li-san's line and we committed mistakes for some time afterwards.

(Li Li-san is still alive. He participated in the rectification campaign. He criticized himself during the rectification campaign. He went all the way back to the late 1920's and early 1930's. At the time, he was in Moscow, where he had been sent. He talked of his mistakes in a meeting of the Comintern. In essence, his mistakes consisted of what they called leftism. He thought that they could organize uprisings in the larger cities, and once they started the uprisings in these cities, then uprisings in other cities would follow. He was one of the leaders of the Communist Party of China in the late 1920's and early 1930's. Naturally, his policy failed. The Party was crushed. He was removed and he has never been in the top leadership since, although he occupies a leading post now in the Chinese Communist Party.)

Liu said that from 1935, we corrected these mistakes in our illegal work in the White Area, and this work was good until the liberation in 1949.

He went on to explain why they made these mistakes in the early period. The basic reason for failures in the illegal work in that early period can be attributed to a mistake in political line. But since 1935, according to Mao Tse-tung, the correct political line was formulated and established. The political line is a very important question. We may study technique. We may even master it. But if we miss the political line or make mistakes in the political line, our work will end in failure.

He said that they gave attention to technique during that period, but not to politics or policy. That is, they "worked with legs but not with brains." He quoted Mao again, who said, politics is the soul and should take command. Work without a soul must fail.

(Here again he meant to emphasize that politics or the general line is more important than the mere tactics.)

Liu said the line has been correct since 1935, and since then one idea was certain--that is, that the nature of our revolt against imperialism and feudalism would be a long and torturous path. He said they had to understand this. This was very important. Because Li Li-san's line was one of impatience and of coup. You mobilize and try to overthrow a regime or you fail. This is why the question of a long and torturous struggle, as formulated in the policy, was so important.

He said the struggle in China was an anti-imperialist and antifeudal struggle, and many classes were involved--not only the workers. But precisely because of the nature of the composition of the people fighting imperialism and feudalism, it was necessary and imperative to build a Communist Party armed with Marxism-Leninism. Since the Communist Party, armed with Marxism-Leninism, was to lead the struggle against imperialism, this Party should have broader unity with the workers, peasants, intellectuals and all patriots. It was especially important to build the workers and peasants alliance.

(Mao, in his remarks to me, told me not to neglect the farmer, even though they may be small in numbers in the United States. Naturally, in China, the peasantry assumes greater importance because of the number.)

Continuing, Liu said only in this way could we be victorious. He pointed out that this was an important task--to establish this alliance between the workers and the peasants--and could not be done in a short period of time. It required a long time. They had to have the long-term outlook.

He went on to emphasize that the greatest tasks are always the most difficult tasks. He said even the fact that the struggle in China was a long-term struggle was not understood by all. Some people thought it would be easy and thought in short terms. Because they did not view this as a long-term task, they made short-term plans and exposed themselves.

(He is now referring to the illegal workers.)

Because they were impatient, they did not complete their tasks and disillusionment always followed.

(There is always emphasis on the long-term outlook.)

Then he repeated things which others said before. In the strategic respect, we should look down on the enemy because it is a decaying class. It will die and the workers will be victorious. The imperialists will be finished off and we must equip ourselves with this outlook--that is, imperialism from a Marxist-Leninist point of view is decaying and is finished. Tactically, however, we must correctly estimate the enemy and view it seriously and adopt careful and cautious tactics. For instance, if we have a man of 80, he will soon die. But in the child of 5, there is plenty of vitality, and this child will win eventually. A man of 80 can still give the child of 5 a beating, but strategically the man of 80 will fail. The question is how to cultivate the child of 5 so that after a few years he can give the old man a beating. (Of course, the "old man" is imperialism.)

When in the song "The International" we sing of a victorious tomorrow, this can be twenty, thirty, or one hundred years from now. From the point of view of human history, a century is nothing. But five years in day-to-day work is really a long five years. We say that the over-all revolutionary situation was good when a one-million-man revolutionary army surrounded Shanghai. But even at the time we crossed the Yangtze, the reactionaries were still about to murder our workers and comrades in the city. We could not substitute the over-all political situation in Shanghai for the practical needs. That is, to say "tomorrow" the city will be liberated, but today the workers in Shanghai will be killed.

Liu stated we must see the distinction between tactical plans and the over-all strategic picture. The strategic outlook must not replace the plans of work in a factory. Our mistakes of leftist sectarianism lie in this. These mistakes estimated that imperialism is in a crisis and that the ruling classes were involved in a political crisis. Therefore, this particular plant or factory must also be in a crisis. Therefore, we must fight in this factory. (Li Li-san's line.)

(Liu was warning against the fact that you cannot substitute the strategic outlook for daily tactical needs and that the sectarians would substitute for this strategic idea the tactical estimation in a given area.)

From this factory, we have to develop the struggle to the city; from the city to the province; and from the province to the country. (All this is linked to the strategic idea--that is, that capitalism or imperialism is dying.)

Liu then asked is such a thing possible? Sometimes it is, but it is not that simple. We must understand that the over-all strategic outlook is correct or good. This should strengthen confidence in our work. But in a particular factory, the estimate of this particular factory should be real and tactics should be adapted for this plant. We will have a struggle in this factory, but whether it will develop into a nationwide victory, we cannot say. It is not always possible to develop a factory struggle into a national struggle. Therefore, we should accumulate strength and we should not engage in adventurism. We communists are not gamblers. All our methods of work should be around one principle. Everything should have the long-term perspective.

Despite the fact that we had guerrilla warfare and guerrilla areas in the cities, the ruling classes--the imperialists and capitalists and bureaucratic capitalism--were still strong. Therefore, in the cities, the situation was that the enemy was stronger and we were weaker. It was, therefore, necessary to accumulate strength and forces over a long period.

Then Liu asked, "How can we accumulate our strength and our forces?" With regard to this, the first question is that of the Communist Party. The Communist Party should unceasingly develop, consolidate, grow some more, and swell its strength. One should see to it that the Communist Party organization should not be disrupted. At the same time, we mobilize to the fullest extent the broadest masses to swell our ranks. In this sense, there is the integration of legal and illegal work. The Party organization should be absolutely secret. But the mass work should be absolutely open and legal. This is a unity of opposites. In the past, we had a wrong understanding of this question. We wanted to build a mass Party. We thought we must integrate legal and illegal secret work with our open work. The words themselves are all right, but the essence of the question is against Marxism-Leninism.

Liu said it is correct to build a mass Party because this means a Communist party with a mass following. But if we interpret this to mean that the building of a mass Party means to recruit the masses and lower the standards of Party membership and to open up the Party ranks to all sorts of membership, then we are exposing our members to the enemy. If we carry on mass recruiting, lower the standards, though we pay lip service to illegal work, it is ostrich-like, where the head is in the sand and the body is exposed. Mass recruitment means exposing the Party. Therefore, such a Party could not stand storm and stress. Spies will get into such a Party.

Take this case: All the leaders are holding a secret meeting. The next day we lead a demonstration. We exposed ourselves. This was called "integration" of legal and illegal work in those days. When a particular comrade led a strike, the police followed him and in this way they traced others. This so-called integration integrates the secret police into our Party and into our secret work. As a result, the strike was broken up. The police followed, discovered the secret meetings, and all those who participated were arrested. Then gradually it developed that the masses were afraid. They were afraid because they thought that if they are led by communists and they are discovered, their strikes will only lead to failure.

Liu stated that on every special occasion or on May Day we held some demonstration. Of course, the police would follow. There were raids and arrests, et cetera. Leading Party comrades did not refrain from attending. They went to these demonstrations because some Party people "accused" them of cowardice if they did not go. They were not afraid of the arrests. They were more afraid of the accusation of cowardice. Although these things invariably failed (this combination of illegal work and demonstrations), sectarians would always say, "We extended our political influence." But even on the eve of the downfall of our enemies, the membership got smaller and smaller. The workers would say to a Party member, "Do not come to me. I am afraid of my job." Then they would make charges, such as "You guys get money from abroad." Other workers would say that communists did not get money from abroad, but they are crazy. The Party was getting smaller. The masses did not follow the Party when it made such mistakes and the Party became isolated. For nine years, we pursued this wrong line. Many of our comrades were isolated, tortured, imprisoned and killed. Yet, the prestige of the Party remained. The masses finally found that we were not Moscow agents, but that we were not practical people either.

After nine years, we came to the realization that we were wrong. We concluded that these methods (integration of legal and illegal work) were wrong. We concluded that the political line and the tactics were wrong. We analyzed and concluded that the Party organization must be absolutely secret and the mass work must be open. Can we say that we want the Party to be secret? We should raise high the Marxist-Leninist banner wherever there is a legal possibility. We should utilize every legal possibility. But the conditions do not always permit this. Therefore, illegal work is necessary. In spite of the fact that the Party wants to be legal, if there is a possibility we should always look ahead. Only in this way will we avoid extermination. It is a life-and-death struggle. We could do open and legal work, but the enemy would use this to finish us off. We will give the enemy a blow by using legality. The enemy wants to drive us underground, but we organize the masses and give them blows. We give the enemy blows from the underground. Legal or illegal work is not an aim in itself. It is a method of struggle.

It is wrong to say that our Party likes to be open or illegal or to place the problem in this fashion. It is wrong to say the Chinese liked illegal work or that the Communist Party, USA, likes to do legal work. It boils down to the use of what method under what conditions. Therefore, the question of legality or illegality continues to shift on the basis of events or a given situation.

Liu said that during the days of the Kuomintang and the Japanese occupation, we had little chance of coming into the open. For quite a few years our Party had Party representatives stationed in the Kuomintang areas (during World War II). But we were always on guard, realizing that the enemy would like to finish us off. The real Communist Party organization must be absolutely secret to preserve our strength. Despite the fact that the Party had legal headquarters in the Kuomintang area, comrades worked in secret and had no contact with the headquarters.

We had two systems of organization. I worked in Shanghai during two periods. During the Japanese occupation, I worked for five to six years in illegal work. Then I went secretly to Yunnan, then came out again to Chunking. Then I went to Shanghai as a representative legal figure. The second time I was in Shanghai, I had no contact with the underground. Therefore, the first period was absolutely secret. The second period absolutely legal. The second time I represented the trade-union and contacted United States labor attaches. I could not combine two jobs in one person at one time.

Then Liu said the underground Party organization should be absolutely secret and the enemy should have no knowledge of its personnel or its organization. He said, "Here is a difficult question." It is easy to go from illegal to legal work. But to go from legal to illegal work is very difficult. At the beginning of the anti-Japanese war, many Communist Party members were known as legal members of the

Communist Party. When the upsurge developed, some members resented the recruitment of others. Then Liu asked, "What is the criteria for membership in a revolutionary period or the high tide when people want to become Party members?" When there is a low tide, people see Communist Party members and run away from them. Developments in the Party are not even. At the same time, we can have high tides in one area and low tides in another area. The Party leadership should determine if a national tide will continue or if a low tide is coming. The Party leadership should examine to see where there is a high or low tide. The leader's heart should be warm, but he should be cool in the head. (He should not be taken in by certain local circumstances.)

Continuing, Liu said, Party leaders should not tail behind the masses. In 1937, there was a high tide in Shanghai. Many people wanted to join the Communist Party, but the Central Committee said that Shanghai was not reliable. We may lose Shanghai. China will be occupied. There will be low tide and even fascism. The exposed Communist Party members changed their methods of work or left Shanghai. Even before evacuation, we reduced activity and changed the methods of work to save our Party members. Future recruits were all underground. We made advance preparations. If we would not have done so, it may have been too late, when the Japanese came in. When the Japanese came into Shanghai, the Communist Party members had already left, changed their jobs, and others took their place, et cetera. He said that you have to measure the tides and prepare in advance.

(In their opinion, the underground of the Communist Party, USA, was just one big mistake.)

Liu stated that new members were organized into new cells so there would be no contact with old Party members. If we relied only on the old members, there would be continual exposure. The former Party members were later recruited and set up in separate organizations, with a new leadership. If the old members continued to lead the new organization, they would expose not only themselves, but the new Party organization, also. If the old members drop away or become passive, the enemy sometimes believes they are no longer active. The old Party members who are present should be completely divorced from the new. The new Party organization should develop on a new basis so it will be reliable. If we did not make drastic decisions of complete severance of the old and the new, exposure would be inevitable. If one comrade was exposed, we would not allow him to attend any meetings any more. If one place was exposed and destroyed, we did not try to reorganize it. If a comrade was arrested in that place, and if we sent a new leader to work, he, too, would be exposed. Therefore, amputation is needed in such a situation. Carry on as individuals and do not form a new organization.

We prepared our Party membership for this. We told them ahead of time of such a possibility, so there would be no spreading of the infection of exposure.

With regard to the form of Party organization, Liu said, we should be organized on an industrial basis. A secret Party should not be big. Exposure is easier if the organization is big. In an underground Party, the main thing is quality, not quantity. Recruiting according to necessity is not possible in an illegal situation. For instance, in one place the Party recruited three members. Then there were four. In another place, there may be twenty prospective members, but we do not recruit them. Some can look for the Party. Some can carry on work, but not as members. They can do mass work better. For instance, in a big factory, if we had only five to eight really good Communist Party members but many friends, they can lead this factory. On the contrary, if we had fifty low-quality members, the result would lead to exposure.

Liu asked what is meant by "good Party members?" First of all, personal history must be known. We should know the political face, work, historical connection with this particular factory, et cetera, of this individual. The workers in the factory may not know that a given individual is a Communist Party member. But the workers might say that he is a "good guy," a friend of the workers. If a worker is fired, they look to this "good guy" for advice. Where is the strategic position in a factory for this comrade? The strategic position is where the most important work is being done. He must try to get into that strategic workshop. In general, it is difficult to get into such places. Where communists can get in easily, there is no need for skill. These are the less important shops. It is easy to get in among the casual workers or the unemployed. However, if we organize Party cells in nonstrategic factories, we are spending time with unimportant workers who are not effective.

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Once in a bus company there were no Party members among the drivers, machinists, janitors, et cetera. This is not very effective. If we are not in the mainstream, we cannot be effective and even though a city is "liberated," our people do not know important sections of the workers. Migratory workers are not reliable. We do not know their history.

Next, Liu stated that the highly skilled worker will not listen to the unskilled or to the casual workers. Even progressive workers would be suspicious of casual workers. When we carry on activity, we find that work among these casual workers is easier. We work among these, too, but the aim is to get them into strategic departments. We work among the unemployed, too. We should try to link the employed and the unemployed. At the same time, we should try to place the unemployed into factories and into the most strategic parts of the factory. When you set up Party cells of the unemployed, the objective should be to get them into factories. We should not expect that this line will always work. Never expect an ideal situation, where our people will always be placed in a strategic spot. Once the Communist Party decides that this is an important factory, we must try to get into it, using many methods and means. For instance, in a motor works, a Communist Party member is not in a strategic spot. Efforts should be made to gradually try to move him into a strategic spot and then build an organization. There may be just a small machine shop, but the workers have a lot of connections with auto workers. Through these, we try to make broader connections. Even through a tailor shop, which is a part of a motor works, we can try to make connections. Thus, we can try in three different ways. We should use every method to get into this big motor works.

Then Liu said the Party leadership is unified. But the multiple-sided workers and comrades do not know each other. People in many departments do not know each other. Do not unify Party organization with all members. It is better if they do not know each other. If one is exposed, it would not affect the others. Then Liu asked, "Can we have one line in a big shop?" He answered "Not necessarily." There may be two lines of approach and there may be no connection. The unified leadership can give different tasks and different approaches. You have to have a long-term objective; perhaps no strikes, but just make friends. You may have a ten-year perspective.

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Then you have other communists who do mass trade-union work. Sometimes they discover each other, but the Party, as a rule, advises no contact. Even if you are friends, do not divulge your Party membership to each other. If one is exposed, the other is safe. In this way, we can maintain cells in important factories for a long period of time.

In regard to Party leadership on a city scale, Liu said no one individual should know too much. There should be no meeting of activists. Once they meet, it is too late. Generally, one should have contact with two. Then there should be layer after layer separated so there would be no horizontal exposure.

Again about Party work in the city, you should limit full time cadre. Most of the people should be in the factories. Most Party members should have a profession or trade. Then he can get recruits and protection. A Communist Party member should learn his profession and live according to his status. A businessman should make money, a doctor should be a good doctor, a teacher should be a good teacher, et cetera, in order to obtain status. Assuming that the police would question such a person about his communist connections, he would then have good backing.

Liu said when we made mistakes in the old period, businessmen who were supposed to be businessmen would lose money. In this sense, these comrades would never get prestige among the masses. On the contrary, we would shut ourselves up and isolate ourselves. The comrades who do secret work should be entirely separated from the comrades working in the open. Comrades working in trade-unions should be separate. They should not be allowed in Party cells, not allowed to recruit, et cetera. The comrades who do open and legal work are in danger. If they are in contact with the secret cells, they endanger and may expose the underground. When we were working in the Kuomintang area, there were no connections with the secret organization.

Then Liu commented on how to make contact and how to meet. He said we used to use public functions. For instance, some worked as businessmen. They would meet in the stock exchange. They would make use of the places where the enemy pays the least attention. Stock exchange members, as a rule, are not watched by the police.

Secret work should be protected not only by Party techniques, but by legal means existing in society. It should be protected by the masses. When we say this or that comrade is

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doing secret work, it means only as regards Party organization. As an individual, he does work in society. Only the Party organization is secret. The Party members should have on their finger tips the desires of the broadest masses and should unite with the masses. To educate and unite the masses is to make use of legal possibilities and the faults of the ruling class.

Whatever the contradictions are we should not allow the members to say that they are members of the Communist Party. Yet, they propagate the Communist Party line. How can this contradiction be solved, when one propagates the line and yet does not admit membership in the Communist Party? What do we mean when we say the Party represents the interests of the masses? We mean that our Party slogans should be expressed and transformed to meet the longings of the people, to say the things that are in the hearts of the masses. If we have a Party program and the masses do not heed it, what good is it? The demands and the needs of the masses are systemized into a program. This represents the interests of the masses. For instance, in our Party program we say, "We want to improve the livelihood of the masses." Can the masses change a word? No. In the old days, this meant lowering the integrity of the Party. The masses do not say "improve the livelihood of the masses." They say they want a 20 per cent wage increase. They speak more concretely. Can we say the original words were wrong? No. The program needs to be concretized.

Liu cited an example. We say, "We oppose rationalization or speed-up," but in a factory this cannot be put that way. In a particular factory, this must be concretized. For example, "Thirty workers should not be fired," or to be even more concrete, "Mr. Smith should not be fired unless he receives so much severance pay." To lead and carry out a Party program in the factory, we will say we oppose the firing of our good friend, Mr. Smith. We concretize the program without the use of the word "rationalization." Now, this word can be used, but it needs to be concretized. Otherwise, the enemy would say, "This is a Communist phrase."

He said that a clever communist cell is not defending itself merely against rationalization, but is defending Mr. Smith. A communist, Mr. Jones, can get up on the floor and make a proposal. He is for severance pay or something connected with firing. If it is a good proposal, without saying that he is a member of the Communist Party, the workers will say among themselves, "He is a good guy." No one will say he supports the Communist Party. Liu said that despite the fact that we do not use the language contained in the Party program, we,

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nevertheless, carry through the Party program. The boss wants to fire Mr. Jones because he is a member of the Communist Party. The workers will say, "If he is a communist, then we are all communists."

In the past, during our sectarian days, our Party members did not see this. Sectarians called it a revision of our program. They charged us with not raising the banner of the Party, with raising personal prestige, with opportunism, et cetera. He went on to say that some of these people were expelled from the Communist Party, but the masses and workers did not like this dogmatism, no matter how correct the Party member would be in using the words of the program. In order to carry out work in such a manner--to concretize it--a Communist Party member must know the desires of the masses and he must familiarize himself with the language of the people. In this way, he can break down our isolation. Although he is known neither as a Republican, a Democrat, or a communist, and his lips do not use the word "communism," he does represent the interests of the masses. We should see to it that this comrade should not lead all the struggles. The next time, another comrade should lead a struggle. Keep on changing people in order to give leadership in mass organizations, so one communist will not have to stand in the forefront all the time. This would lead to exposure.

Next, Liu stated during the period when we made leftist mistakes, we were charged with giving up leadership of the masses. He said, "Which is better--to train one or many mass leaders?" If a Party member should be surrounded by a group of non-Party members, this will be effective. The Communist Party should be well acquainted with the real desires of the masses. The Party should know how to surround itself with non-Party people. This is what we call united front mass work. We start not with the distribution of illegal leaflets and not with empty propaganda, but with concrete deeds. Communists have to root themselves and make friends. Just a leaflet will do the Party more harm than good. In the source of the struggle, we would raise the level of understanding. We would talk about the failures or successes of this struggle and educate the workers. To educate the workers through many practical struggles is to distinguish between right and wrong, is to understand and to realize the forces and critical nature of the enemy. By that time, if the enemy will say that our people are agents of Moscow, the masses will not care because the communists will have gained the confidence of the workers. If

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we started out by saying the Soviet Union is this or that, the workers will say these are foreign agents and the police will get you. That is no way to support the Party program. You might as well sign a document saying that you are a communist and then the masses will run away from you.

Liu went on to the question of how to utilize legality. He said that while our Party was an illegal Party, it made use of legality. We make no secret of mass work. When a Party member has twenty workers around him, should this Party member organize them into a study group? Once they are organized, without discipline or experience, the enemy can spot each one and expose them. These twenty non-Party members should make use of legal opportunities and not organize separately. They should use existing organizations. In old China, the Kuomintang organized trade-unions. So did the Japanese. In amunition factories trade-unions were not allowed. The Kuomintang trade-union leaders were very bad. But we can utilize trade-unions. As Lenin said, "If there are masses, go there." The top leaders were bad, but the masses would like to use these trade-unions. In such trade-unions, there were certain clauses and bylaws in the constitution which could be used. We must bear in mind that these top leaders were corrupt, but were separated from the masses. We made use of bureaucracy to carry on our work. It was possible to become a trade-union leader in a factory. We did not admit Communist Party membership. We acted like Kuomintang trade-union leaders and utilized the laws of the union for the workers benefit.

Then Liu said even when workers oppose bureaucrats, we should not oppose these trade-union leaders. Do Not charge the union with bureaucracy or make statements against the union, saying that it is no good. Make use of such unions to come into contact with the workers and to derive benefits for the workers. When a comrade becomes a leader in a local or a shop of such a union and the workers launch a struggle against the boss or the trade-union leadership, he should not come forward as a leader of the struggle. He should assume a "third person" attitude. When the class enemy wants to suppress us, then this comrade should come out as a reformist and say that this would make the situation worse. Act like a reformist. In this way you take the position which will help the workers and this will help raise the prestige of this so-called reformist for the future. He differentiates himself from the more corrupt trade-union leadership. While this local or shop is led by a Communist Party member, he is not known by the enemy and can hold on to his position for a long time.

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The top bureaucracy may issue orders to this local leader. If the order is to deceive the workers he takes the order and carries it out with some empty phrases. If the top leadership issues secret orders to suppress the workers, he carries it out in such a way as to warn the workers. You may have to carry out orders of the leadership, but carry them out in such a way that they will not be effective. In some cases if the order is no good use the bureaucracy for their failures. You can carry out the orders from the top in the rightist or the leftist way. This will result in the sabotage of the actual order. In this way we are making use of the enemy and its traditional way of doing things, for the interest of the workers. Bureaucracy is bad. But we make use of this bureaucracy to exist permanently. If one of our comrades becomes a leader in a union local he can protect Communist Party members in that factory. If we have no such attitude the comrades can be exposed.

Then Liu asked, "Can we carry our influence where there are no unions?" That is possible. Use local social setups. For instance, in a particular shop, friends and relatives can be used. Utilize cultural and religious organizations. When we utilize these organizations, we should not take a leftist attitude or we may be exposed. To lead a struggle in a factory, there are legal and illegal methods. These struggles should take different and various forms. A struggle might begin with the circulation of a petition or sabotage or a strike. We can begin by presenting petition demands and develop it into a strike and conclude the strike in a legal way, arbitration, et cetera. This is the "legal way." Unless the situation is ripe for an armed uprising, to try to develop a strike into an uprising, nationally would be wrong. In struggles like these the struggle must be profitably reasonable with moderation. Do not go too far. By "reasonable," we mean it seems reasonable to the workers and society. We want to win sympathy and mobilize masses easier, so they can be more determined in the struggle.

The second principle is that it has to be profitable. If we can gain something out of this, we conduct a struggle. Otherwise, we do not. If the workers insist that we go further and if we think there will be no gain, we must go along and convince them to change their course in order to minimize losses.

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Then Liu said when we gain a victory, we do not continue to expect to gain one victory after another. To push hard will lead to failure. We need time to consolidate our ranks. We are not struggling for the sake of struggle. Struggle is for gaining certain interests of the workers. We cannot solve all the workers' problems. The La Salle theory (opponent of Karl Marx in Germany) was wrong. He once said that "struggle is everything." Marx said that struggle is not everything. Achievement is more important. Some of these benefits are only temporary. The reason the Communist Party leads a struggle is to organize, consolidate and accumulate strength to capture political power. These struggles are to gain temporary benefits and advance consciousness for the ultimate goal. When we led strikes and won them, but broke up our organization, we considered these failures. Struggles take place in many forms. There is no principle that wherever a Communist Party organization exists, there must be a strike. Sometimes when we have to convince workers not to strike, this is also a victory. This is where we have differences with La Salle. Sometimes a strike is not victorious, but the struggle educates the workers and lays the ground for their future struggle and their victory. The day-to-day struggles are all for training the workers and people's army. They are not aims in themselves.

Then Liu said we look upon demonstrations in the same way. If the masses demand demonstrations we will hold them to educate the people, broaden the ranks and strengthen the organization. If we will accomplish this or if it will help us, we will hold such a demonstration. If there is no urgent demand from the masses but only a few Communist Party members want such a demonstration, would not this demonstration be a failure? Not to hold a demonstration or strike depends not upon sentiment, but rather where the strength lies. It must be decided by objective conditions. When the boss is ready to close down a shop and you conduct a strike, you play into his hands. Everything depends on whether we can enlarge our strength. In this way, the Communist Party can organize great mass struggles, and can mobilize them in an open way. But the Communist Party organization is small, under these circumstances, in proportion to the masses. If there are more masses organized, the proportion of communists can be even smaller. On the other hand, if you have only a few activists among the masses and the masses are not in motion, a proportionately bigger communist party may lead to failure. When the Communist Party educates the masses, keep in mind the level of understanding.

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Discussions

During the discussions which followed the remarks of Liu Ning-yi, those present would relate some of their own experiences. The Chinese are bolder in talking about their own activities than the Russians are.

They stated that they had infiltrated and penetrated the Kuomintang Government, as well as every organization over which the Kuomintang had control, including the military. They said that before the liberation, practically every general in the National Army had a communist as his executive officer. They said they knew every move of the Kuomintang and they were in a strategic position to determine the outcome of any struggle which would take place.

They made claims that they practically controlled the entire Kuomintang trade-union apparatus, both in the top and in the lower echelons. The communists were not always the leaders in the trade-unions. They would win over some of the trade-union leaders. Other trade-union leaders did not know until the time of the liberation that people working directly under them were communists. The communists would get into the trade-union leadership in one way or another and then behave like noncommunists.

All present cited examples of their experiences in the underground. Yu Chi-ying worked with religious organizations. While the Americans were in China during World War II, the Chinese communists worked as part of the liaison group and as loyal Kuomintang representatives in the various institutions which were established by the United States.

The Chinese have developed the art of infiltration to the highest degree. Their experiences are a master plan. In this connection, they spoke of the influence they had in Formosa. They said that they are not worried about the Formosan Army.

In regard to the Communist Party, USA, the Chinese have read the Resolution of the 16th National Convention, which states that sectarianism is the main danger and that the Communist Party, USA, is separated from the masses. They said that if the Communist Party, USA, has a long-term view, it might once again develop its connections with the masses while, at the same time, protecting the Party organization. The emphasis was on: (1) a correct political line; (2) a distinction between the strategic aim and the tactical aim; and (3) the carrying on of mass work.

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In regard to the illegal Party, it must be secret. If there is an illegal and a legal organization, one has to be totally separated from the other. In mass work, the purpose is to gain strength and to lead only those struggles which will win support for the Party among whatever strategic section of the population the Party is trying to win over. The Party should use every possible method in order to get this strength. It should keep in mind that it is saving strength and forces for the realization of the strategic aim. The Party should not expose its members or the organization as long as it can possibly avoid it. Party leaders should not listen to radical phrases, such as raising high the banner of struggle. Struggle is not an end in itself. A more important end is to gain the confidence of the workers. Educate them so they will have confidence in the Party. Then, when the objective situation is ripe, the Party may have the kind of struggle which would lead to the taking over of the Government apparatus.

EXCERPTS FROM A DOCUMENT BY LIU SHAO-CHI

In preparation for the meetings with Liu Ning-yi, I was furnished with a document by Liu Shao-chi. This document was in the form of a brochure. The material was mimeographed and marked "Confidential." The brochure contained two reports by Liu Shao-chi dealing with mistakes in the open and underground work of the Communist Party of China. The leadership of the Communist Party of China considers this to be their most official and authentic summary of the period of their underground work. I asked for and received permission to copy a few paragraphs. The following paragraphs I considered to be the most pertinent and important in regard to this particular subject:

"Distinction between, and Mutual Changes of, Open and Secret Work

"During a given historical period, the strategic task of the Party and revolutionary class remains unchanged, while tactics may change frequently, that is to say, the concrete form and paths which the Party takes for the fulfillment of the strategic task change frequently in correspondence with different internal and external circumstances and conditions in which the Party and revolutionary class find themselves in different periods and places.

"This explains the complexity and changeability of the forms of struggle, work and organization, which the Party and revolutionary class adopt in different period and places for the achievement of a given strategic aim. The Party and revolutionary class are required to adopt such forms of activities as are 'suitable to occasion and place,' to have the greatest possible flexibility, and to oppose rigidity and formula-ism.

"Open and secret work are two forms of Party work -- two forms of the same thing. In deciding our form of work, whether open or secret, it is necessary that we should make a concrete analysis of the internal and external circumstances and conditions at a given time and place. Only thus can we distinguish what should, and can, be conducted openly from what should, and must, be done secretly.

"Generally (only generally) speaking, whether the activities of the Party and revolutionary class are conducted in a legal or illegal way is the standard and yardstick determining their form of work, whether open or secret. That is to say, legal activities generally can be conducted openly, while illegal activities cannot be conducted openly and must be carried out secretly. (It should be noted that both written and unwritten laws are implied here.)

"When we have truly understood the internal and external circumstances of the Party and revolutionary class at a given time and place and familiarized ourselves with the laws of the rulers, we will then be able to decide which provisions in the laws can be utilized for the activities of the Party and revolutionary class, what forms of work, organization, and struggle can be conducted openly, and what cannot be conducted openly but must be done secretly -- in other words, what activities are allowed by laws of the rulers and can be conducted legally and what are not allowed and must be conducted illegally.

"The legal and illegal scope of the activities of the oppressed revolutionary class and its Party is not unchangeable either.

"This is because:

"1. The laws of the rulers being made for the purpose of oppressing and fettering the ruled and not the rulers themselves, the rulers can, in accordance with their needs and will, promulgate, abrogate, or change certain laws at any time.

"2. The scope of legal activities of the Party and the masses may expand or contract in accordance with the change of the fighting strength of the oppressed class, the relative strength between the contending sides, and the inter-relation of various classes in society.

"Generally speaking, the legal scope contracts when the revolutionary masses are weak in fighting strength and suffering setbacks; it expands when the revolutionary forces are strong and advancing. The Party and revolutionary class, therefore, must always pay attention to winning legal status and expanding the possibilities for carrying on certain activities legally whenever possible.

"With the rulers, however, the stronger and more threatening to their interests and existence the revolutionary forces become the more they restrict and oppress the revolution (e.g., the present trend of fascism is by no means a sign of the strength of the bourgeoisie.)

"Owing to the changes of the enemies situation and our own and the advance or retreat of the Party and revolutionary class, the scope of legal activities of the Party and masses often undergo sudden changes, giving rise to mutual replacement of open and secret work. Certain or all spheres of the Party's activities often abruptly emerge from the underground into the open or go from the open into the underground.

"Mutual changes also often take place in individual legal and illegal struggles of the masses. The masses, who in the beginning adopt the legal form of struggle, often shift to the illegal form in the course of struggle. On the other hand, illegal struggle of the masses can also force the rulers to recognize the legality of such form of struggle.

"Generally speaking, the activities of the Party and revolutionary class emerge from the underground into the open when the situation is favorable, and go from the open into the underground when the situation is difficult. To emerge from the underground into the open is easy; to go from the open into the underground is difficult.

"The Party should appraise the general trend of the class struggle, the new tasks which it may put forward, and the changes which may take place in the situation in the immediate future. It should go a step further to appraise which part of the activities of the Party and revolutionary class will be made open and which part will go underground and to make preparation and arrangement beforehand, so that such mutual changes of open and secret work will be effected with preparedness and in an organized way. This is of great importance to the work of the Party. By so doing, missing of opportunity, panic, and losses either in work, or of organization, or even of lives can be avoided or minimized.

"How An Illegal Party Should Utilize Legal Possibilities:

"The utilization of the objectively existing legal possibilities by an illegal party in conducting the various aspects of its work is precisely the open work referred to here. In the period of reaction, the Party does not have legal status, nor do the Party members. But individual members, so long as they have not exposed themselves, can still participate in all sorts of legal activities. If we can fully and properly utilize all legal possibilities for individual Party members to participate in all sorts of open and semiopen social activities, then there are objectively many such legal possibilities that can be utilized by us even though the Party is completely underground.

"In times like this, the Party and its organizations are strictly secret, but most of the Party members can still participate in all sorts of open social and political activities according to their respective possibilities. In this way the Party can, through these Party members engaging in open work, penetrate deep into all aspects of social activities, maintain connections with comparatively broad masses, and capture different open and legal social organizations, institutions, and publications.

"This is extremely important to a secret party, because:

"1. Every such organization, institution, and publication can become an important stronghold and fortress of the Party among the masses;

"2. Only in this way can the Party maintain connections with comparatively broad masses and educate them; and

"3. Only by such means can it better preserve and consolidate its secret organizations and continuously build up auxiliary organizations among the masses.

"Thus it will be impossible for the reactionary forces to put the illegal political party of the revolutionary workers out of existence. Only those secret parties that shut themselves up completely in attics are the easiest for the enemy to destroy.

"To utilize legal possibilities is principally to assign Party members to join all legal social organizations and institutions, no matter how these organizations and institutions are controlled by the reactionaries. At the same time it is also necessary to utilize legal possibilities to set up all sorts of legal 'grey' social organizations and institutions, adopt legal form of work to conduct our activities to unite the masses, to educate them, and within legal bounds to support their interest and direct their actions.

"Comrades working in legal organizations and institutions must patiently and persistently preserve their legal exterior; they must by no means reveal any relation they have with the Party. They must, moreover, try every possible means to capture these organizations and institutions and to preserve as long as necessary the legal status of these organizations and institutions. Therefore, comrades engaging in open work must observe the following:

"1. They must join these legal organizations and institutions through proper procedures.

"2. They must assume proper social standing and exterior, to which their manner of work, attitude, language, style, attire, private life, et cetera, must conform. To the extent of not hampering the practical interests of the Party and the revolution, it is best for them to appear as ordinary and common as possible.

"3. They must adopt open and legal forms that best suit the environment to conduct their work, to direct the struggles of the masses, and to carry out the directives given them by the Party organization. They should not go beyond the bounds of legality to raise, for example, illegal demands and slogans, to distribute illegal propaganda literature, et cetera. They must not copy the procedure of work adopted inside the Party.

"4. They must be able to utilize the contradictions between the different cliques of reactionary forces for attaining their ends, to oppose, by proper and legal means, the reactionary leaders of these organizations and institutions, and at the same time to keep up a show of friendship with them.

"5. They must adhere honestly to the original tasks of these organizations and institutions (provided such tasks do not fundamentally hamper the practical interest of the revolutions) and try their best to preserve the legal status of these organizations.

"6. They must maintain necessary connections with the secret Party organizations and submit to the guidance and supervision of the Party, only that this must be realized by *particularly skillful secret means. Generally they must not simultaneously take charge of any work in the secret organizations; their relation with the Party must be known to the smallest possible number of persons; and their connections with the Party must be minimized to what is necessary.*

"Utilization of legality in this way enables our Party members and Party organizations to hide themselves as much as possible among the masses and all sorts of organizations and institutions, to carry out, through legal means, the various aspects of Party work, and within the limits permitted by the situation to cover up at the same time the secret organizations that are carrying on their work. Such work as can be conducted through utilization of legal possibilities should be expanded as much as possible in scope; it should be carried out in as complete a legal and open way as possible (of course semilegal possibilities should also be utilized.) If the Party has more legal possibilities to utilize in carrying on its various branches of work, its secret branches of work can be reduced and contracted to the minimum necessary extent; the organs, personnel, and expenses for the secret work can be reduced and contracted; and the organs of secret work can be more easily set up.

"Only by expanding the scope of open work can we reduce the scope of secret work; conversely, if the former is reduced, the latter will inevitably expand; and this, as far as a secret party is concerned, will be greatly convenient for the enemies and spies.

"The open and legal organizations and institutions which our Party members have joined and in which they work, have their original system of organization and different offices. In accordance with the different offices held by our Party members, there should be a coordination between comrades in the upper and lower strata, a coordination between the legal struggle of the upper stratum, and the illegal struggle of the lower stratum. Generally speaking, comrades in the upper stratum who take charge of open work should screen and assist comrades in the lower stratum who conduct secret work, while comrades conducting secret work in the lower stratum should unite and mobilize the masses to support and aid the responsible comrades in the upper stratum (in countries where there are parliaments, there is coordination between struggles within and without parliament.)

"Such a coordination is attained through the secret connections and organizations of the Party. At the same time, such connections should not go beyond the bounds permitted by the

circumstances prevailing at the given time and place and should be effected by a very skillful method. Should they go beyond such bounds, the offices held by certain comrades, and even the very existence of these organizations and institutions, will be affected.

"The Laws Governing Secret Work

"When the Party is illegal, all its members stay underground and secretly connect themselves with the leading organs of the Party. But among the Party members, apart from those who have joined open and legal organizations and institutions and those working among the masses, there must be a section to take charge exclusively of the secret work of the Party, to organize secret bodies, and to set up secret organizations (such as publication of secret papers, communications and leading organs of the Party.)

"Such secret work of the Party must be carried on by specialists (chiefly professional revolutionaries) and should not in general be simultaneously undertaken by those engaging in open work. Secret form of work inside the Party is entirely different from the open form of work mentioned above. The secret form of work inside the Party must never be adopted in open mass work. Underground workers should, as a rule, not reveal their identities before the masses nor should they directly direct the struggle of the masses. They should hide themselves persistently in hard work.

"It is extremely important that both in personnel and form of work, secret work and open work be clearly distinguished from each other and combined with each other in a given form. It is very dangerous for an underground party to have the one overlap the other or confused with the other either in personnel or in procedure of work, for this will undermine not only the secret work and the Party organs but also the open work and open organs.

"The rules governing the secret work of the Party, as well as the relations between secret organs and functionaries and the relation of these with the open organs and personnel should follow strictly certain regulations, and there should be strict discipline to ensure the execution of these regulations. Because of the grave existence of the enemies as well as the existence of spies inside the Party organizations, any negligence in the secret work may bring serious losses to the Party. Only by strict discipline can we ensure the full observance of all regulations and give proper certainty to secret work.

"In regard to the regulations of secret work, the following items should generally be included.

"1. Every Party member and cadre should know only what he must know and not what is possible for him to know. It is impermissible to carelessly reveal the secrets of the Party to comrades unconcerned or to casually pry into the secrets of the Party.

"2. There must be detailed regulations governing the relations of each and every Party organization (or member) with its higher or lower organ (or with other members.) Apart from what has been stipulated, no transversal relations are allowed.

"3. There must be technical stipulations of secret codes, designations, signs, times, et al.

"4. Excepting that which should according to the regulations, be transmitted, all matters discussed at meeting of the Party organizations at all levels must not be disclosed to anyone by those who attend the meetings.

"5. No names of persons or places and no figures should appear in written reports and transmissions. No membership record and cadre record should be kept. When it is necessary to jot down some notes, certain signs should be used.

"6. Generally there should not be any secret Party documents. In case any are necessary, they should be of such nature as will not reveal the concrete secret work of the Party and should be burned immediately after reading. In Party publications and propaganda literature, no secrets should be disclosed.

"7. Secret organizations must be small, compact, and efficient. Utmost caution should be taken against having large sized and motley organizations. Unnecessary acquaintance between comrades must be avoided.

"8. Every Party member should try his best to preserve his legal status, to keep his Party membership from being known by as few people as possible, and to keep his family and personal history from being unnecessarily known by other comrades.

"9. No general transmission should be made within the Party on concrete secret form of work.

"If open work is clearly distinguished from, and linked up according to strict regulations with, secret work; if the regulations of secret work are strictly carried out, and our vigilance is sharpened to the highest possible degree, then it will be difficult for the enemy spies to carry out their activities within the Party, and even if disruption should unfortunately occur in the Party, it would be only of a local nature and would not affect the whole Party.

"The aim of secret work is to preserve and consolidate the Party in the period of reaction, to elude the enemy's observation of, and attention to, the various spheres of our specific work, and to prepare for successful revolutionary offensives. Therefore, in secret work, utmost caution should be taken against 'revolutionary' phrase-mongering (oral or written) which is of no practical significance at all, for such phrase-mongering, devoid of real practical revolutionary significance, will only arouse the vigilance of the reactionary forces, sharpen their attention, and undermine the secret work. We must never identify such phrase-mongering devoid of content and practical significance with propaganda work of the Party which is necessary at all times for the dissemination of the political stand of the Party. The former must be combatted, while the latter is entirely necessary within the bounds of not undermining the specific secret work of the Party.

"Any secret Party organization, in giving guidance to the comrades engaging in open work, should clearly appraise their position and difficulties; it should give them such tasks as they can shoulder and accomplish and ask them to adopt such forms as are feasible; it should not give them such tasks, or ask them to adopt such forms, as are not permitted by the circumstances, for these comrades are confronted with a great difficulty, which consists in the contradiction between the illegal content and legal form and in the indispensable connection between their open status and the secret Party organizations. Therefore, there must be a limit to the scope of legal form within which they can fulfill the tasks assigned them by the illegal Party. It is not possible for them to perform and accomplish such tasks as are beyond the bounds of legal form.

"The Party that is completely underground should shift the center of gravity of its work to the secret Party branches in factories, workshops, offices, and rural areas. It is necessary to try every possible means to place in these Party branches comrades with the ability to guide, and to reduce as much as possible their dependence on the guidance of the secret higher leading bodies. In this way it will be easier to fulfill the task of preserving and consolidating the Party and to develop properly the Party work."

Kang said that the history of the Chinese Communist Party shows that all these victories would be inconceivable without unity. The leap forward is impossible without unity of the Party. The prestige of Mao Tse-tung among the people is indisputable. His prestige is the material force for mobilizing the people. But this is no cult of the individual. We recently expelled some people who hid under the banner of support of the Central Committee. (This is to show that the Communist Party of China is united, and these people are listed in the resolution of the Communist Party of China adopted at the second session of the 8th Congress.)

Kang went on to say that the bourgeois press has always dreamed of a split in the Communist Party of China. He emphasized this is only a dream. He said the Party is now healthier, with the revisionists and anticommunist elements out.

Then he went on to ask, "Which is dearer--the Party unity or keeping a few counterrevolutionists in the Party?" Of course, Party unity.

In conclusion, Kang said that the Communist Party of China has great concern for the Communist Party, USA. We are interested in your problems. But we are happy that Gates deserted. We are glad to hear that you have endorsed the declaration of the twelve communist parties, and were glad to read the Dennis article on Yugoslavia and Tito, which we published.

PLACES VISITED IN AND AROUND PEKING

Ming Tombs Reservoir

I went to the opening of a reservoir called Ming Tombs Reservoir. It is outside Peking, and is near the burial place of the Ming dynasty. There were thousands of troops quartered there in tents. Thousands of people, including the army, helped to build this reservoir. They had been working on it day and night since November, 1957, in order to complete it before the rainy season in July and August. The troops participated in the ceremonies as a part of the builders of the reservoir. One of the generals in command marched with the civilian dignitaries. I was told that the army helps to build railroads and factories, since they might as well utilize them, even though they are in uniform. They have such centralized control that they can mobilize everyone including the labor force. They say that they still have forced labor camps, although I do not have any information concerning them.

Chou En-lai spent nearly two weeks working and pushing a wheelbarrow at this reservoir. I saw photographs in the paper depicting this. The Chinese comrades told me that when Chou En-lai arrived at the reservoir, the chief engineer and others thanked the leadership for visiting the reservoir. Chou En-lai replied that they were not there as leaders, but merely as Chinese citizens in order to participate in the construction. He said, we are all equals. They described how he broke in on the job in the same manner as the others, ate the same food, sang songs they sang, and received no special favors.

Practically every leader in the Communist Party of China is going through this type of thing. The wife of Tang Ming-chao, of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, has been on a farm for six months. She was sent there by the Party. He is taking care of their two children. There are similar examples. The leadership of the Communist Party of China wants everyone in the leadership to live with the people and to act like them. I believe that they are going through this stage, at the inspiration of Mao Tse-tung, in order to maintain the idea that they are a part of the people and are not a bureaucracy. The Russians used to do this. They did manual labor on off days. "Sabotnika" (phonetic) means that you give free labor. Everybody had to do it in Russia. After the revolution, Lenin went through this also. Now, they are doing it in China.

Visit to a Cooperative Farm

I visited a cooperative farm, which was about a two-hour ride from Peking. This visit was made to allow me to talk with the party chairman, the farm committee, the village authorities, et cetera. Those who work on cooperative farms live in fenced-in villages. The farm we visited has 1,500 working members. They have opened fifty new wells and all these wells are equipped with electric motors to pump water for irrigation purposes. They have not done this before. They have made rice paddies and raised other grain. They have experimental rice and other grain in special plots. They were building a new pig sty. They want to buy machines and build more schools. They are opening a few schools in China, and there was a high school in this cooperative. So far, the standards of living have not increased. They are very low.

The Party leadership on the farm is very young. The Party sent these young leaders into the farm. The chairman of the farm was raised in this particular area. The chairman of the Party on the farm was sent into the farm. The Central Committee is sending people to the rural areas. They are also sending rightists to the rural areas, with a proviso that they cannot have any leading position. They are bringing peasants in in order to teach them farming.

They are removing private burial grounds, particularly in the rural areas. They give notice to the relatives to remove the bodies. However, if the relatives do not do this, the Government does.

In the Peking area, we saw very few tractors on the farms. There is very little motorized transportation in the rural areas or in the city, for that matter. The bulk of the transportation is still with animal power--a mule and a donkey hitched to the same cart. They carry everything in these carts. They also transport articles in trailers and hitch these trailers to bicycles.

Practically everything is done with 99 per cent human labor power. But they have the people organized. They are industrious. While the people are organized and are enthusiastic in Russia, they are not organized as the Chinese are. The Party leadership has the Chinese organized to the nth degree. No one is permitted to be idle in China. The Chinese took me to the bad places, as well as the good places. They were not afraid to take me to places where people live in poverty.

Visits to the Industrial Center in East Peking

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China plans to turn Peking into an industrial city so that they can have a larger proletarian base than they have had up to now.

In East Peking, there are scores of new factories. Around these factories, they establish communities with new apartment buildings with central heating, schools, palaces of culture, et cetera. Not far from this area, they have laid out new roads, tree-lined streets, and a modern concrete highway leading from the center of the city to the eastern section. The plan is to establish an industrial area and to have hundreds of thousands of new industrial workers who will make up the backbone of the Party.

I visited a huge factory in the eastern part of Peking. Radio tubes and electric equipment are manufactured here. The technical expert had just returned from Moscow and thought that I was a Russian. This factory was completely equipped with Russian equipment.

The factory was divided into three gray brick buildings, each of which had a large smoke stack. There were three tanks in front of the factory. To work in the electronic factory, a high school education is required. The average age of people in the electronic factory is 24. There were no other factories immediately adjacent to this one, but there were other electronic factories in the area.

I also visited a textile factory. It is a reddish-brown brick building and equipped with Chinese machinery. Most of the machinery was made in Shanghai, although some of it was made in and around Peking. Most of the machinery was automatic or semiautomatic. The average age of the workers in this factory is 22, and they are chiefly women.

Observations on the City of Peking

They are building new embassies in the diplomatic area, which is not too far from the industrial area of East Peking.

I traveled along the Street of Perpetual Peace, which has recently been widened. No building less than five or six stories can be built on this street. They are erecting a new building for the Trade Ministry. They are also building apartments and offices. In addition they have built a new canal, which runs through a part of the city and is used partly for irrigation purposes. It is not too far from the International Liaison Department compound in the western part of the city. They have also built new hospitals along the Street of Perpetual Peace.

They have opened up some of the old palaces. They are not trying to restore these palaces as the Russians have done. However, they are saving some of them in order to tie up present history with the ancient history of China. Many governmental agencies are housed in compounds or old palaces. The government agencies build apartment buildings for their personnel, just as the industries do.

They have built gymnasiums and auditoriums in order to involve the youth in sports. Only in rare cases do they use machinery. While the Russians probably use more cranes than Americans, it is almost totally hand labor in China and they do a pretty efficient job. We have a tendency to underestimate them because of the lack of machinery. While they have very little machinery, they are obtaining and building more. They told about building a 20,000-ton ship, and 90 per cent of the labor is by hand. They organize and mobilize labor.

While Peking is still not the most productive area, they have increased electrical power and irrigation. While I saw great damage to building material in Russia, I saw none in China. They organized the people to kill flies, rats and sparrows because they were eating the grain. They use every foot of soil. They have really organized the people for production.

COMMENTS ON THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF CHINA AND CHINA

According to the Chinese, they have twelve million Party members and twice as many members in the Young Communist League.

They are receiving all the aid they request from Russia. All they have to do is ask. They said that not only do the Russians send them machinery for the factories, but they even put in lawns around the factories. One of the largest hospitals in Peking is a Soviet hospital. I was also told that the Russians are now building a new embassy for the Chinese in Moscow. It is in the newer section of the city near the University of Moscow. It is said to cost over a million dollars, and is a gift from Russia to China.

The Russians have paid a big price to get the support of the Chinese and they are getting this support. The Chinese take the lead in all ideological battles. For example, Mao Tse-tung actually introduced the Twelve-Party Declaration at the conference in Moscow. The Chinese have given leadership in the struggle against revisionism. This is connected with the internal situation in China as it existed about a year ago. While the Chinese have now consolidated their position, they had to use sharp methods and a lot of terror, both ideological and practical terror, in order to once again take hold of the leadership. I do not mean to minimize the hold the Chinese communists have upon the Chinese people or to minimize the importance and strength of the Communist Party of China.

I got the impression, however, that the Chinese want to work things out on their own instead of always being dependent upon the Russians. I believe this to be true, even though the Chinese kept repeating that the Russians gave them everything. While they endorse the policy of coordinating or meshing the economies of the various socialist countries, they put China in a category of being, by nature, an industrial power. They say that some day they will be as big an industrial power as the Soviet Union and the United States. As long as they can gain something from it, they will take it on the chin, even from the Russians, while they are building and learning. They are united and at the present consider the Soviet Union as the leader.

Whatever has been said by commentators in the past about the Chinese and their influence in Asia, or that the Chinese look upon certain areas as their preserve, is true. They can reach Asiatic people easier than Russia, and they do this. The Russians are white and are looked upon with suspicion in some Far East countries. The Chinese play their role in these countries.

The Chinese talked about Burma and said that an American expert went to Burma, and told them that the native cotton could not be used with American machinery. The Chinese were then asked to go into Burma. The Chinese sent experts to Burma and told them that China could supply the machinery and they could use their own cotton. The Chinese told the Burmese that they were satisfied just to sell the machinery and that they were interested in the independence of the Burmese. The Chinese told the Burmese that they are not like the Americans, who wanted to sell cotton as well as machinery. The Chinese use the argument that the United States wants other countries to become completely dependent on them. China exports some machinery. The automobiles and machinery which are produced and exported by China create a good impression on the backward Asiatic people.

The Chinese knew a lot about Indonesia. They must have a lot of contacts in Indonesia. Wang Chia-hsiang, head of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, and others told me that they were not surprised over developments in Indonesia. They said that when President Sukarno was in China, he had talked with them. Sukarno pointed to political differences and groupings, and stated why he can go so far and no further. The Chinese have promised a lot of aid to Sukarno. Some of this aid will come from the Russians. The Chinese said that the Indonesian Communist Party is playing a most important role. The Indonesian Communist Party now has over two million members. In recent elections, they have captured some of the largest towns and cities in Indonesia. The Chinese are in contact with the Indonesian Communist Party. While the Communist Party of the Soviet Union probably has contact with the Indonesian Communist Party, I believe that the Chinese have closer contacts with the Communist parties in the Far Eastern countries than the Russians do.

The Chinese are not worried about Formosa. They were boasting that the imperialists are crazy if they trust the Chinese in Formosa. They said that not only the son of

Chiang Kai-shek, but all the Chinese people on Formosa are antagonistic toward the Americans. They stated that people from Formosa have come to them and told them about incidents which took place on Formosa. They stated that American military personnel mistreat the people on Formosa. They said that the Americans go crazy in regard to security regulations.

The Chinese cited an example of the mistreatment of people on Formosa. They said there are separate swimming places for the Americans and for the Chinese. The Americans killed some Chinese for swimming in a restricted area. They stated that all of these things are creating a feeling in Formosa which, at an opportune moment, will rise like a storm. They also bragged that they generally know in advance when agents or spies are coming into the country. They said that they only publicize the capture of one of these agents or spies when it serves them politically.

In Peking, they showed me schools which have been set up for overseas Chinese. They allow children of overseas Chinese to come to Peking to study. They provide scholarships for them. They are interested in the youth and know that ancestrial ties are strong. They try to urge the overseas Chinese to send their youth to China for education. They have special hotels for overseas Chinese who want to visit China. They are getting hundreds of thousands of youth from many parts of the world to come back to China. As an inducement for overseas Chinese capitalists to make investments in China, they will pay them interest as high as 7 per cent.

There is a special place in the International Liaison Department compound which, in my opinion, is made up of overseas Chinese who are Communist Party members and who may work in the underground in places where many Chinese are living. They also had a few Latin Americans in another guest house in the International Liaison Department compound. They arranged things so that I did not meet with these people.

The Chinese are not as formal as the Russians in many respects. This may be due to the fact that they have not been in power long enough. It may also be that events in countries such as Hungary have made them cautious. The leaders want to act as if they are a part of the people. They send Party functionaries and the highest leadership to work on farms and in factories. The highest leadership participates in hard manual labor from time to time. The Chinese discourage high living, but do have shindigs on special occasions. Often, they come dressed for meetings in shorts and sport shirts. One just never does this in Russia. The Chinese dress formally only when there is a very important function or a meeting with a top leader.

The Chinese consider it their duty to aid the Communist Party, USA. They said "we" are a Party in power, and a Party which is in power must help parties which work under capitalism and are surrounded by imperialism. While the Russians say the same thing and recognize the duty to give international support, the Chinese are more enthusiastic about this than are the Russians. To some extent, they almost seem to be competing with the Communist Party of the Soviet Union to see which will receive allegiance. But for every practical reason, the Chinese will be loyal to the Russians and for every practical reason the Russians will not break with the Chinese.

The Chinese need everything they can get from the Russians. China is obligated to Russia. The Chinese have Russian planes and cars. Their buses are Russian-made. Their trucks are either Czech or Russian. Since Russia has supplied these things, the Chinese will stick with the Russians. The Russians are ready to supply them, since there are no ideological differences. There may be nationalistic differences and some antagonisms, but the Chinese have no other place to turn.

There is a different interpretation now than there was in 1956, at the time Mao Tse-tung made his famous speech about contradictions and the famous statement "Let a Hundred Flowers Bloom--Let a Hundred Thoughts Contend." The Russians were in trouble at that time and the Chinese thought that they were a little bit too crude in dominating the satellite states. It is also true that at that time the Communist Party of China was shaky. The rectification campaign explained by Kang Sheng proves this.

The socialist camp, particularly the Chinese and the Russian segment, is seemingly united. China and Russia are more united now than they were two years ago. There is no question but that the Communist Party is in complete control in China.

When Poland revolted and wanted to break away from Russia, the sympathies of the Poles were with Tito. The Poles sent a delegation to the United States to engage in negotiations for trade. The United States haggled. The Chinese say the United States missed the boat in regard to Poland.

Incidentally, the Russians do not trust Gomulka, according to Nicolai Matrovsky and Aleksei Grechukhin of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. They were glad that I did not go to Poland. The Soviet Union still talks with contempt for the Poles. In the meeting I had with the leading members of the Central

Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in Moscow, one could see that the Russians hold the Poles responsible for creating this international criticism of the treatment of Jews in Russia. They charged that the Poles were in touch with the revisionists in the Communist Party, USA, at the time of the revelations of the 20th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. Now they are convinced that John Gates is meeting with persons from the Yugoslav Embassy. They think that the Yugoslavs may give Gates money to start a newspaper.

The Chinese are still worried about Poland. They were glad when Gomulka made the speech endorsing the action Hungary took against Nagy. Until the last moment, it was not known what Poland would do in regard to the execution of Nagy. I lived in the International Liaison Department compound and engaged in daily confidential discussions with people, so I know what their thinking is and how they think. They do not have too much faith in Gomulka.

FUNDS FOR THE COMMUNIST PARTY, USA

The International Liaison Department of the Communist Party of China offered aid in any amount of money to the Communist Party, USA. I was told to name the amount and it would be received. I replied that I had no instructions from the Communist Party, USA, in this regard. I was told that any time the Communist Party, USA, needs financial help, it should let the Communist Party of China know and this help would be given.

CONCLUSION OF THE TRIP TO CHINA

I had no time to arrange for a tour of China. A trip from Peking to Shanghai would have taken approximately seven to eight hours. Shanghai is supposed to be a city which was occupied by imperialists. The Chinese rebuilt Shanghai after the liberation. They carried on a campaign to get the people to move out of Shanghai and the population was reduced by one-third. In the last few years, they have turned Shanghai into an industrial city, with the most modern plants. The population has been increased. They claim they have built a new shipyard there. The Chinese also wanted me to go to Manchuria and to Northwest China, but I could not do it.

The day before I left China, I wrote another letter addressed to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. I thanked them for their great comradely welcome and for the discussions they had with me. I named each leader with whom I talked. I said that my thinking had been confirmed by what I saw and I cited some examples. As a sort of postscript to the letter, I thanked the comrades who are not on the Central Committee but who worked with me, including Tang Ming-chao, Lin Tang, and Yu Chi-ying. I thanked them for making me feel comfortable and stated that I hoped that this would only be a beginning of our contacts.

Incidentally, Yu Chi-ying was once a devout Christian. She learned the English language in a YWCA. She is one of the most active members of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

I was due back in Moscow on July 5, 1958, but the Chinese insisted that I stay for a few more days. The Chinese Ambassador to Russia was in Peking, so they could not work through him. They finally sent a message to Moscow that unless it was absolutely imperative, I would stay in China until July 7 or 8, 1958. When a reply was not received for a day or two, the Chinese went ahead and prepared transportation for me so that I would be back in Moscow on July 5, 1958. A few days later, the Chinese contacted Moscow again and it was learned that the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union said that there were no objections to my staying in China a little longer. I was then supposed to leave China on July 8, 1958, but weather conditions delayed the jet flight until July 9, 1958.

Upon my return to Moscow from China, both Aleksei Grechukhin and Nicolai Matkovsky were anxious to learn the details of my meeting with Mao Tse-tung. They also said that whenever Mao is in Russia, he brings his own translator with him. They said that this translator is very poor and that he does not always give Mao the full significance and meaning of a conversation he is translating from Russian into Chinese.

LAST DAYS IN MOSCOW

I returned from China by Russian jet plane on July 9, 1958. While I was supposed to meet with Nikita Khrushchev, my stay in China had been extended and Nikita Khrushchev and Otto Kuusinen left Russia on July 8, 1958, for the Congress of the Eastern German Communist Party, which started on July 10, 1958.

At the time of my return to Moscow from Sochi about June 25, 1958, at the time of my return to Moscow from China on July 9, 1958, and at the time of my departure from Moscow for Prague, Czechoslovakia, on July 12, 1958, there were all kinds of military vehicles and personnel controlling traffic around the Moscow Airport and the roads leading into the city. A similar situation prevailed at the airport in Peking, China, on July 9, 1958. There were encampments of soldiers in the parks and these were not a part of the military personnel at the Ming Tombs Reservoir. I cannot say whether these were merely summer maneuvers or whether they had some connection with the developing crisis in the Middle East.

All the other meetings that were scheduled for me after my return from China were cancelled, except for the meeting with the Cuban underground leader and contacts with Nicolai Matkovsky and Aleksei Grechukhin of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. All of a sudden they began to rush me. I can only attribute this to the delay in China and to the international situation. I think that they were anxious to get me past Prague, Czechoslovakia, in the event that trouble broke out in the Middle East. I am sure that the rush had nothing to do with a lack of confidence in me. During the last few days in Moscow, they were very attentive. They took me to a large department store through a secret entrance. I was able to order items without going into the store itself. I was treated with respect about equal to that which a general Secretary of a communist party would receive.

The Russians took minutes of the official meetings I had with members of the Central Committee. They were supposed to compare notes with me. Instead, they gave me a reading of their minutes, and Nicolai said that I had to leave my notes in Russia. He said you can remember the basic things.

The day before I left Russia, I wrote another letter to the Central Committee. In this letter, I said that the Central Committee had helped to clarify a number of problems, particularly in relation to a Party program for the Communist Party, USA. I also stated that answ[illegible] had been given to me by the Central Committee on [illegible] of questions had been verified as I traveled throughout [illegible]et Union and through my conversations with local Party le[illegible]orkers in the factories, collective farmers, et cetera. [illegible]ised that I would take up with the leadership of the Com[illegible]t Party, USA, the questions which the Communist Party of the Soviet Union had raised, such as more frequent contacts, the sending of more delegations to Moscow in the future, the sending of young people to Moscow for training, et cetera. I thanked the Central Committee for its proletarian internationalism and for the care and consideration they had given for my material welfare. I thanked the representatives of the International Department, who were in daily contact with me, for their cooperation and for making the journey a success.

The Russians gave me $400 for transportation and similar expenses [illegible] for the purchase of souvenirs in Prague, Czechosl[illegible]. Once I arrived in Prague, I started to act as a typical [illegible] tourist. They also gave me an address in Moscow for the [illegible] material published by the Communist Party, USA.

SOLO

Operation SOLO was a long-running FBI program to infiltrate the Communist Party of the United States and gather intelligence about its relationship to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, China, and other communist nations. It officially began in 1958 and ended in 1977, although Morris and Jack Childs, two of the principal agents in the operation, had been involved with the Bureau for several years prior. The files posted here constitute the first two releases made from the FBI's SOLO file. They range from March 1958 to August 1960. Subsequent releases will be added in the future. Read a related story at

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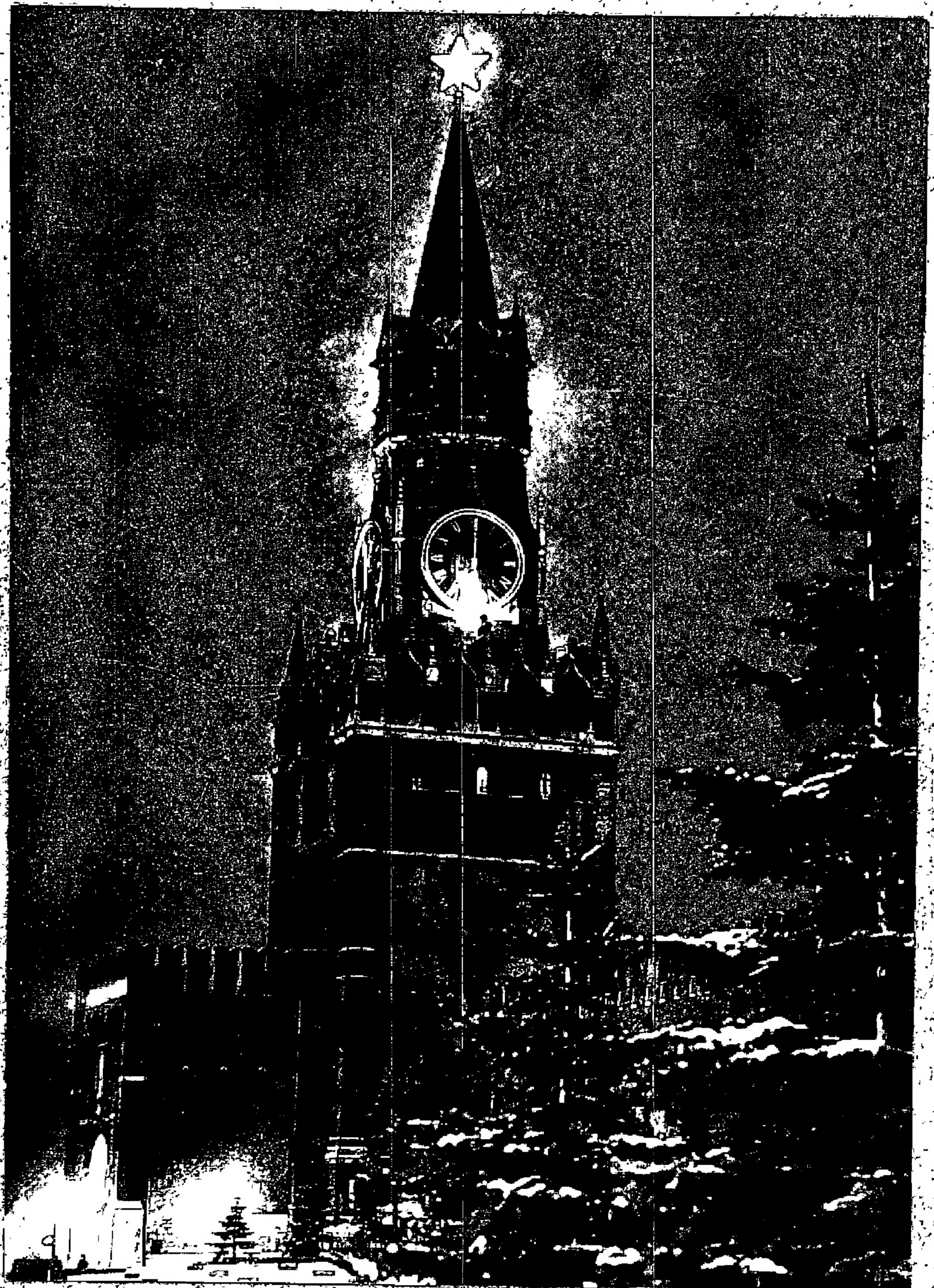

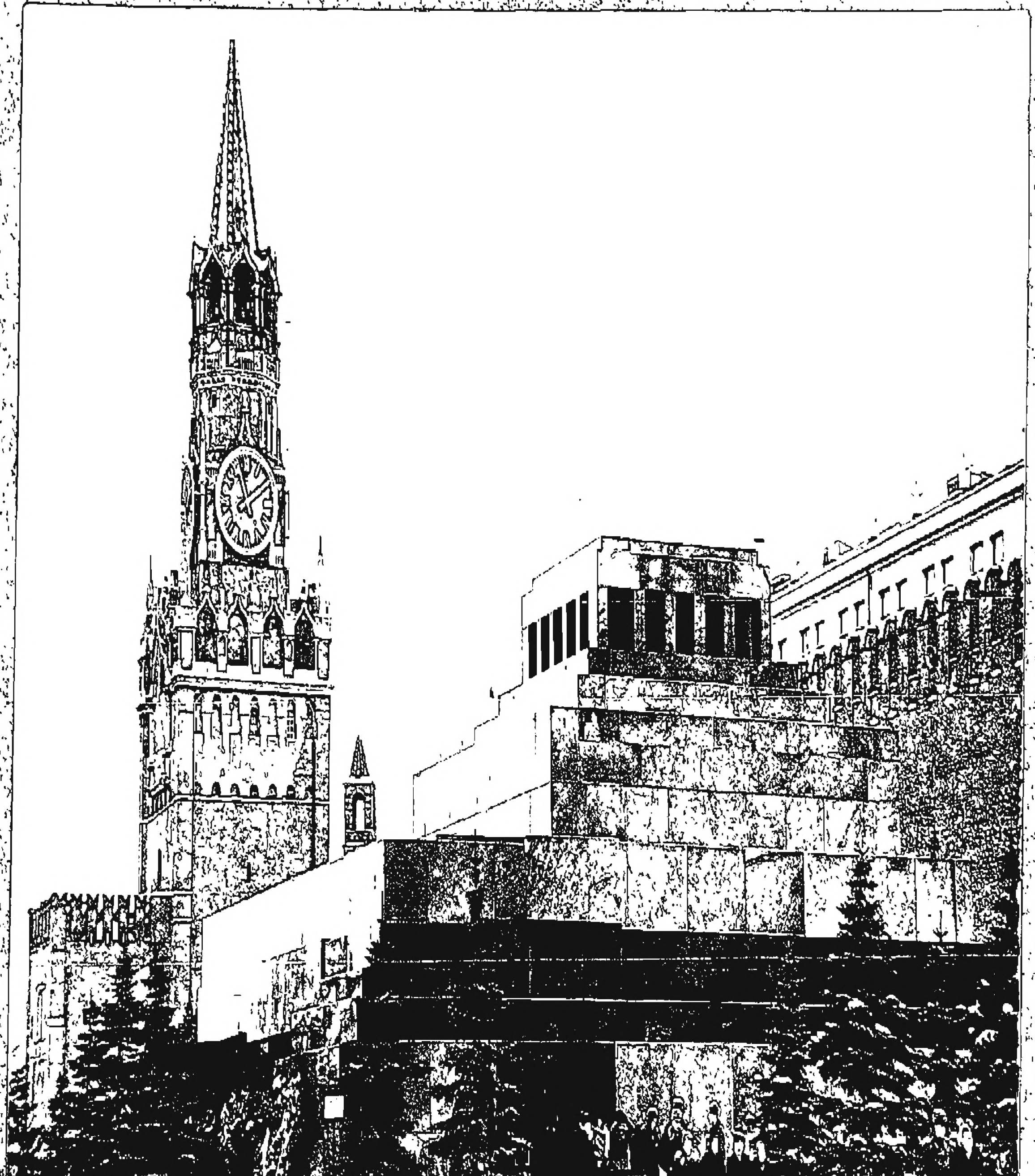

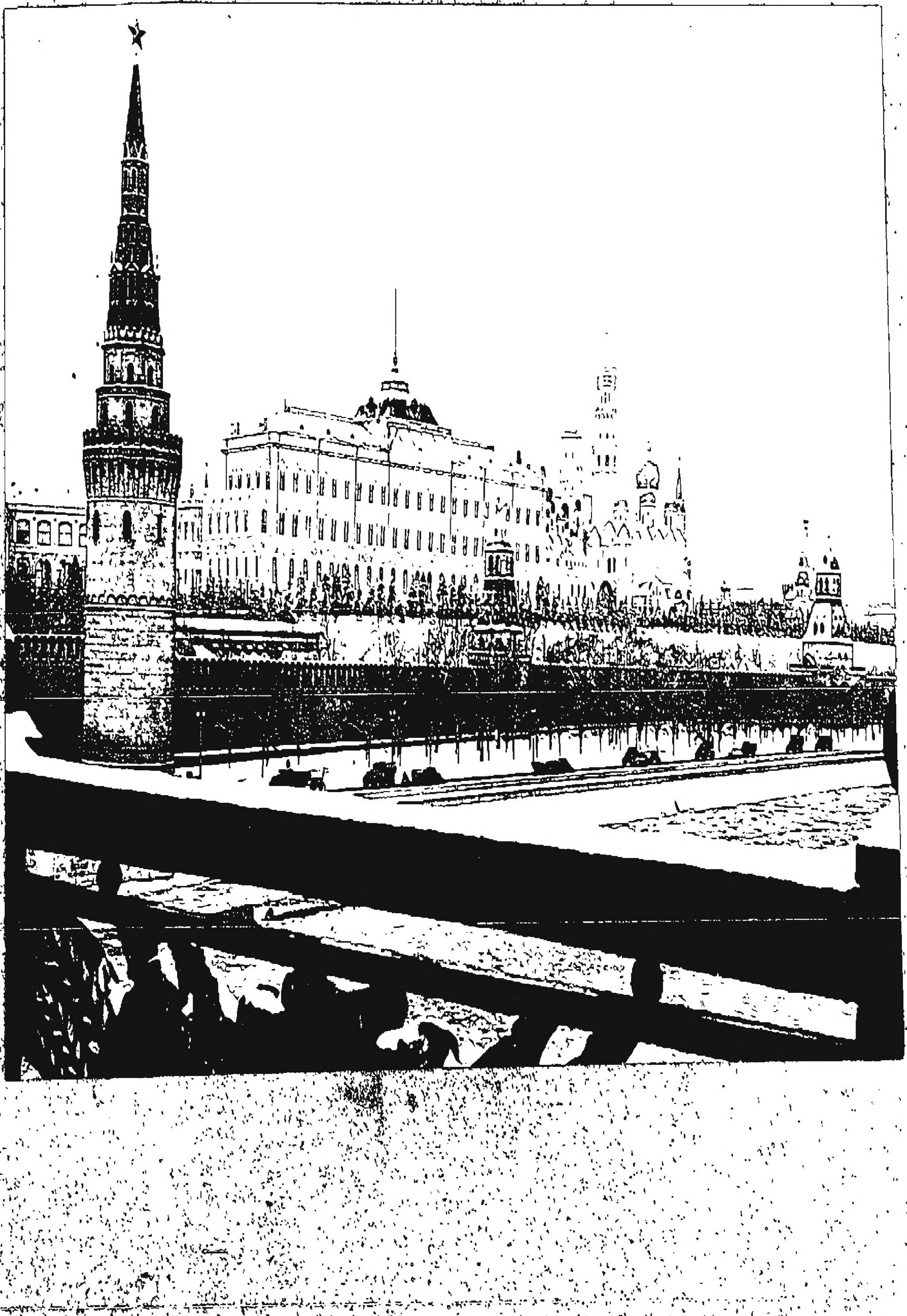

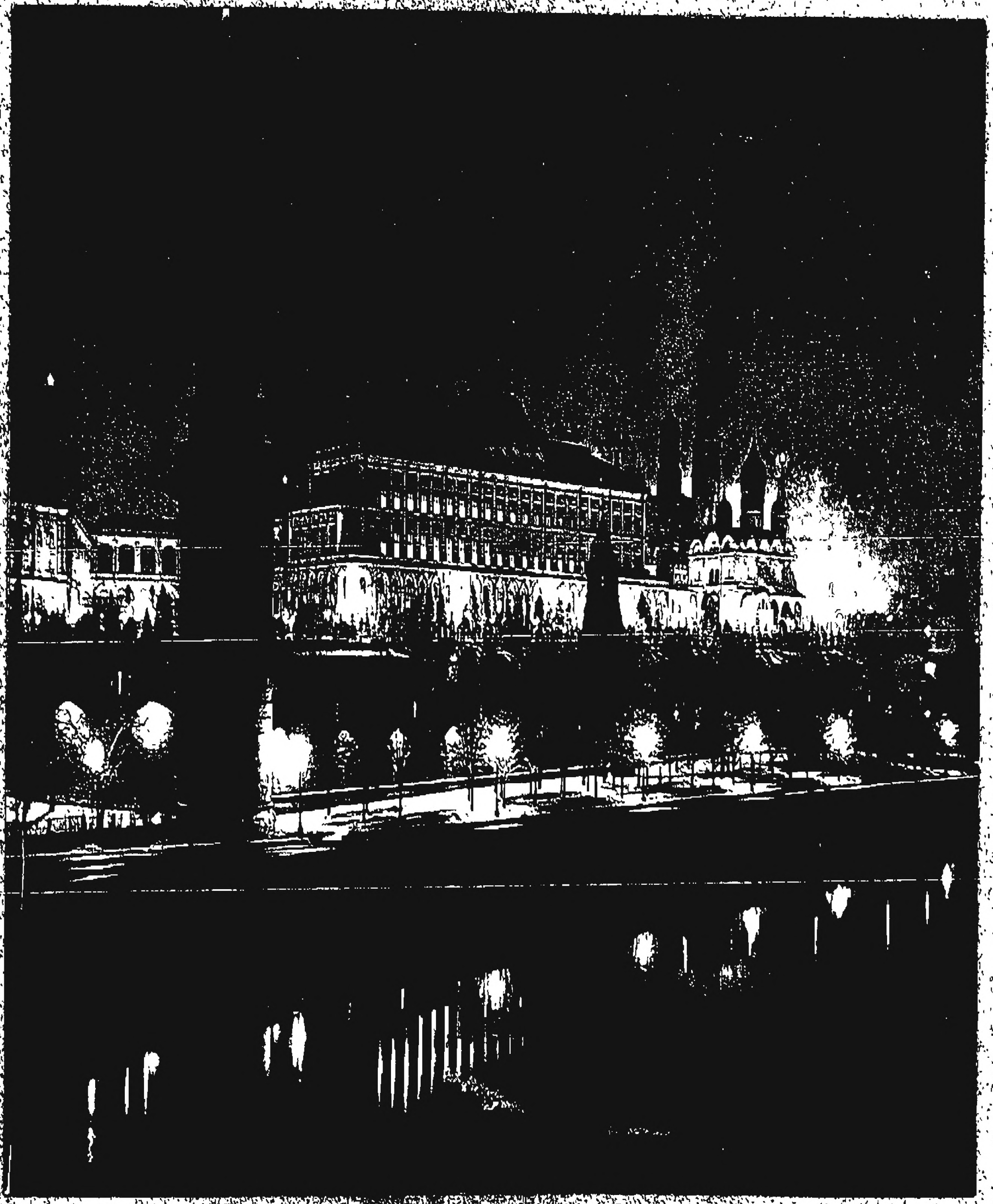

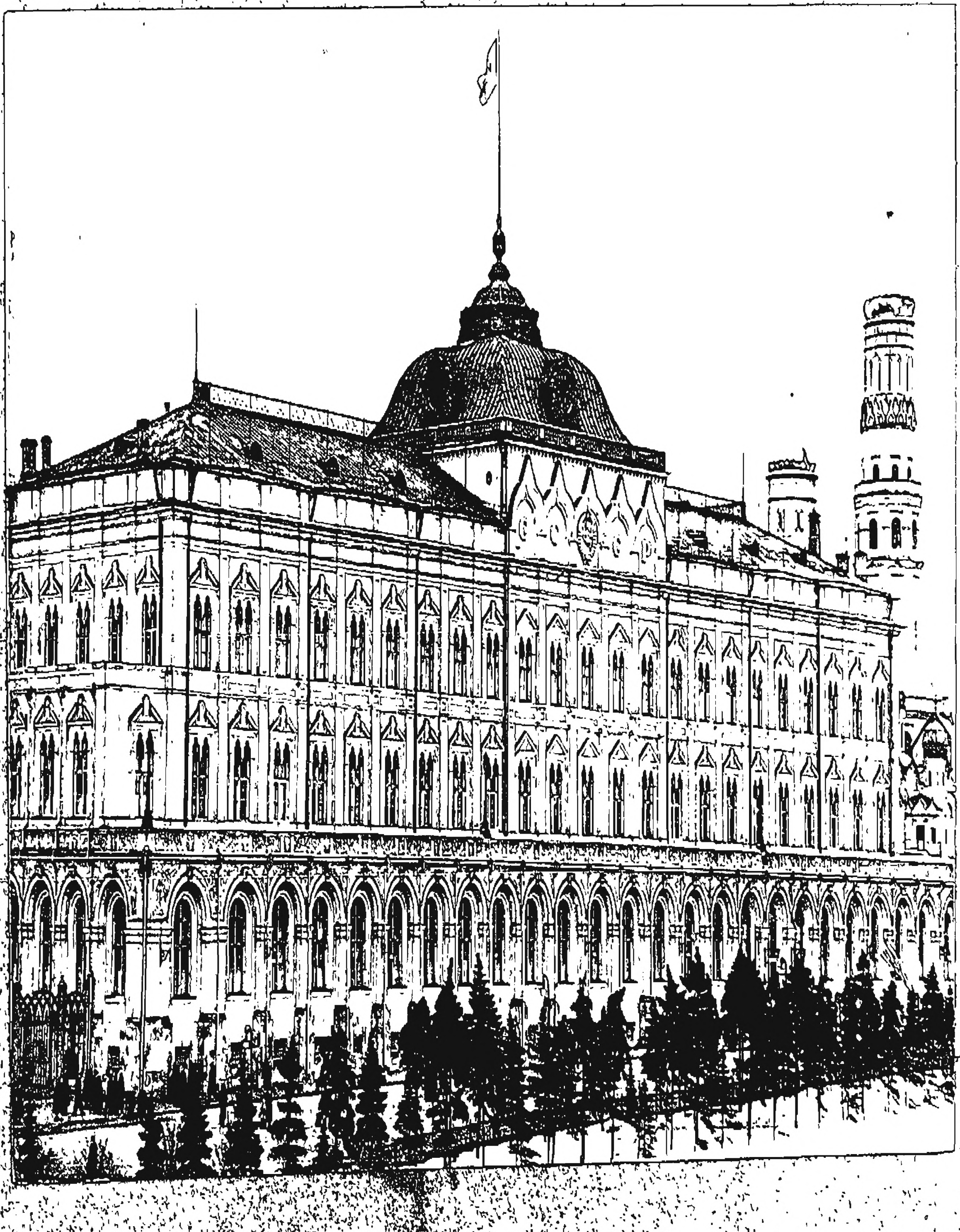

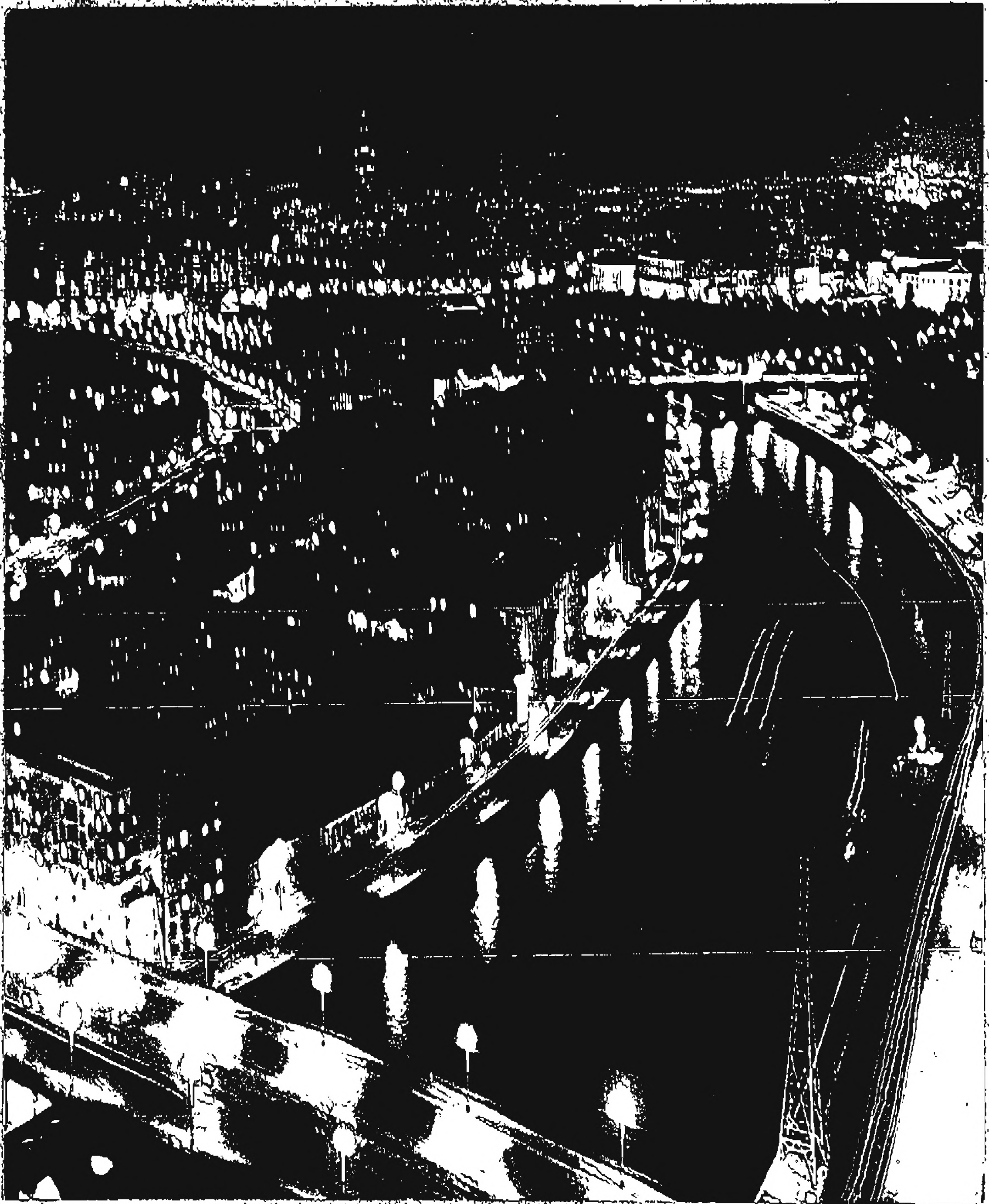

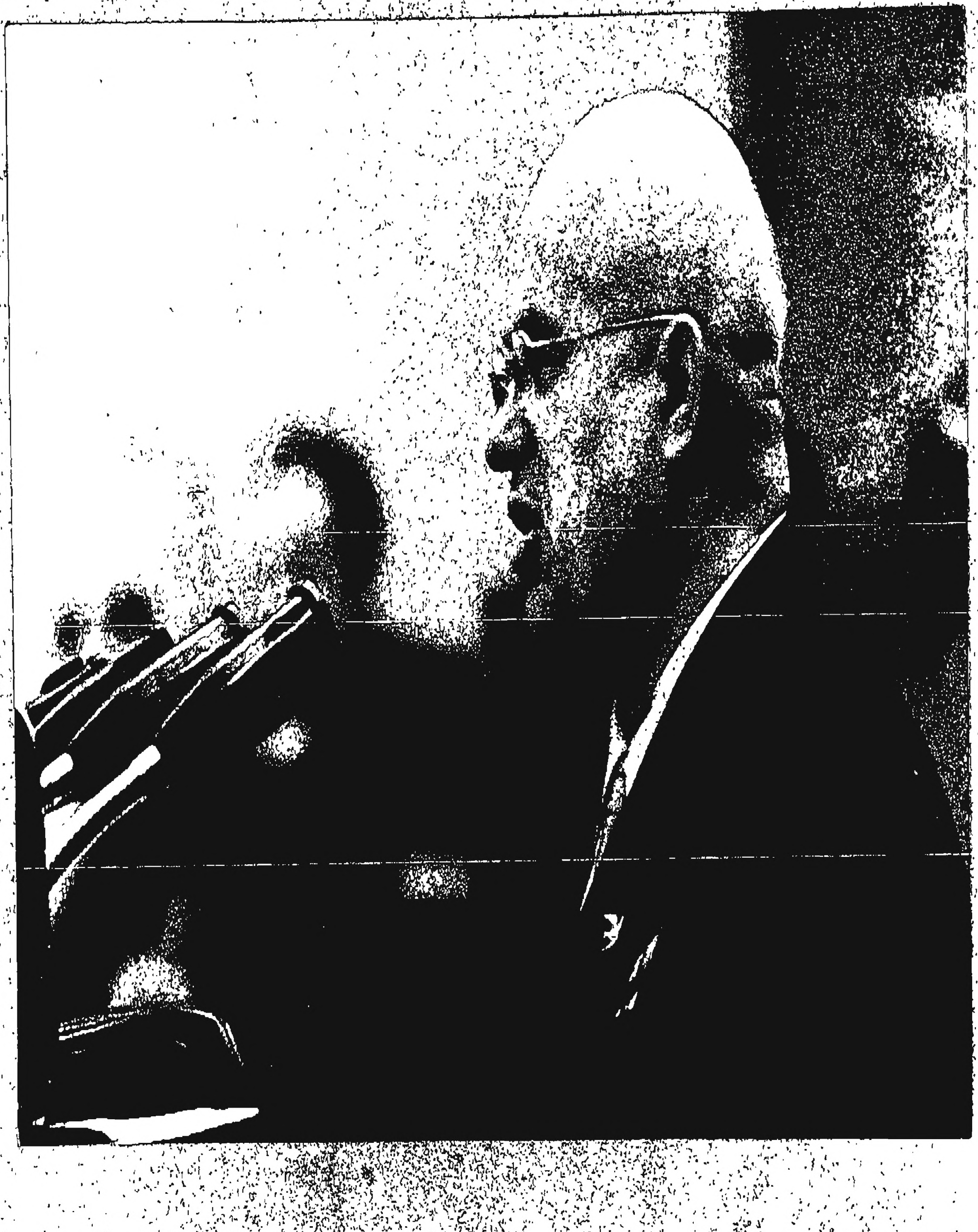

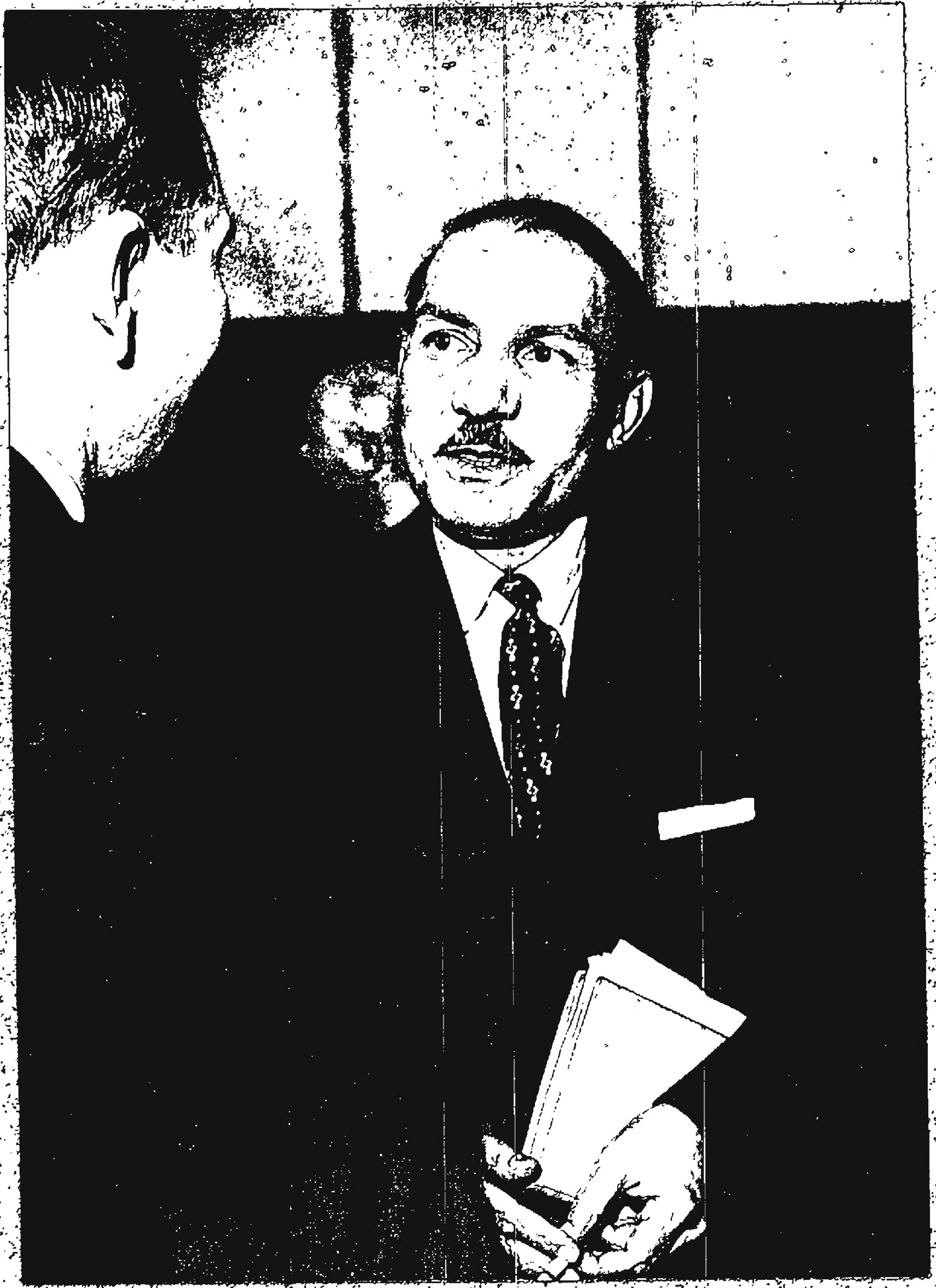

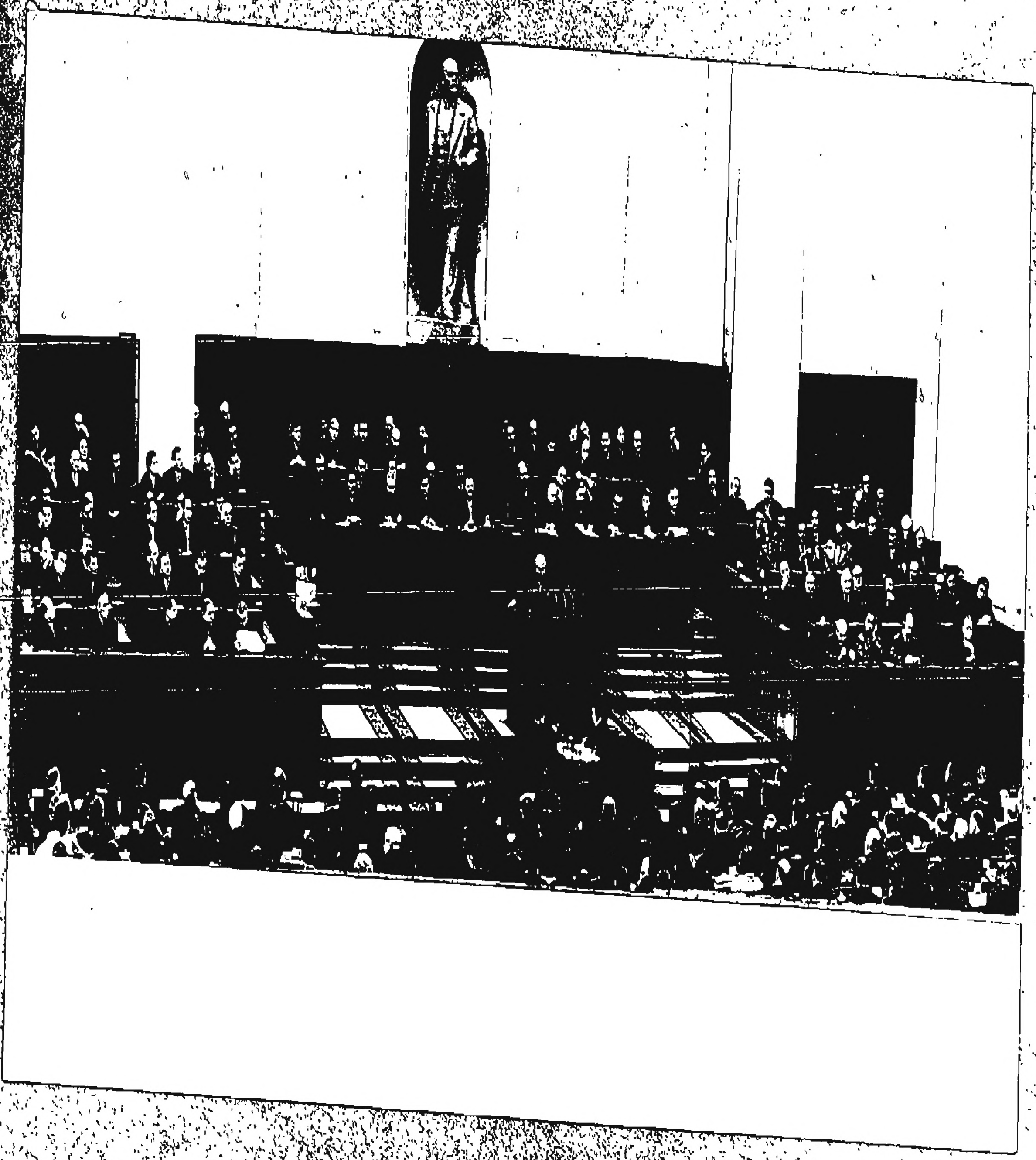

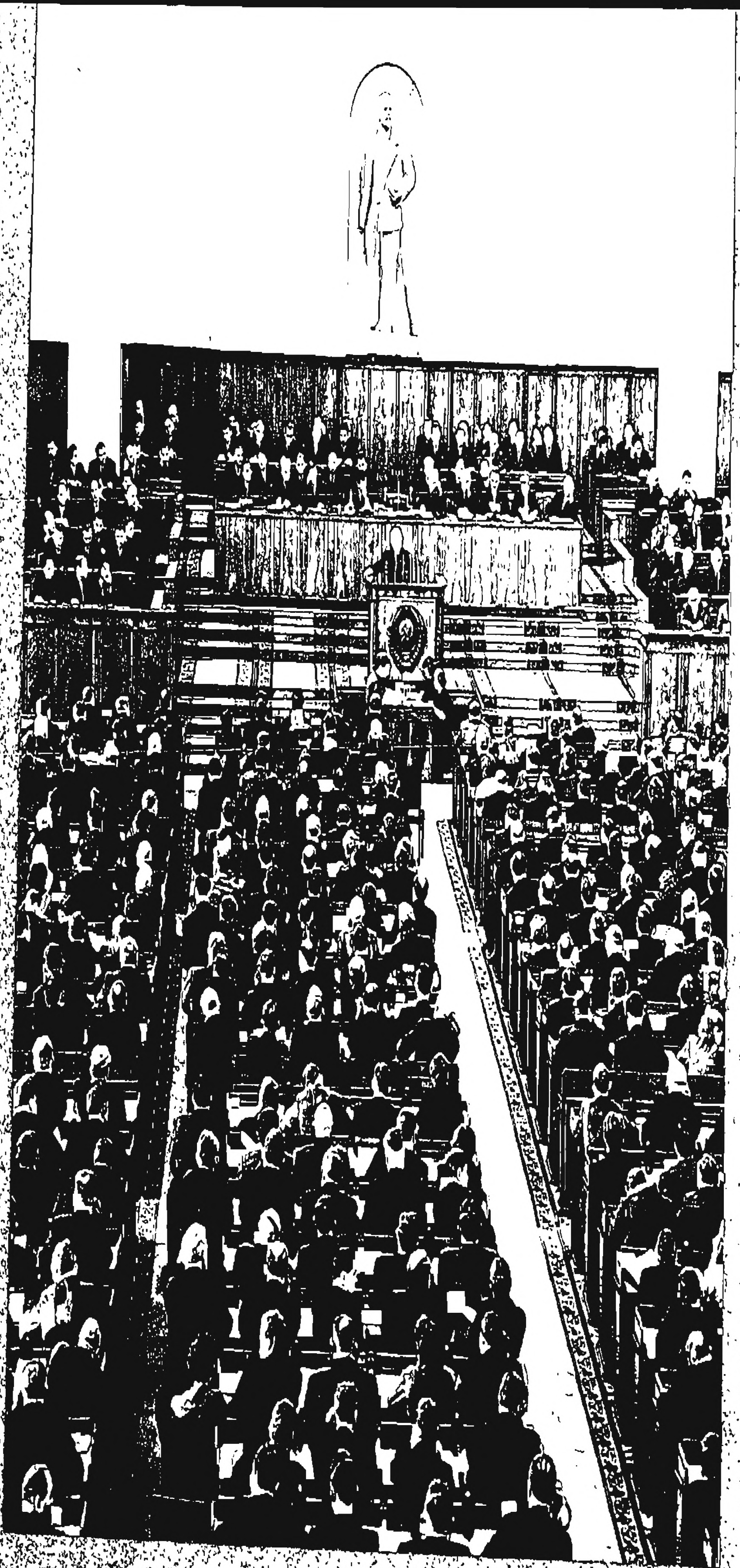

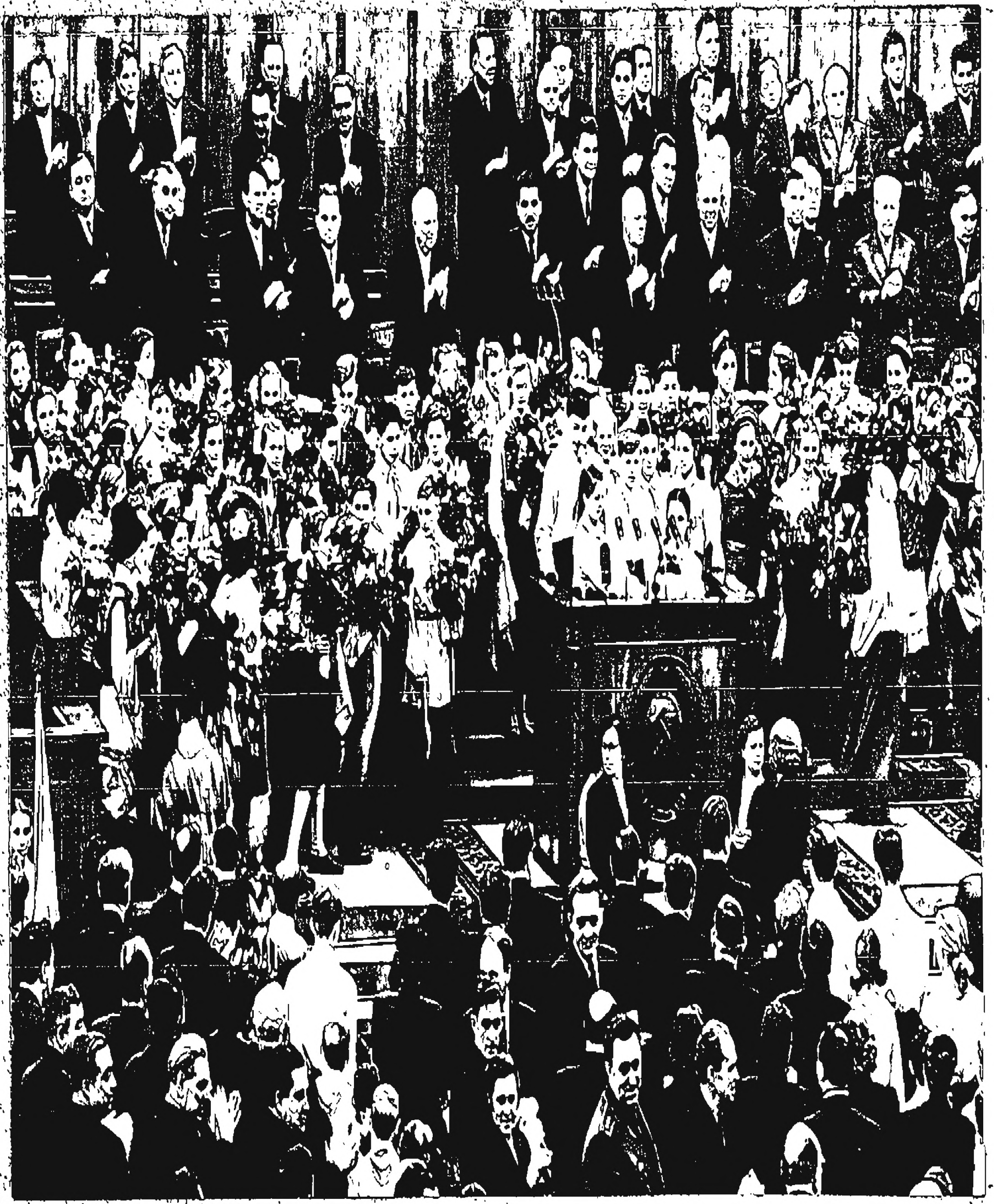

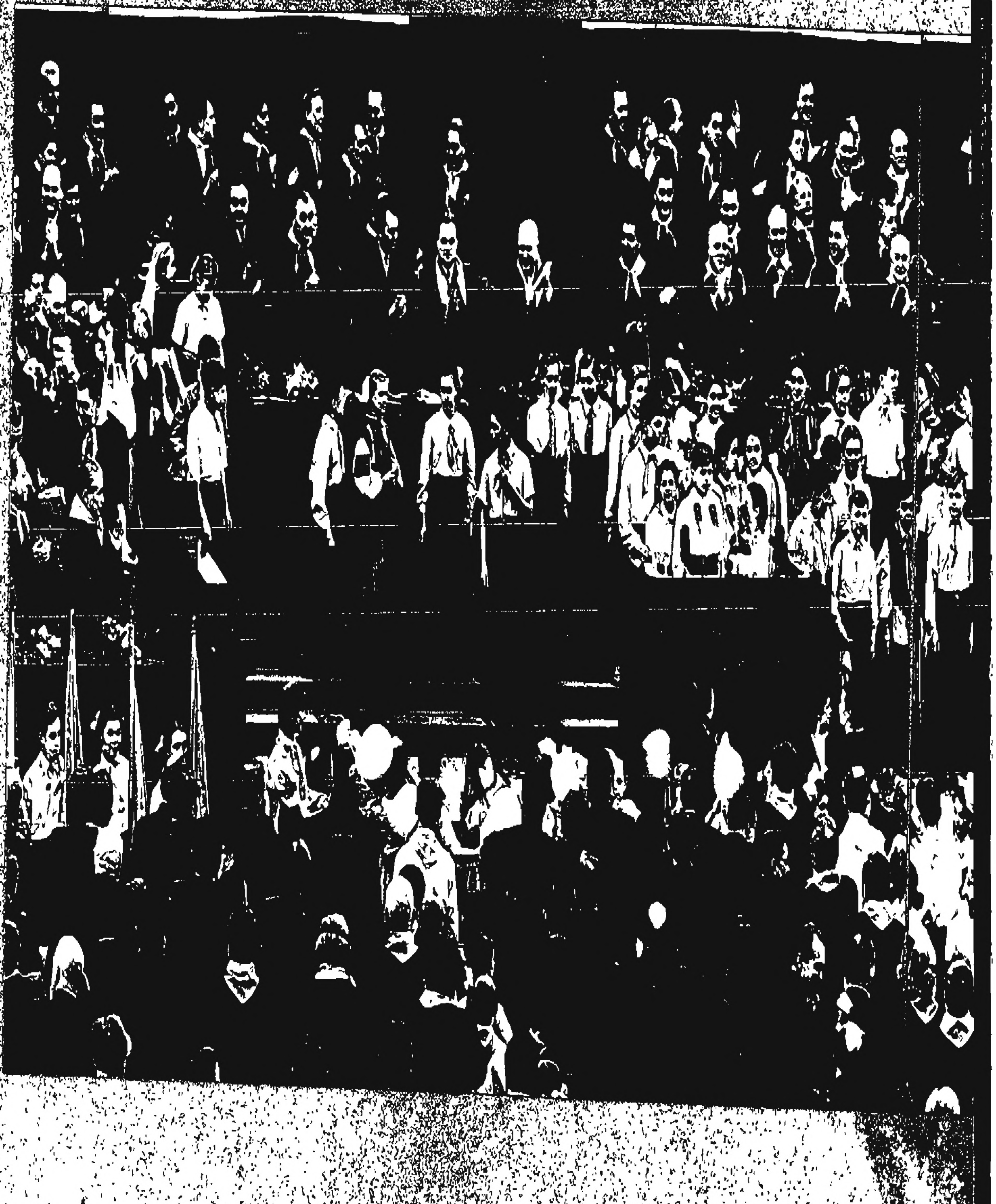

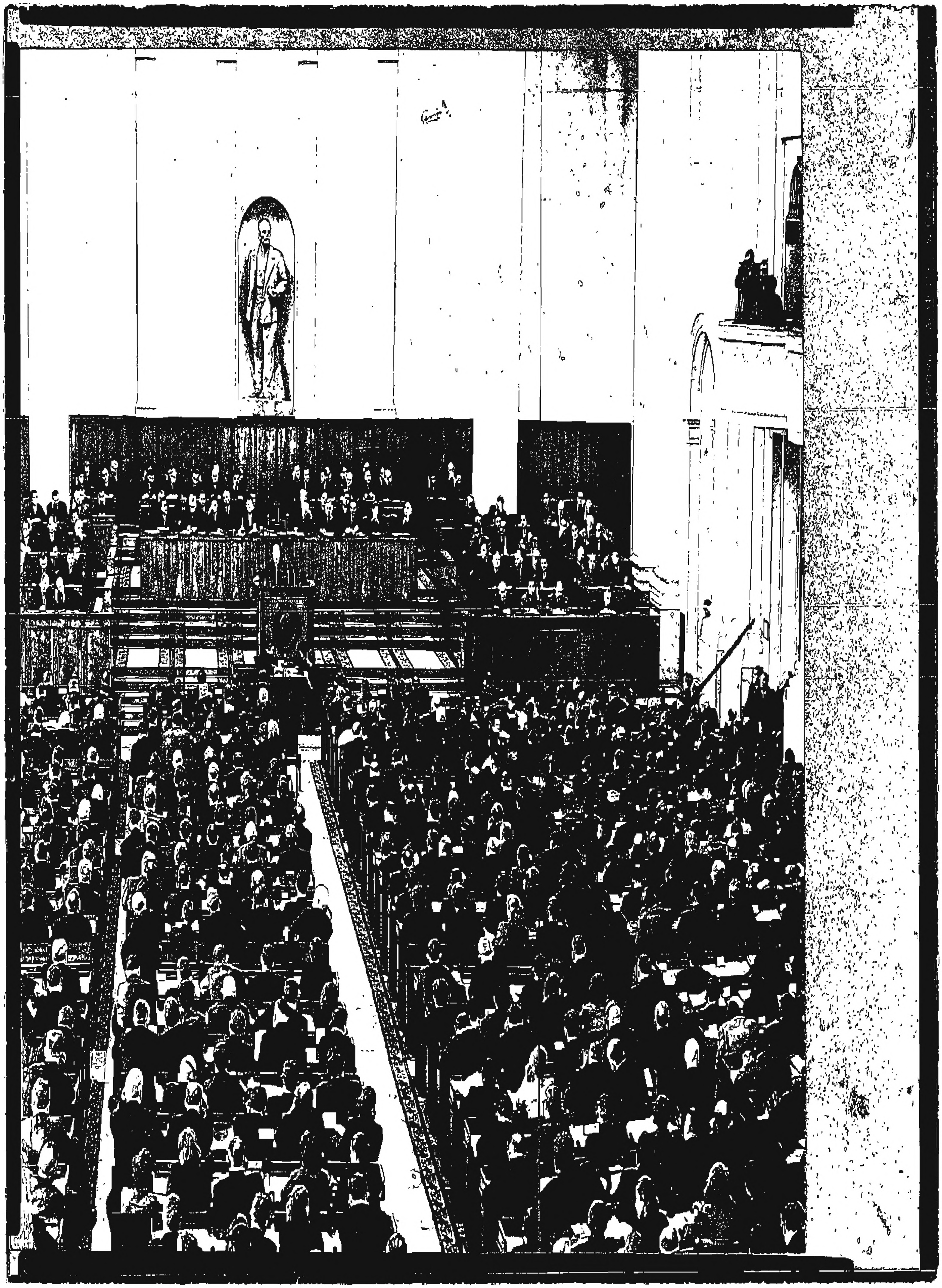

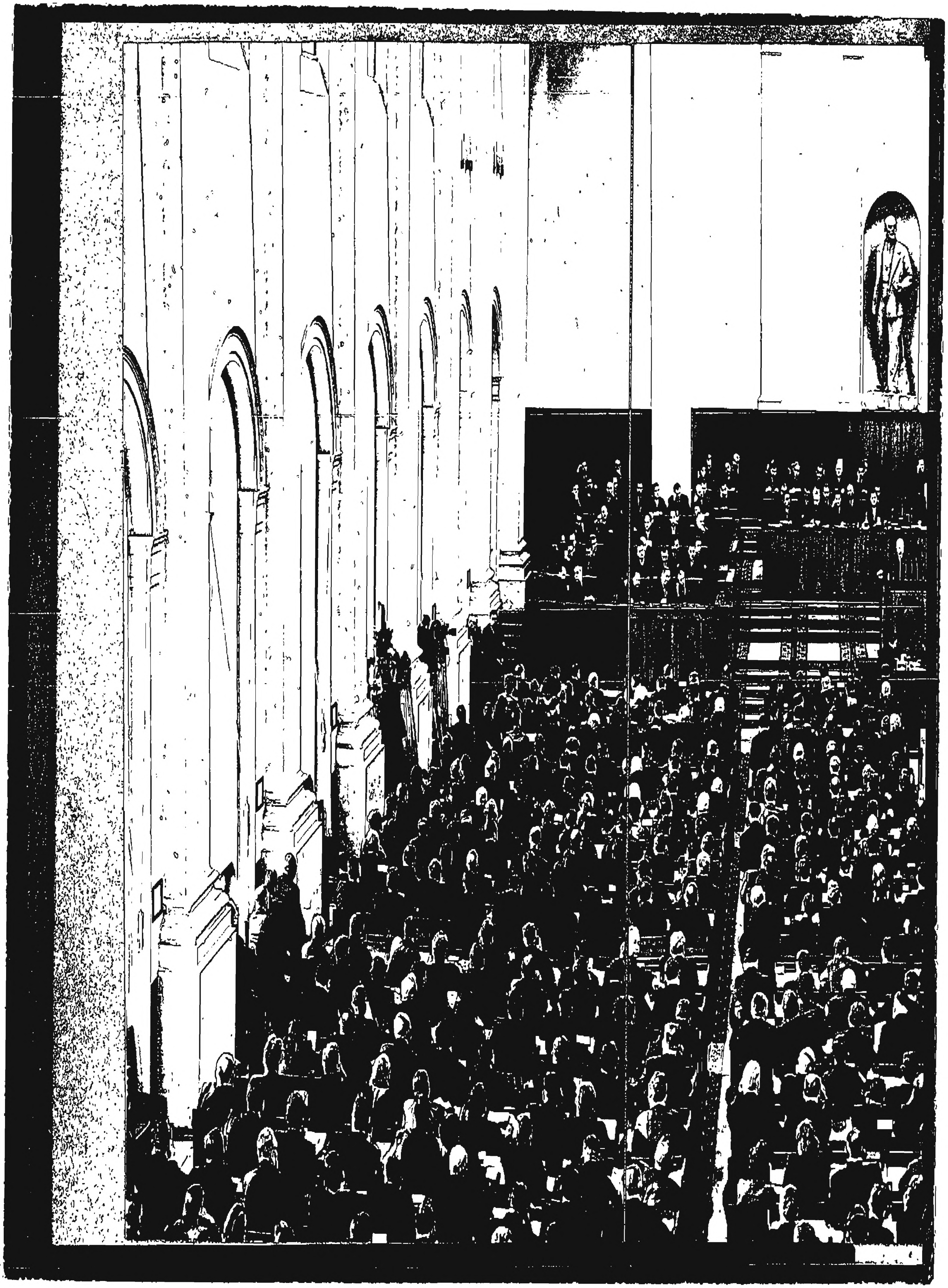

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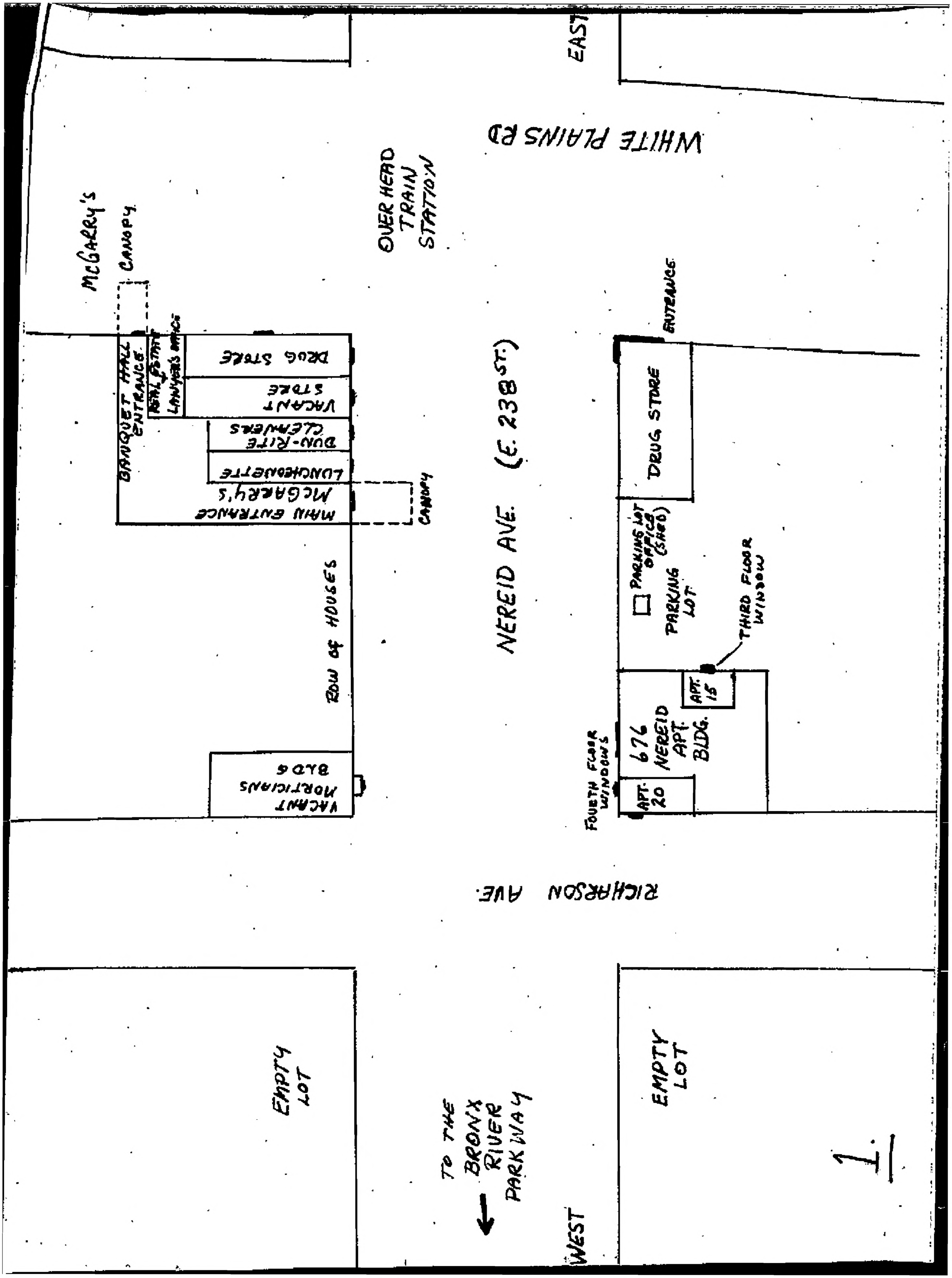
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WHITE PLAINS RD
OVER HEAD TRAIN STATION
McGARRY's
CANOPY
BANQUET HALL ENTRANCE
REAL ESTATE & LAWYERS OFFICE
DRUG STORE
VACANT STORE
DUN-RITE CLEANERS
LUNCHEONETTE
McGARRY'S MAIN ENTRANCE
CANOPY
NEREID AVE. (E. 238 ST.)
ROW OF HOUSES
VACANT MORTICIANS BLDG
ENTRANCE
DRUG STORE
PARKING LOT OFFICE (SHED)
PARKING LOT
THIRD FLOOR WINDOW
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676 NEREID APT. BLDG.
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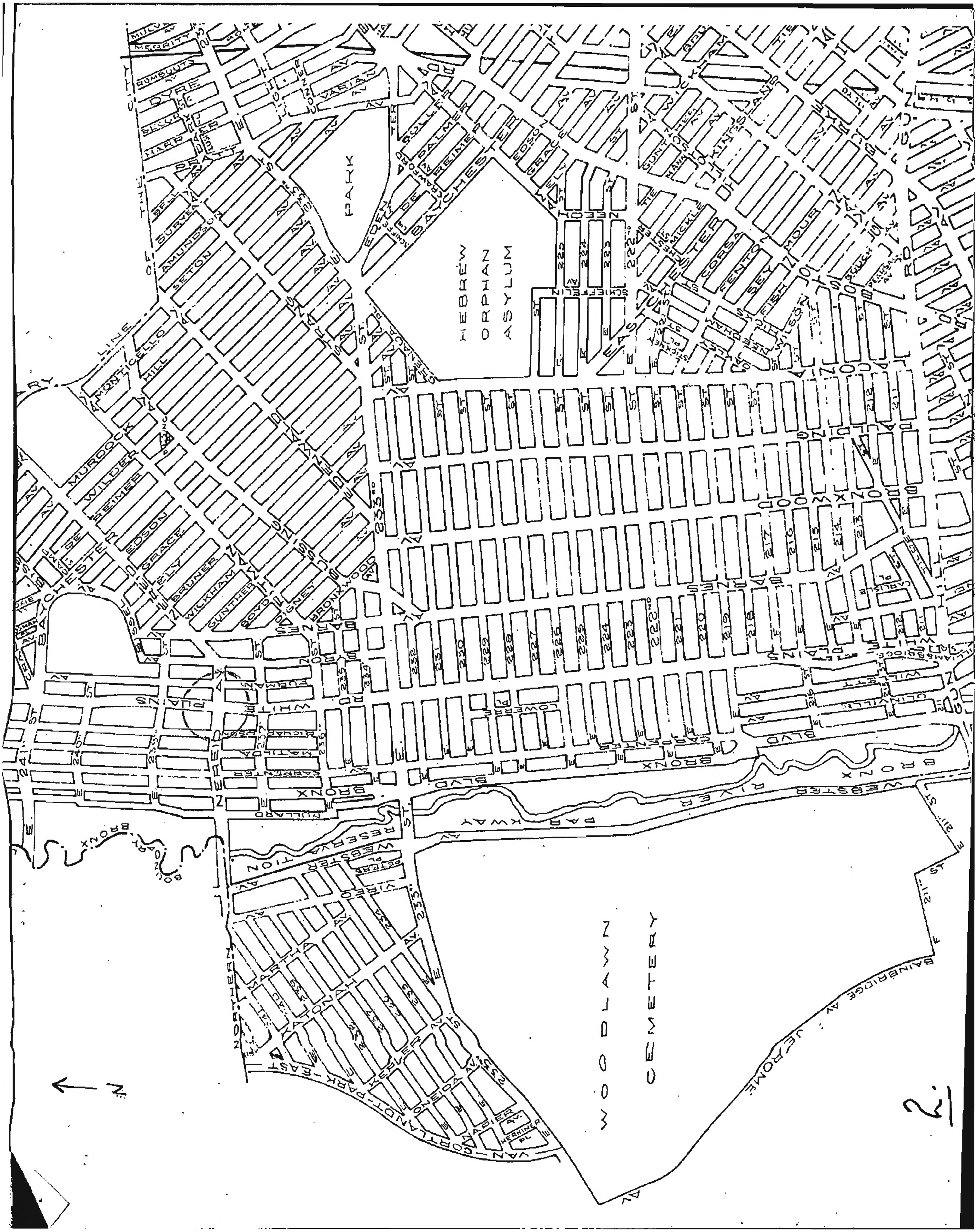
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BRONXWOOD AV
WHITE PLAINS RD
BARNES AV
CARPENTER AV
LOWERRE PL
MURDOCK AV
WILDER AV
MONTICELLO AV
HILL AV
SETON AV
AMUNDSON AV
EDSON AV
GRACE AV
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BRUNER AV
WICKHAM AV
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BOYD AV
DIGNEY AV
FURMAN AV
RICHARDSON AV
MATILDA AV
BULLARD AV
VIREO AV
MARTHA AV
KATONAH AV
KEPLER AV
ONEIDA AV
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VAN CORTLANDT PARK EAST
NORTHERN
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JEROME AV
SCHIEFFELIN AV
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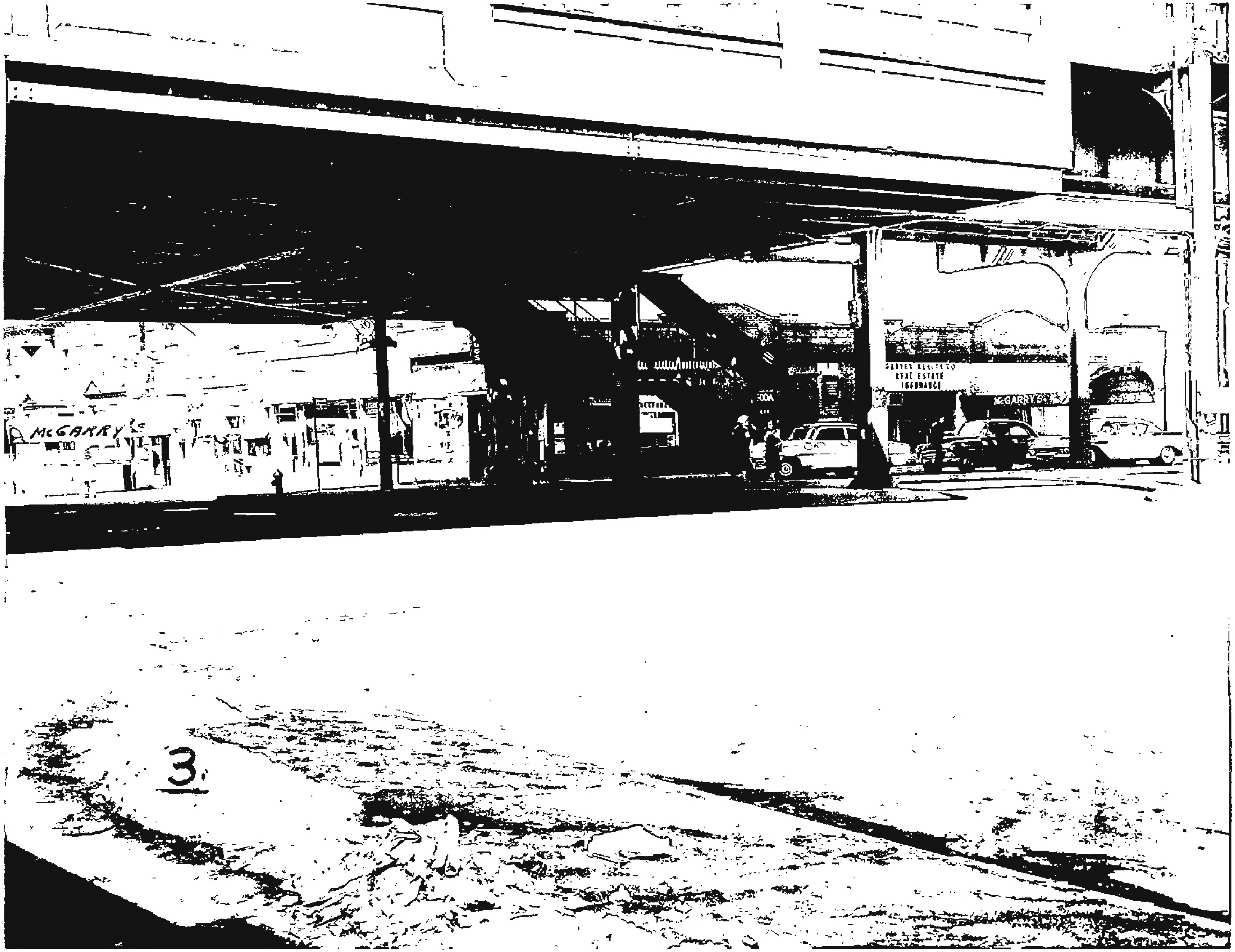
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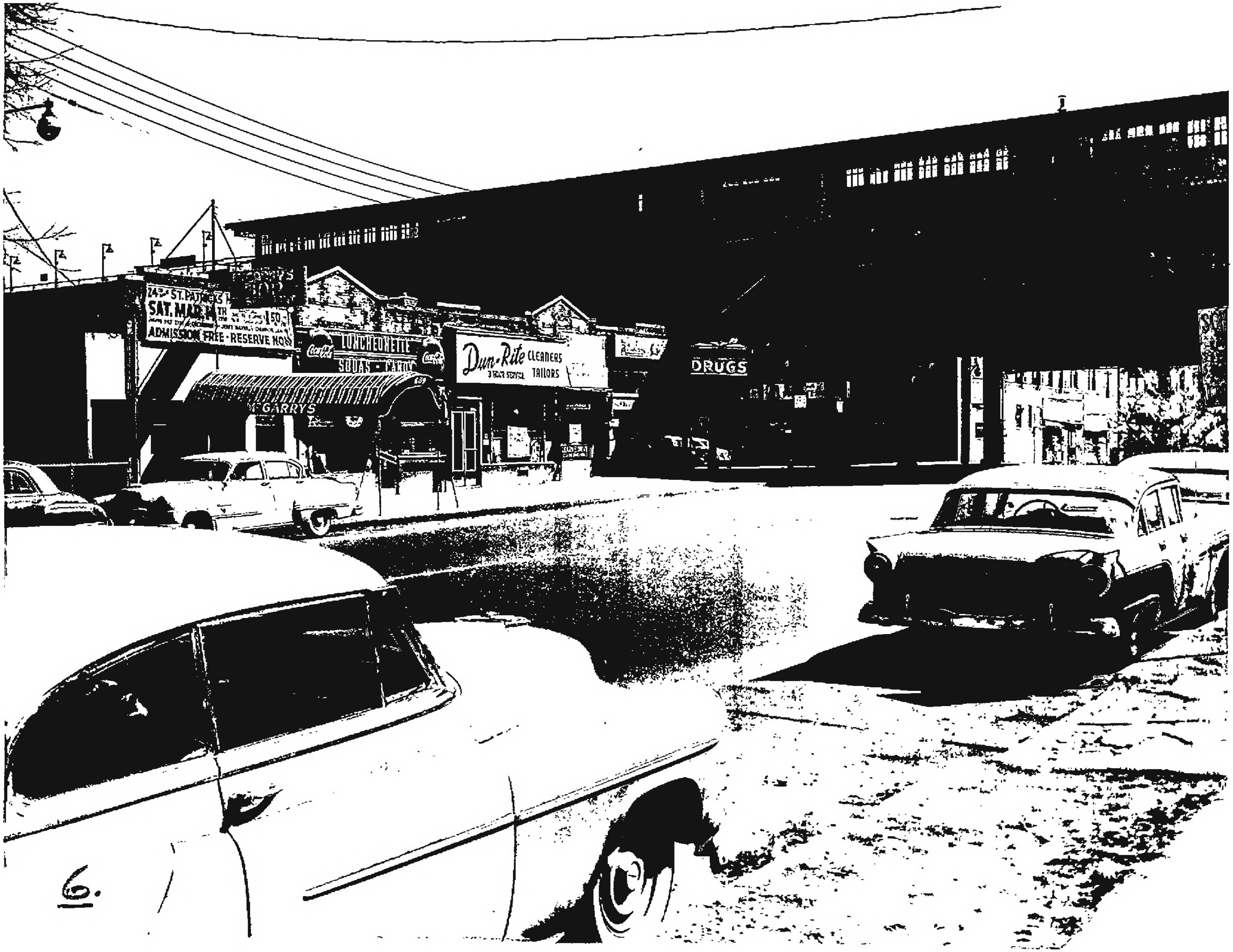
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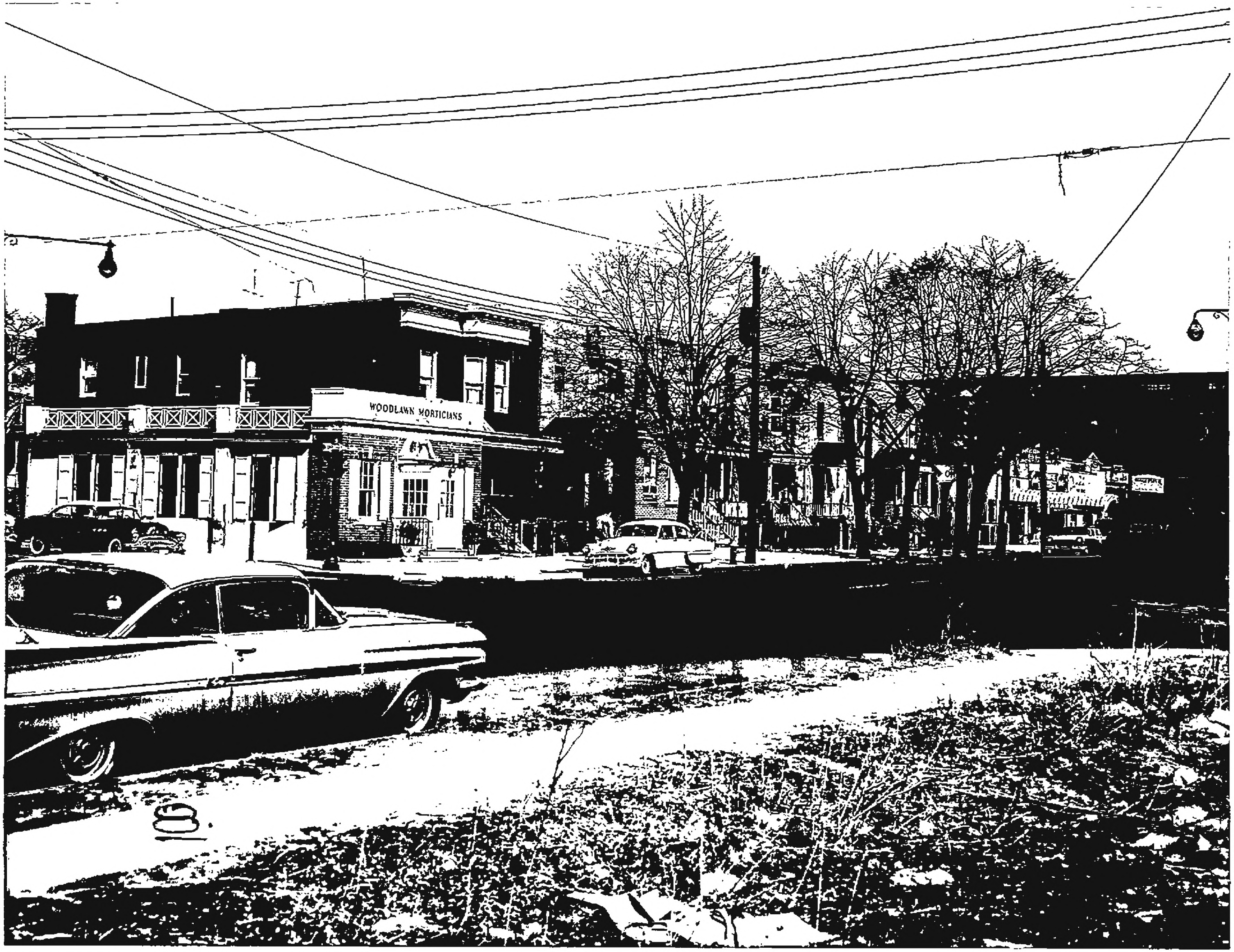
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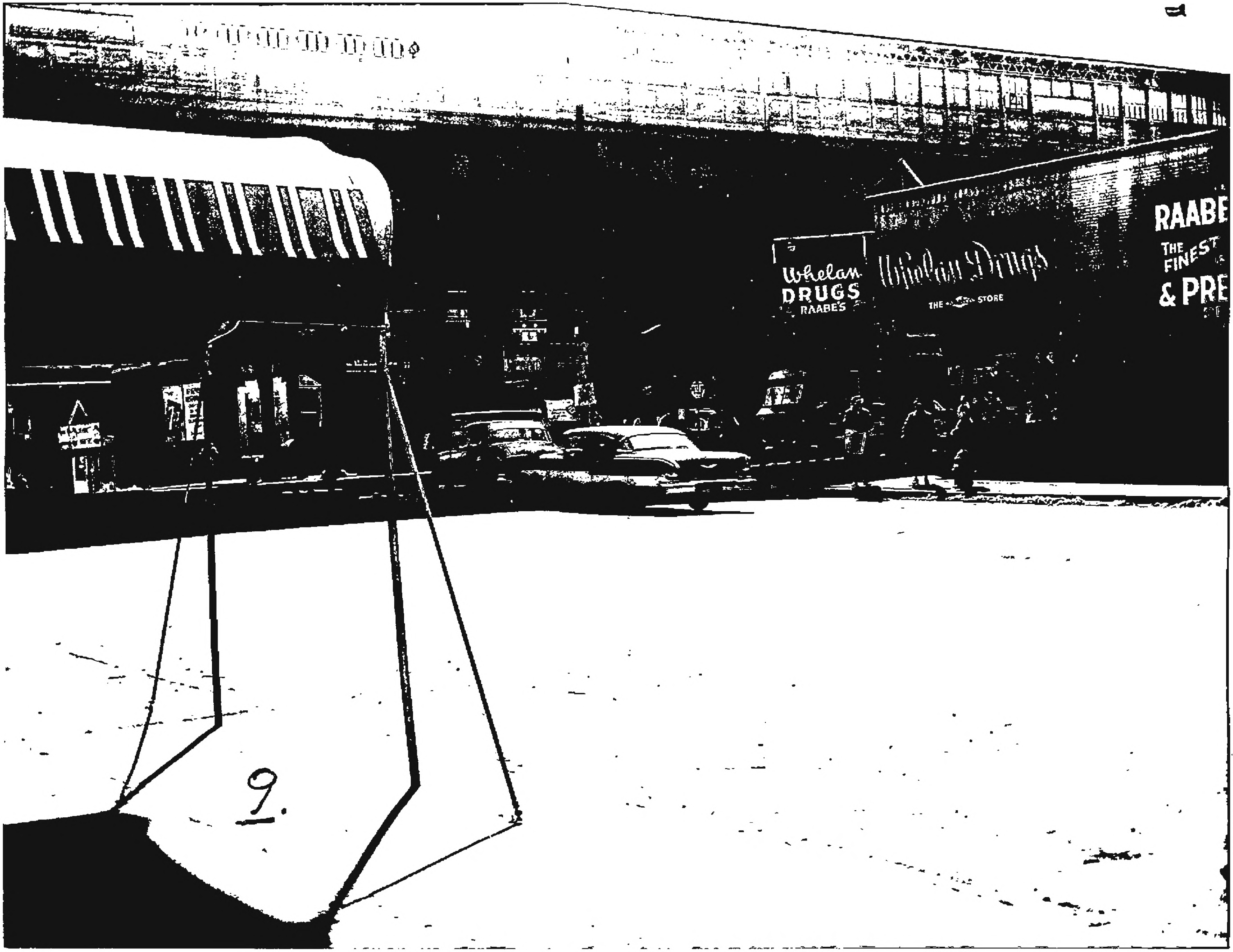
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9.

SOLO

Operation SOLO was a long-running FBI program to infiltrate the Communist Party of the United States and gather intelligence about its relationship to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, China, and other communist nations. It officially began in 1958 and ended in 1977, although Morris and Jack Childs, two of the principal agents in the operation, had been involved with the Bureau for several years prior. The files posted here constitute the first two releases made from the FBI's SOLO file. They range from March 1958 to August 1960. Subsequent releases will be added in the future. Read a related story at

http://www.fbi.gov/news/stories/2011/august/byte-out-of-history-communist-agent-tells-all/.

PART 11 OF 22

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

REC-61

Date: 3/18/59

Transmit the following in ______________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via A I R T E L   AIR MAIL -- REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

HQ 100F-EDIS

SEARCH ....
UPDATE ....
CREATE ..4/9/81..
DELETE ....

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46)(Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

There are enclosed herewith to the Bureau three copies, and to the New York Division one copy, of a report received from CG 5824-S* on March 9, 1959, by SA JOHN E. KEATING and Stenographer KATHERINE WIERSMA. This report deals with a meeting in Moscow, Russia, of Communist Party - USA delegates to the 21st Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union with delegates from Greece and Cyprus.

AUERBACH

1 cc retained in 1243 [illegible]

3 - Bureau (Encls. 3)
1 - New York (100-134637)(SOLO)(Encl. 1)
1 - Chicago

JEK/kw
(5)

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#906319

3 ENCLOSURE

Check with Thom[illegible] before any dissemination

229

REC-91

EX-135

55 APR 3 1959

Approved: ______________________ Sent ______________ M Per ______
Special Agent in Charge

MEETING IN MOSCOW OF CP-USA DELEGATES TO THE 21ST CONGRESS OF THE CPSU WITH DELEGATES FROM GREECE AND CYPRUS

One of the meetings attended in Moscow by JAMES JACKSON and MORRIS CHILDS was with delegates from the Communist Party of Greece and Cyprus. This meeting was held during February, 1959.

Present at this meeting was APOSTOLOS GROZOS, Chairman of the Communist Party of Greece. He is about 70 years of age. GROZOS was accompanied by the Secretary of the Communist Party of Greece. He is about 63 or 64 years of age. His name is not known. Also present was a very slim person from the Communist Party of Greece. This person is about 45 years of age. Also present was the head of the Communist Party of Cyprus. He is about 40 years of age and speaks fairly good English.

The Secretary of the Communist Party of Greece and the slim person from the Communist Party of Greece were seen in Prague, Czechoslovakia, during the last part of February, 1959.

Ostensibly, this meeting was held for the purpose of discussing the case of MANOLIS GLEZOS, who was put in jail in Greece on December 5, 1958. GLEZOS is the Secretary of the EDA.

Remarks of APOSTOLOS GROZOS

GROZOS started the meeting with a discussion of the EDA, which is the United Democratic Left. He said that the EDA is supposed to be a very broad party. The EDA receives some support from the Communist Party. He stated that the EDA scored some big successes in the last elections in Greece. It represents the interests of the Greek people and is pursuing a policy in this regard. One of the pre-election slogans of the EDA was, "No Rocket Bases for the United States on Greek Soil". The EDA asked for a broad front on this policy and was able to get some of the most outstanding personalities to fight with it. The EDA obtained 25% of the vote.

GROZOS said that the EDA is the first opposition party in Greek politics since the Civil War. The successes of the EDA were very significant, since the legal possibilities were limited and the slanders against the EDA were widespread. The terrorism was great. People were afraid to go to the polls. If there had been no restrictions, the strength of the EDA would have been greater. The results of the election were such a shock to the

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-229

United States imperialists and to the Greek bourgeoisie, that they began to make promises of reforms immediately after the elections. They said that they would make reforms in order to erect a "barrier against Communism". Actually, they have done nothing in the way of reforms since the elections.

Continuing, GROZOS said that just prior to the election, arrests were lessening and this resulted in fewer political prisoners. However, after the elections, at least two hundred people were arrested. The cadre of the EDA, the trade union cadre, the EDA candidates, and even some municipal candidates were being picked up and thrown into jail.

GROZOS said that the reason he was raising this question with the Communist Party - USA delegates was because the Greek Government is exiling hundreds of people to the islands. They are doing these things without resort to law or to a trial. The Greek Government has a system whereby it renews the exile each year. Therefore, some people have been on these islands for as many as thirteen years. Some people are sent to trial as a result of the use of "emergency laws". While the courts usually release these people, they are picked up anyway and sent into exile. Some serve two or three years before they are released. Some who are acquitted are picked up and kept on the Aphrodite Islands. They live in the open or in tents. GROZOS said that he wants the Communist Party - USA to call attention to the people in the United States that there is a reign of terror in Greece even against democratic elements, and that the United States takes a hand directly in the persecution of the people.

Next, GROZOS stated that the opposition to the Greek Government is growing daily. The reaction of the people and their attitude toward the Government was shown during the 13th Congress of the Trade Unions. Despite the anti-Communist drive, the Trade Union Congress went on record for unity of the working class. The rank-and-file did not heed the call of their reformist leaders. Instead, they put pressure on the trade union leaders to even unite with the Communists. When the trade union leaders are slow to act, the rank-and-file members unite with the Communists anyway.

Continuing, GROZOS said that even though these trade union leaders serve the government and the bourgeoisie, the Greek Government is not satisfied with this trade union leadership and wanted to put a fascist or a more reactionary leadership in the trade unions. Out of fear, these trade union leaders began to expel some of the locals from the federation. Yet, the pressure was so great that these leaders had to bow to the rank-and-file.

The United States Government, through agents and others, made attempts to capture these trade unions. The United States Government decides everything in Greece. The United States Embassy in Greece has a number of labor advisors attached to it.

Then GROZOS said that as a result of this 13th Congress of Trade Unions, even the Americans had to beat a retreat. The unions voted for unity, asked for the re-affiliation of expelled locals, asked for the release of the trade union leaders and others held in exile, and asked for the abolition of the "loyalty certificates." The "loyalty certificates" are in vogue in Greece and were introduced by the Americans. GROZOS said that even a janitor or a student has to have such a document. One cannot travel without it. Children are sometimes punished -- that is, they cannot obtain one of these "loyalty certificates" if their father or uncle or some other relatives are in prison or exile. The 13th Congress of the Trade Unions went on record against all of this. It criticized the present regime in Greece as a police regime which it is going to fight.

GROZOS said that the economic condition of the workers is very bad. The Government of Greece admits that the standards are the lowest in Europe. There are approximately two million people unemployed. Since the total population is approximately eight million people, this means that nearly one-fourth of the population is unemployed. Seamen, miners, and others are unemployed. The condition of the peasantry is horrible. The income for peasants is eight drachmas (25¢) a day. Three million people are on some form of relief. There is a big strike movement growing and the workers and peasants are beginning to fight to improve their conditions.

GROZOS said that the arrest of GLEZOS is a new phase in the fight against the Communists. The Government charged that GLEZOS had contact with the Polit Bureau of the Greek Communist Party. The Government also charged that the EDA is a masked Communist Party. He said that GLEZOS is a hero of the Greek resistance. GLEZOS is the one who hauled down the Swastika from the Acropolis and in its place put up the Greek flag. This was the signal for the opening of the Greek resistance against the Germans. His arrest has caused an outcry throughout Greece. This outcry demands his release. Committees have been set up to fight for his release.

GROZOS said that there was a conference of three hundred trade unionists, and this conference asked for the release of GLEZOS. GROZOS said that no one in Greece believes that GLEZOS is a spy. The EDA, headed by GLEZOS, acted as an opposition to the Government. It demanded a repeal of some old Joannes Metaxas legislation. He said that the Greek Government uses this Metaxas legislation to make peacetime spying a military offense. This legislation is a peacetime dodge in order to throw people into the military courts instead of a trial by civil courts. This is all unconstitutional, but there is a lot of pressure from the United States Government on the Greek Government to use these laws -- laws which the people hate. The United States Government insists that these laws will help to fight the Communists. Under these laws, the accused has no rights. He does not even have the right to appeal from a death sentence. In Greece, there is a strong campaign for the release of GLEZOS. It is a big embarrassment for the Greek Government. There is a great danger for the life of GLEZOS, but the United States insists that GLEZOS be held. Since the United States has absolute power, the Greek Government is holding GLEZOS despite all the embarrassment. GROZOS said that they want the international campaign for the freedom of GLEZOS to be strengthened.

(GROZOS raised this during his speech to the 21st Congress of the CPSU, and committees were set up in Russia for this campaign. Demonstrations were held in London in regard to the GLEZOS case).

GROZOS said that they want this campaign to be strengthened abroad, especially in the United States. He said that actually this is not merely a fight for GLEZOS. It is a case of defending democracy in Greece. Pamphlets on the GLEZOS case have been published in various languages, such as French and Russian. The International Association of Jurists examined the laws which were used against GLEZOS and the verdict was that these laws are "unconstitutional" and fascist-like.

GROZOS suggested that perhaps the Communist Party - USA could set up a "Defend Glezos Committee" in the United States. He said that perhaps some outstanding lawyers could look into these Metaxas laws and show how the United States is interfering and imposing the use of unconstitutional laws in Greece. Trade Unions in the United States might be mobilized. Perhaps some approaches could be made to outstanding figures and personalities, such as Mrs. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT. Maybe some of these personalities could write a letter to the Greek and American Governments calling their attention to this case, etc. Letters could also be written to STAMATIS MERCOURIS, a member of Parliament and ex-Minister of Greece. Mail could be sent to him at Athens, Greece, urging him to head a committee to campaign for the freedom of GLEZOS.

GROZOS said that the Greek comrades are convinced that they will obtain help from the Communist Party - USA. They know this because the Communist Party - USA fought revisionism and because the Communist Party - USA will do its international duty in mounting such a campaign. He said that in London there is an organization called the League for Democracy, and this organization is collecting funds for the defense of GLEZOS. They also have some prominent lawyers in England interested in the case.

General Discussion

The CP-USA representatives asked the Greeks if they had any difficulties regarding Party policy. They said that up until 1956, they had some inner problems. They had a group of opportunists and sectarians. At a Party plenum, the sectarians were condemned. After this, some people on the Central Committee who represented the sectarian point of view were dismissed. Later, revisionist dangers appeared. In January, 1958, they held a plenum in which they condemned factional activity, especially the factional activity of members of the Polit Bureau. Since that time, they have had unity.

While they are continuing their fight against sectarianism and revisionism, most of this fighting is done in exile because the Communist Party is underground in Greece. In the underground there has been less factionalism than in the exiled Party.

They said that their main slogan in appealing to the patriotic sentiment of the Greeks is "Independence for Greece" so that Greece can free itself from domination of foreign imperialism, chiefly American imperialism.

Then the Greeks stated that perhaps the Communist Party - USA delegates could help them by locating some notes, books, or papers containing information about the investments of United States capital in Greece. Perhaps such material has been published in the United States. The CP-USA delegates promised the Greeks that they would have this matter looked into.

The Greek Communist Party members present at this meeting were supposed to give the Communist Party - USA an address to which mail could be sent. They decided that it was better that the Communist Party - USA not write to them directly. Any public material, such as "Economic Notes" or "The Worker", could be sent, with no return address, to the EDA newspaper "Haravgi" at Nicosia, Cyprus.

Subsequently, the Greeks sent word to the CP-USA delegates that if the CP-USA wants to send anything in the way of messages or Party material to them, it should be sent c/o HARRY POLLITT, Communist Party of Great Britain, and he will know how to transmit it to them.

It should be noted that the Greeks who attended this meeting did not appear on the floor of the hall where the 21st Congress of the CPSU was held. They were located in a private room off one of the balconies.

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C.Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

FBI

Date: 3/25/59

9

Transmit the following in ______________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL -- REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46)(Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

IIS-IIOF-EDIS
SEARCH
UPDATE
CREATE 4/6/81
DELETE

Re Bureau airtel dated 3/19/59, requesting that CG 5824-S* be asked if he had passed on to EUGENE DENNIS the information from the Soviet representative that the Communist Party - USA should strengthen its security apparatus and expose FBI agents who are working within the Communist Party - USA.

CG 5824-S* orally advised SA JOHN E. KEATING on 3/24/59 that he did not discuss with DENNIS any details of his discussion with the member of the Secret Service of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union with whom he met in Moscow on 2/23/59. CG 5824-S* commented, however, that he feels that eventually he will have to discuss all phases of this conversation with DENNIS.

CG 5824-S* further advised that in a general discussion of factionalism in the Communist Party - USA with DENNIS, he commented to DENNIS that some of the Russians wondered why there has been no exposure of enemy agents in the Communist Party - USA.

It is the opinion of the Chicago Division that it may be desirable for the Bureau to issue appropriate warning alerting all field offices to the possibility of intensive efforts by the Communist Party to uncover FBI informants.

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#906318

AUERBACH

EX-105

5-WCT

3 - Bureau
1 - New York (100-134637)
1 - Chicago

Memo Baumgardner to Belmont 3-30-59

REC-191

100-428091-230

JEK/kw
(5)

25 APR 2 1959

Approved: R Auerbach Sent ______M Per ______
Special Agent in Charge

55 APR 3 1959

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED ST[illegible] GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

FROM : MR. F. J. BAUMGARDNER

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

DATE: March 30, 1959

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Nease
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

DeLoach
McGuire
W.C. Sullivan

During the course of his recent trip to the Soviet Union, CG 5824-S* had a meeting with an unknown Soviet agent. Among other matters, this unknown Soviet discussed security measures in the Communist Party (CP), USA, and wondered why the CPUSA has been unable to expose any FBI agents within the Party in all this time. This same general topic was also the matter of a discussion between CG 5824-S* and Nikolai Mostovets, head of the North and South American Sections of the Central Committee, CP of the Soviet Union (CPSU).

Informant feels that the next time a CPUSA representative goes to Russia, he may be asked what kind of a security apparatus the CPUSA has unless prior to that time the CPUSA has taken some action against "enemy" agents.

In response to Bureau inquiry into this matter, the Chicago Office has advised by airtel 3-25-59 that CG 5824-S* has not as yet discussed with Eugene Dennis the details of his meeting with the unknown Soviet agent although in a general conversation with Dennis regarding factionalism within the CPUSA, the informant commented to Dennis that some of the Russians wondered why there has been no exposure of enemy agents within the CPUSA. The informant told our Chicago Office that he feels he will eventually have to discuss with Dennis all phases of the meeting with the unknown Soviet agent.

OBSERVATIONS:

Obviously it would be better from our standpoint if the informant did not have to further discuss this matter with Dennis since an intensive campaign by the Party could possibly disclose some of our informants. We must bear in mind, however, that the informant should do nothing which could possibly shake the trust and confidence which the Soviets now place in him.

While it is not believed advisable to take any action at this time regarding alerting our informants to the possibility of increased security measures on the part of the Party, we should, of course, be alert

100-428091
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Thornton
WCT:med
(4)

REC- 91 100-428091-231

25 APR 2 1959

EX-135

5- Thornton

55 APR 3 1959

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DATE 7-20-00 BY SPYBTA-MLB
906318

for any indication that the Party does intend to take concrete steps to uncover our informants. Upon the receipt of such information, all offices will be appropriately alerted.

ACTION:

This matter will continue to be closely followed.

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 3/13/59

Transmit the following in ____________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL -- REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46)(Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

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#906318

There are enclosed herewith to the Bureau three copies, and to the New York Division one copy, of a report which was given by CG 5824-S* to SA JOHN E. KEATING on March 8, 1959. This report pertains to a meeting at the Moscow headquarters of the Union of Writers, which was attended by members of the Communist Party - USA delegation to the 21st Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. It is noted that ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG was not an official delegate from the CP-USA to the 21st Congress of the CPSU, but was allowed to participate in the 21st Congress as an honored guest.

There is also enclosed herewith to the Bureau a photostat copy of a one-page breakdown of books by American authors which have been published in Russia. This breakdown, which is in Russian, was received by CG 5824-S* at the headquarters of the Union of Writers. The Chicago copy of this item is located in Chicago file 134-46-Sub-B-1A43.

AUERBACH

3 - Bureau (Encls. 4)
1 - New York (100-134637)(SOLO)(Encl. 1)
1 - Chicago

ENCLOSURE

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(5)

1 cc of encl retained in Rm 1243 WCT

REC- 95

428091-232

EX.

23 MAR 16 1959

INT. SEC.

Approved: 387 Special Agent in Charge Sent ____________ M Per ____________

55 APR 6 1959

MEETING AT THE MOSCOW, RUSSIA,
HEADQUARTERS OF THE UNION OF WRITERS

During the early afternoon of February 16, 1959, JAMES JACKSON, MORRIS CHILDS, and ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG, accompanied by ALEXAI GRENCHENCO (ph), of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CCCPSU), and YURI VICTOROVICH (ph), a translator, went to the headquarters of the Union of Writers on Voroskaya (ph) Street in Moscow. The building, which houses this headquarters, is mentioned in TOLSTOY's "War and Peace", so it has historical meaning.

This group was met by FRIEDA LURIE, who speaks some English. She ushered the group into a small room. They were introduced to BORIS POLEVOI, Chairman of the Union of Writers and Russian war hero as a soldier and writer; HELENA ROMANOVA, Vice Chairman and specialist on American literature; and VLADIMIR LEONIDOV, Vice Chairman of the International Department of the Union of Writers. All but POLEVOI spoke English. During this meeting, brandy was served and many toasts were made.

POLEVOI opened the meeting with a toast of friendship. He said that he had visited the United States as a writer. He said he wanted to know what the CP-USA delegates could do to help them. He asked if there were any new literary circles and any new writers in the United States. He said that the Union of Writers devotes its attention chiefly to the older American writers who are well known. He commented that the works of MARK TWAIN have been published by the Russian press in 249 separate editions in twenty-five languages, for a total circulation of ten million copies.

POLEVOI stated that he had a discussion with MANDEL TERMAN when the latter visited Russia. TERMAN had previously had a discussion with a Russian Jewish writer named GOLKIN. TERMAN asked GOLKIN why Russia did not print more books in Jewish. GOLKIN said that few people can read Jewish. GOLKIN then gave TERMAN a book written in Jewish and asked TERMAN to read something from it to him. TERMAN was unable to either read or speak Jewish.

POLEVOI then condemned HOWARD FAST. He called FAST a traitor. He wanted to know if it was true that HARRY BARNARD sued FAST for plagiarism.

Discussion of HOWARD FAST

CHILDS said that he had heard that BARNARD had written

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ENCLOSURE

a book entitled, "The Eagle Forgotten". This book dealt with former Governor ALTGELD, of Illinois. FAST wrote a book entitled, "The American", which dealt with the same subject matter. CHILDS said that he understood that BARNARD sued FAST and that the matter was settled out of court, with FAST paying BARNARD a large sum of money.

JACKSON said that the CP-USA published FAST's books, even though it had ideological differences with him. It was felt that even though his books had deviations, they might be useful from a propaganda point of view, since he dealt with topical questions. So it can be said that we utilized him despite his political weakness.

CHILDS commented that he did not agree with the Freudian approach used by FAST in "Spartacus".

TRACHTENBERG commented that the "Publishers Journal" printed an editorial stating that it was difficult to understand why there was such a rush to print FAST's works after he broke with the Communist Party, in view of the fact that there never had been a big demand for his works prior to that time. The editorial went on to say that obviously FAST's books lacked literary quality. Perhaps, therefore, there are political motives involved and this can cause a debasement of the quality of literature.

JACKSON said that HOWARD FAST is getting rich. His older works are being re-published. "Spartacus" will be made into a movie, and there are stories circulating that FAST will make a million dollars from the movie alone.

The Russians present at this meeting spoke with venom about FAST. They wanted to know if profit or money was the chief reason causing FAST to turn traitor.

General Discussion

There was a brief discussion about new writers in the United States. The CP-USA delegates were not prepared for this discussion. JAMES JACKSON mentioned Negro writers RICHARD WRIGHT and LANGSTON HUGHES and came to their defense.

There was a brief discussion of LILLIAN SMITH, a white authoress who wrote books on the Negro question. JACKSON said that she is very ill and is dying of cancer.

The Russians said that they have published some poems by an American Negress named CHILDRESS (ph).

TRACHTENBERG said that he would like to see a handbook printed which would contain a listing of American literature which expresses a progressive viewpoint. He said that such a handbook was printed years ago, but that it is outdated now.

ROMANOVA, LURIE, and LEONIDOV illustrated during the discussion that they are well acquainted with American literature. They said that they would like information on the identities of modern progressive writers in the United States. They also wanted to know how they could arrange for additional contacts with American literary figures.

The Russians mentioned WILLIAM FAULKNER. JACKSON said that FAULKNER is a polished plantation owner, and this affects his social outlook. The Russians disagreed with JACKSON and said that in their opinion FAULKNER is a polished writer, but they have heard that he is drinking heavily.

The Russians wanted to know the identities of any writers in the United States who are crusading for peace. Both JACKSON and TRACHTENBERG commented that NORMAN COUSINS, Editor of the "Saturday Review of Literature", has been working with ALBERT SCHWEITZER for disarmament and peace.

The name of CARL SANDBURG was mentioned, since he was a Socialist in his youth and is a great American poet who wrote a poem to Sputnik. In a brief mention of "Dr. Zhivago", they said that if they had sent to the Communist press their original letter of rejection of this book at the time the letter was written, then the Communists could have refuted a lot of arguments about the book on merit alone. They said that they felt that in the future when they have a literary debate on a book such as "Dr. Zhivago" or "Not By Bread Alone", that they should send a summary of their discussion and reason for rejection of the book to the press outside the USSR.

By way of comment, the main purpose of this meeting was to permit the Russians present to attempt to get a picture of current literary activities in the United States from American Communists so that they might try to broaden contacts between literary figures in the USSR and the United States.

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TRANSLATION FROM RUSSIAN

Publication of the Works of American Writers (U. S. A.) in the USSR, between 1918 - 1958 (*)

Authors	Number of Books	Circulation (In Thousands)	Number of Languages in which Published
Total Number of Works of 223 Authors and Anthologies	2,656 (**)	84,527 (**)	50
Included are (works by):			
BEECHER-STOWE, H.	47	1,434	17
BREDBERN, R. (phon.)	1	165	1
BRETT HARTE, F.	41	2,026	11
HENRY, O.	122	3,991	8
DREISER, T.	124	8,733	13
IRVING, W.	9	499	3
CALDWELL, E.	11	1,105	1
COOPER, F. (James Fenimore)	79	3,713	12
LONGFELLOW, H.	17	662	5
LONDON, J.	682	19,920	32
LEWIS, S.	35	771	2
MALTS (MALTZ?), A. (phonetic)	22	1, 640	7
POE, E.	18	729	3
SILVESTER, R. (phon.)	2	255	1

(*) Editions for the blind, VUOAP (sic) and textbooks for study of the English language are not included.

(**) Included in this figure are 608 books published in 1946-1958, with circulation of 49,918,000 copies.

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SINCLAIR, E. (Upton?)	247	3,972	15
STEINBECK, J.	11	825	5
WILSON, M.	12	1,0665	3
WHITMAN, W.	15	281	2
TWAIN, M.	249	10,260	25
HUGHES, L. (James Langston?)	9	214	3
HEMINGWAY, E.	17	487	7

ИЗДАНИЕ В СССР ПРОИЗВЕДЕНИЙ АМЕРИКАНСКИХ ПИСАТЕЛЕЙ (США) за I9I8 - I958 г.[+)]

(на I.X.58 г.)

Авторы	Число Книг	Тираж (В тыс.)	На скольких язык.издавалос
Всего по произведениям 223-х авторов и сборникам	2.656[++)]	84.527[++)]	50
В том числе:			
Бичер-Стоу Г.	47	I.434	I7
Бредберн Р.	I	I65	I
Брет Гарт Ф.	4I	2.026	II
Генри О.	I22	3.99I	8
Драйзер Т.	I24	8.733	I3
Ирвинг В.	9	499	3
Колдуэлл Э.	II	I.I05	I
Купер Ф.	79	3.7I3	I2
Лонгфелло Г.	I7	662	5
Лондон Д.	682	I9.920	32
Льюис С.	35	77I	2
Мальц А.	22	I.640	7
По Э.	I8	729	3
Сильвестр Р.	2	255	I
Синклер Э.	247	3.972	I5
Стейнбек Д.	II	825	5
Уилсон М.	I2	I.065	3
Уитмен У.	I5	28I	2
Твен М.	248	I0.260	25
Хьюз Л.	9	2I4	3
Хемингуэй Э.	I7	487	7

[+)] Не включены издания для слепых, ВУОАП и пособия для изучения английского языка

[++)] В том числе за I946-I958 гг. издано 608 книн тиражем 49.9I8 тыс. экз.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

FROM : Mr. A. P. Litrento

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

DATE: March 29, 1959

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. A. P. Litrento
1 - Mr. W. C. Thornton

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Nease
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

At 7:50 p.m., 3-28-59, SA [redacted] of New York Office telephonically advised as follows:

NY 694-S advised this date that James Jackson, Communist Party, USA, delegate to the 21st Congress, Communist Party, USSR, returned to the United States, arriving at Idlewild Airport, New York City, 10:30 a.m., 3-27-59, after a direct flight from Paris. Jackson advised informant that no Communist Party officials were aware of his return and he was not questioned by Customs.

Informant stated Jackson will be leaving Sunday, 3-29-59, in the morning for Washington, D. C., to visit his mother-in-law. He will be driving NY 694-S car, a 1953 Ford sedan, dark green, New York registration number 21112.

b6
b7C

Jackson advised NY 694-S there is no reason for CG 5824-S to contact him immediately. Jackson plans to return to New York City Monday or Tuesday.

NY 694-S determined in Canada that Tim Buck had returned from the Soviet Congress on 3-25-59.

Agent [redacted] stated he was advising the Chicago Field Division of the foregoing telephonically. He requested the writer to advise Washington Field Office for its information. He stated that New York Office would submit an airtel reporting the above information.

Supervisor W. C. Thornton and Inspector Sizoo were advised of the foregoing and concurred that Washington Field Office take no action but be alerted to Jackson's presence in the Washington area.

SA H. R. Warburton of Washington Field Office was telephonically contacted at 8:15 p.m., 3-28-59, and furnished the above information.

ACTION:

For your information.

APL:eeb
387

ASAC McCabe, NYC, instructed to contact Customs in NYC and explore failure of Customs to give Jackson thorough exam.

EX
REC- 95
100-428091-233
8 APR 2 1959

5-WG

55 APR 6 1959

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-20-00 BY SPYBTM-MLB
#906318

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

all addresses in enclosure

FBI

Date: 3/25/59

Transmit the following in ______________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via A I R T E L   AIR MAIL -- REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46)(Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

There are enclosed herewith to the Bureau three copies, and to the New York Division one copy, of a list of mailing addresses for various Communist Parties. CG 5824-S* made these addresses available to SA JOHN E. KEATING and Stenographer KATHERINE WIERSMA, on 3/10/59. CG 5824-S* had obtained the addresses while in Moscow in attendance at the 21st Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and meetings held in connection with the Congress. Inasmuch as all addresses were handwritten, there is a possibility that slight errors appear in some of the spellings. As Secretary of the International Affairs Committee of the Communist Party - USA, CG 5824-S* intends to maintain these addresses in his possession.

This communication contains the last of the information furnished by CG 5824-S* in regard to this phase of the most recent "SOLO" operation.

27 cards

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-20-00 BY SP/BJA/MJB

#906318

AUERBACH

cc retained in 1243 WCT

3 - Bureau (Encls. 3)
1 - New York (100-134637)(Encl. 1)
1 - Chicago

JEK/kw
(5)

check with Thornton prior to any dissemination

Little

ENCLOSURE

REC-24 100-428091-234

25 APR 2 1959

Approved: ______________________ Sent ______ M Per ______
Special Agent in Charge

55 APR 7 1959

MAILING ADDRESSES FOR VARIOUS COMMUNIST PARTIES

Argentina

The following addresses were obtained from GERONIMO ARNEDO ALVAREZ, General Secretary of the Communist Party of Argentina:

Confidential address for letters only. This is a mail drop:

Carlos R. Salvadeo
San - Blas 4536
Buenos Aires, Argentina

Address for any "legal" material:

Mario Zipilivan
Boulvgne 541
Piso 1°
Buenos Aires

Brazil

Address for materials:

"Edicoes Contemporaneas"
Rua Aluaro Alvim 24-40 Andar
Sala 404
Rio, Brazil

Correspondence

Alcides Bezerra
Rua Gustavo Sampaio, 390 - Ap. 902
Leme
Rio, Brazil

Bolivia

Direccion Periodico - legal:

Ramiro Otero L.
Calle Ayacucho No; 343
Oficin; 2-20; Piso
La Paz, Bolivia

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-20-00 BY [illegible]
#906314

1[illegible] [illegible]91-234

ENCLOSURE

The following are the illegal addresses or drops:

Correspondence:

Dr. Julio Espada
Casilla, 1881
La Paz, Bolivia

Folletos:

Roldolfo Avila
Castila 2254
La Paz, Bolivia

Costa Rica

Sr. Manuel Bermudez
Apartado Postal 2363
San Jose, Costa Rica

or

Carlos Chacon
50 Vacas al Oeste de Centro
Puntarenas, Costa Rica

Ecuador

Partido Ecuador

Letters:

Lucia Nieto
Calle Antepara F 20
Guayaquil, Ecuador

Newspapers, reviews, etc.:

Pedro Saad
Apartado 441
Guayaquil, Ecuador

Guatemala

Publiecciones Y Carespondencia en General:

Rolando Colena, Apto 25579,
Adm. 68, Mexico 12, D.F.

Para Cartas del Partido:

Raul Gomez
Apto 25689, Adm. 66
Mexico 12, D.F.

Para publicaciones amplias culturales Y de caracter cientifico que drya influya el Partidos:

Imelda Rita Alvarez
La Av 30-87 Zona 8
Guatemala, Guatemala Ca

Para correspondencia de Mujeres:

Sandra Suarez
Apto 25729, Adm. 12
Mexico 12, D.F.

Honduras

Para Cartas

Srita
Juana Ramos
"Magazine de Modas"
San Pedro Sula Honduras, CA.

Indonesia

D. N. Aidit
Kramat Raja 81
Djakarta, Indonesia

Mexico

Letters and correspondence:

Sra Cristina B. de Diaz
Apartado Postal 2074
Mexico 1, D.F.

or

Sr. Juan Pablo Sainz
Bucareli 53-7
Mexico, D.F.

Panama

Publications:

Hugo Victor
P.O. Box 1675
Panama, Republic of Panama

Party letters:

Via Mexico.

Peru

Publicaciones:

Senor Director de Periodico "Unidad"
Apurimac 259
Lima, Peru

Correspondencia:

Honorato Garcia
Apartado 4765
Lima, Peru

Spain

Sig. Tilde Turris
Via Monte Brianze 64
Roma, Italia

with an enclosed envelope for GIUSEPPE MORI.

Venezuela

Address for anything but letters:

Partido Communista de Venezuela
Erlajurno (?) a Cuartel Viejo 181
Caracas, Venezuela.

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

FBI

Date: 3/27/59

9

Transmit the following in ____________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via A I R T E L AIR MAIL -- REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46)(Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Re Bureau airtel dated 3/25/59; and re Chicago airtel dated 3/19/59.

The first complete paragraph on page four of the enclosure to referenced Chicago airtel should be as follows:

> "The Communist Party - USA delegates were told that NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV did not meet with them in the meeting with representatives of the leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in order to avoid publicity."

This correction has been made in the Chicago copy.

AUERBACH

3 - Bureau
1 - New York (100-134637)(SOLO)
1 - Chicago

JEK/kw
(5)

EX-
REC- 95

correction made on CG airtel dated 3-11-59.
4-2-59.
WCT: Rbk

100-428091-235

23 APR 2 1959

5-WC

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-20-00 BY SP4BJA-MLB
906318

Approved: R Daley
Special Agent in Charge

Sent ______________ M Per ______________

55 APR 6 1959

1 - Mr. [illegible]ornton

3-25-59

airtel

To: SAC, Chicago [redacted]

b7D

REC- 92

From: Director, FBI (100-428091) — 236

SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

EX.

Reurairtel 3-19-59 with which you submitted enclosure captioned "Miscellaneous Items." Review of enclosure reveals that first complete paragraph on page four states in part "The CPSU delegates were told that Nikita Khrushchev did not meet with them in the meeting with representatives of the leadership of the CPSU in order to avoid publicity."

Above-quoted sentence indicates possibility that it should have commenced with "The CPUSA delegates...." Advise promptly as to whether this sentence is correct as submitted or whether it should be amended in accordance with the above.

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DATE 7-20-00 BY SP4 BJA-MLB
906318

WCT:mjc
(4)

MAILED 10
MAR 25 1959
COMM-FBI

Tolson
Belmont
DeLoach
McGuire
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

55 APR 7 1959 MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

WCT

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C.Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

FBI

Date: 3/19/59

Transmit the following in ______________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL ______ AIR MAIL -- REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46) (Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

There are enclosed herewith to the Bureau three copies, and to the New York Division one copy, of miscellaneous items received from CG 5824-S* on March 6, 7, and 8, 1959, by SA JOHN E. KEATING.

1 cc airtel + enclosures to Detroit by P/S 6-7
4-1-59 PAP/amm

AUERBACH

3 - Bureau (Encls. 3) - Recretained in 1243 WCT
1 - New York (100-134637) (SOLO) (Encl. 1)
1 - Chicago

JEK/kw
(5)

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DATE 7-20-00 BY SP9BJA-MLB
#906318

check with Thornton prior to any dissemination

Mulligan Pg 2
Pg 3
Little Pg 3
Pg 3
Pg 3

EX

REC- 92

Airtel to CG
3-25-59
WCT/mjc

100-428091-236

3 ENCLOSURE

APR ~~2~~ 1959
10 3

5 WCT

Approved: ______________________ Sent ______________ M Per ______________
Special Agent in Charge

1cc Dulles [illegible]
4-1-59 [illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

JAMES JACKSON

On the day that the sessions of the 21st Congress of the Communist Partyof the Soviet Union (CPSU) were terminated early to permit heads of the fraternal Communist Parties to speak at factories in Moscow and vicinity, MORRIS CHILDS and JAMES JACKSON went to an electric railraod engine shop. JACKSON made a speech at this shop. During his speech, he said that if he were younger he would stay in Russia. He said, I love Russia. Every woman looks like a ballerina. Every man walks with the pride of a French swordsman. By way of comment, even the Russians looked at him as though he were crazy.

At this shop, JACKSON and CHILDS met with the Director, the trade union leadership, and the Party heads of departments, at which time wine was served instead of vodka. JACKSON and CHILDS were asked questions about their Communist Party background. Usually the conversation turned to the question of world peace. The Russians were convinced that America is out to destroy everything the Russians have built and are egging the Germans to start a war. By way of opinion, the CPSU may have to have an enemy -- that is, Germany and the United States -- in order to spur the people on to greater efforts.

JACKSON was very critical of material sent to "The Worker" by GEORGE MORRIS. He criticized MORRIS for referring to him as a well known Negro leader, instead of referring to him as the leader of the Communist Party - USA delegation to the 21st Congress of the CPSU. He also criticized MORRIS for using only a few quotations from his speech to the 21st Congress of the CPSU instead of using the full text. JACKSON threatened to charge MORRIS with white chauvinism when they return to the United States.

While in Russia on one occasion JACKSON talked about the manner in which GILBERT GREEN organizes his work and the manner in which he exercizes in order to keep physically fit. JACKSON also commented that at one time the CP-USA underground was thinking about buying a boat in order to navigate in coastal waters, but this plan was never consumated.

During the meeting of the CP-USA delegates with the representatives of the leadership of the CPSU, BORIS PONOMAREV, head of the International Department of the Central Committee of

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-20-00 BY SP4BJ9-MLB
#906318

ENCLOSURE

236

the CPSU, stated that he did not understand why the leaders of the CP-USA underground had not gone to Canada instead of Mexico. By way of comment, the impression was received that JACKSON may have been with GIL GREEN or with both GREEN and HENRY WINSTON at one time while they were underground. JACKSON made no additional comments concerning the CP-USA underground.

JACKSON said that he plans to go to Mexico with his entire family for a vacation of one month's duration during the summer of 1959. He also stated that he wants to establish contact with the Latin Americans. The Convention of the Communist Party of Mexico is scheduled to be held during the middle of April, 1959, but it may be postponed because the delegation of the Communist Party of Mexico to the 21st Congress of the CPSU was remaining in Moscow for an indefinite period for discussions with the leadership of the CPSU.

ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG

ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG visited with his older brother, who resides in Moscow. At the request of TRACHTENBERG, the Russians moved his brother, who was ill with the grippe, to a new apartment. Thus, TRACHTENBERG used his influence in order to get his brother a better apartment.

TRACHTENBERG told CHILDS that the children of his, TRACHTENBERG's, sister live in Rostov-on-the-Don. TRACHTENBERG said that he planned to visit them, but was not telling anyone else about this plan.

While in Moscow, TRACHTENBERG saw one WELLS, an American philosopher who has written articles for "Mainstream". WELLS told TRACHTENBERG that he was delivering lectures to various schools and institutions.

TRACHTENBERG bought a round trip ticket from New York City to Moscow. Undoubtedly some Russian publishing house will reimburse him for this expense.

BEATRICE VAN SLYKE

Not one of the CP-USA delegation could see BEATRICE VAN SLYKE. The Russians said that she is still on an alcoholic binge. She refuses to go anyplace for treatment. Yet, she shows up to collect her pension check when it is due. SEMA KUZNETSOV, of the International Department of the Central Committee of the CPSU, said that at one time BEATRICE VAN SLYKE said that if they would remove the hair from her face, she would take medical treatments. About 14,000 rubles were spent in removing the hair on her face, and then she did not take any medical treatment.

DAVE MATES

On February 25, 1959, SEMA KUZNETSOV asked CHILDS if he knew a person in the United States named METROPOLITAN. She said that this person's mother lives in Leningrad and is continually crying for him. The mother has not heard from her son in years and wants to know whether or not he is still alive. When CHILDS said that he did not recall any person by that name, KUZNETSOV exhibited a photograph to him. CHILDS recognized the person in the photograph as DAVE MATES, who originally left the Soviet Union in 1926. He returned to Moscow and studied in the Lenin School in 1929 and 1930. He was a Communist Party organizer in Gary, Indiana, and later on was a Communist Party organizer on the Northwest side of Chicago. He was last known to be residing in Detroit, Michigan.

JUAN MARINELLO

JUAN MARINELLO, President of the Partida Socialista Popular, the Communist Party of Cuba, did not attend the 21st Congress of the CPSU, but he was in Moscow after the Congress to attend the meeting of the Executive Committee of the World Council for Peace.

ALCIRA DE LA PENA

ALCIRA DE LA PENA, of the Communist Party of Argentina, speaks a little English and is violently anti-United States. She was in Prague, Czechoslovakia, during the last week of February, 1959. She said that she was going to East Germany, and to the Congress of the Communist Party of Poland.

Labor Progressive Party and the Communist Party of Great Britain

TIM BUCK and HARRY POLLITT were living in the Kremlin during the 21st Congress of the CPSU. TIM BUCK told MORRIS CHILDS that HARRY POLLITT is still in charge of the Communist Party of Great Britain and always brings rank-and-file members with him to Russia so that he will not be challenged while he is there. It is noted, however, that the Communist Party of Great Britain was preparing for a convention to be held during the latter part of March, 1959; therefore, it may have been necessary for the other leaders to stay in England in order to prepare for this convention.

Canada is still in the Commonwealth Section of the

International Department of the Central Committee of the CPSU. NIKOLAI MOSTOVETS, head of the North and South American Section of the International Department of the Central Committee of the CPSU, stated that if TIM BUCK will make a formal request that the Labor Progressive Party be transferred from the Commonwealth Section to the North and South American Section of the International Department of the Central Committee of the CPSU, it might be considered. Incidentally, MOSTOVETS said that he is going to study Spanish.

Russia and the CPSU

Corrected (per Chicago airtel dated 3-27-59.) 4-2-59 WCT: kbk

The ~~CPSU~~ Communist Party-USA delegates were told that NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV did not meet with them in the meeting with representatives of the leadership of the CPSU in order to avoid publicity. The Russians said that it is difficult for KHRUSHCHEV to go anyplace without this fact becoming known.

A number of Russians stated that ALEKSEI KIRICHENKO, since he is the Organization Secretary of the CPSU, is the number two man behind NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV. OTTO KUUSINEN is an expert on international affairs. MIKHAIL SUSLOV is in charge of all ideological matters for the CPSU.

According to MOSTOVETS and others, the CPSU is preparing for a regular congress to be held sometime in 1960. They are working on a program for this congress. Very soon, they will issue a new CPSU history book. This history book is supposed to correct the errors of the cult of the personality, although the CP-USA delegates were told that the time is approaching when they can put STALIN in his proper place, historically speaking; thus, the new history of the CPSU will not have exaggerated accounts of the achievements of STALIN.

The Russians have built a monument to the "nameless heroes" in the launching of the Sputniks.

One evening when the CP-USA delegates were accompanied to the theatre by ALEXAI GRENCHENCO, he suddenly stated that he saw an American in the theatre who was a translator from the United States Department of State when he, GRENCHENCO, visited the United States in an exchange delegation during the summer of 1958. GRENCHENCO moved to another seat, away from the CP-USA delegates, and later said that he learned that this American is an exchange student in Moscow.

"The Worker" can be purchased in hotels, railroad stations, and book stalls in Moscow on Sunday morning. The Russians said that they are running short of copies of "The Worker".

BORIS PONOMAREV said that the CP-USA should not try to raise money through business operations not connected with Party activities.

Various Russians and delegates from various Communist Parties said that they are not worried about the number of members in the CP-USA. The CP-USA is important, since the United States is the leader of the imperialist camp. Until the Socialist camp can surpass the United States in production and other spheres of human activity, Communism cannot prove itself.

Many delegates to the 21st Congress of the CPSU asked what the CP-USA is and can do in order to influence sentiment for world peace.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: March 27, 1959

FROM : MR. F. J. BAUMGARDNER

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-20-00 BY SP4BJA-mg
#906319

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C
Internal Security - Communist

Thornton

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Nease
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy
~~DeLoach~~
McGuire
W.C. Sullivan

During the course of his recent trip to the Soviet Union, CG 5824-S along with James Jackson had occasion to meet with Nikolai Mostovets, head of the North and South American Sections of the International Department, Central Committee, Communist Party (CP) of the Soviet Union (CPSU). This meeting took place on 1-25-59, two days prior to the opening of the 21st Congress. Mostovets advised the informant and Jackson that he wanted to discuss a matter with them which they were not to mention to any members of the press prior to the opening of the congress. He further indicated that this matter would also be discussed with other foreign delegates at the congress. Mostovets then referred to a document which he had and made the following remarks.

The Central Committee of the CPSU wanted to consult with other communist parties regarding the question of Russia as the leader of the international communist movement and the thesis that the CPSU is the leader of the socialist camp and the leading communist party. The enemy along with revisionists such as Yugoslavia has utilized this thesis to claim that all communist parties are subservient to Moscow.

The CPSU now wants to change this thesis to take into account the interests of the brother communist parties throughout the world. In brief, this new thesis states that all parties are equal and independent and the CPSU does not direct any other party from Moscow. It continues that communist parties were created because the working class needed them and no one nation (Russia) can organize or create a communist party in another country. In the future, the CPSU asks that the other communist parties do not emphasize that Russia is the leader of the socialist camp nor that the CPSU is the leader of the communist movement of the world.

The CPSU thanks the fraternal communist parties for their appreciation of the historic role which the CPSU has played in the development of communism. The Soviets, however, want to emphasize that in the socialist camp there is full equality and the same equality prevails between the communist parties. Every CP is responsible to the working people of its own country and only the CP in a particular country knows the history and traditions of that particular country and working class. The Soviets, therefore, propose this new thesis in order to better depict the relations between parties.

100-428091 - 237

100-428091
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Thornton
WCT:med
(4)

REC- 92

16 APR 3 1959

Baumgardner

61 APR 13 1959

In connection with this new thesis, Mostovets advised that it would be contained in the opening speech of Khrushchev to the 21st Congress. In this regard, it is noted that a review of Khrushchev's speech reveals that he did in fact introduce this new theory regarding the relations of communist parties throughout the world. Khrushchev, of course, made no mention of the fact that one of the underlying reasons for this new thesis is to make it easier for other communist parties, especially those outside the socialist camp, to operate in their respective countries.

Comments of CG 5824-S:

1. When asked for comments by Mostovets, the informant and Jackson said they agreed with this new thesis but still regard the CPSU as the leader of the international communist movement. According to the informant, the opinions of other foreign delegations were very much along these same lines.

2. Informant feels that from a tactical and legal point of view, the Soviets are trying to make it easier for other communist parties to show they are not subservient to Moscow. Other communist parties can now speak more freely and say that they operate independently of Moscow and can point to this new thesis as authority for this statement.

3. Informant also feels that one of the reasons the Soviets are propounding this new thesis is because they do not want to assume responsibility for every CP and particularly the Chinese Party. By advancing the theory that each CP has its own particular circumstances the Soviets eliminate assuming responsibility for the program of the CP of China, thus they can say that while communes might be the proper road to communism in China, they are not necessarily the solutions to the situations in such countries as Poland and Czechoslovakia.

OBSERVATIONS:

1. The foregoing is a typical example of communist strategy and tactics in an attempt to bring the entire world under the communist banner. While the remarks made by Khrushchev in his speech concerning this new theory are public source material and available to anyone, the significant point is the fact this new theory was discussed prior to the congress and was advanced primarily for the purpose of making things easier for communist parties in other countries by allowing them to claim independence of Moscow. No one in his right mind should have any ideas but what the international communist movement will continue to be as firmly guided and directed from Moscow as it always has been.

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: SOLO
100-428091

2. It is interesting to note that this new thesis has apparently already been eagerly adopted by the communist world. In this regard, at the Third Congress of the CP in Poland which opened on 3-10-59, Wladyslaw Gomulka, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish CP, in his opening speech to the congress parroted this new thesis with such remarks as "In the international communist movement there are no 'superior' or 'subordinate' parties. All are equal and independent."

RECOMMENDATION:

In order not to possibly jeopardize the security of our informant, no dissemination will be made of the above material at this time. Upon the return of Jackson and other Party functionaries, from Moscow, however, consideration will then be given to disseminating pertinent portions of this information to appropriate Government agencies in order that they will be aware of the true facts concerning this new Soviet theory.

WCT

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 3/23/59

Transmit the following in ______________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via A I R T E L   AIR MAIL -- REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46)(Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

W.C. Sullivan

There are enclosed herewith to the Bureau three copies, and to the New York Division one copy, of a report received from CG 5824-S* on March 10, 1959, by SA JOHN E. KEATING and Stenographer KATHERINE WIERSMA. This report pertains to a meeting between MORRIS CHILDS and JAMES JACKSON, of the Communist Party - USA, with NIKOLAI MOSTOVETS and ALEXAI GRENCHENCO (ph), of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, concerning the thesis on the relationship between Communist Parties.

AUERBACH

3 - Bureau (Encls. 3) - 1cc retained in 1243 WCT
1 - New York (100-134637)(SOLO)(Encl. 1)
1 - Chicago

JEK/kw
(5)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-20-00 BY SP4BJA-MCB
#906318

REC- 92

100-428091-238

10 43

3

check with Thornton prior to any dissemination

memo Baumgardner to Belmont 3-27-59 WCT/mcl

Keating

WCT

Approved: R Auerbach
Special Agent in Charge

Sent ______ M Per ______

61 APR 7 1959

MEETING BETWEEN MORRIS CHILDS AND JAMES JACKSON, OF THE CP-USA, WITH NIKOLAI MOSTOVETS AND ALEXAI GRENCHENCO, OF THE CPSU, CONCERNING THE THESIS ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN COMMUNIST PARTIES

On January 25, 1959, NIKOLAI MOSTOVETS and ALEXAI GRENCHENCO (ph), of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CCCPSU), visited the apartment where MORRIS CHILDS and JAMES JACKSON, Communist Party - USA delegates to the 21st Congress of the CPSU, were staying. This was two days prior to the opening session of the 21st Congress of the CPSU.

First of all, MOSTOVETS said he he would like to say a word or two about the agenda for the 21st Congress of the CPSU. He stated that he wanted JACKSON to prepare his speech and have it ready by Monday, January 26, 1959. He said that they wanted all speeches prepared in advance of the Congress because they had to be translatedinto twenty languages. He said that representatives of Parties other than the CPSU would get about five minutes for their speeches. With the translation, it would take longer than five minutes. Therefore, these speeches had to be limited. He also warned that speakers should not go astray and make the kind of speeches which could cause reactions, particularly in the United States. He advised JACKSON to keep his statements toned down. Actually, JACKSON did not prepare his speech until the day he spoke.

In regard to the agenda, MOSTOVETS said that he thought that NIKITA KHRUSHCHOV would speak for about four hours. Actually, KHRUSHCHOV spoke for almost seven hours. MOSTOVETS said that the greetings from the other Communist Parties would start on the second day of sessions.

Then MOSTOVETS said that the important thing he wanted to present at this time was not the agenda. He said that he did not want what he was about to discuss mentioned to any members of the press prior to the start of the Congress. JACKSON and CHILDS agreed and said they might discuss it with ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG, but that they would not discuss it with GEORGE MORRIS.

Reading from a document, MOSTOVETS said that the CCCPSU was asking for consultation regarding the question of the USSR as the leader of the progressive or socialist camp, and the thesis that the CPSU is the leader of the socialist camp and the leading Communist Party. The CCCPSU expresses thanks for these compliments,

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but the CPSU is considering changing this thesis. The enemy has utilized this thesis by saying that all the Parties are subject to Moscow, that they serve Moscow, etc. He said that the new thesis which the CPSU wants to emphasize will be contained in KHRUSHCHOV's speech. This thesis is that all Parties are equal and independent. In the future, the CCCPSU asks that the other Communist Parties do not emphasize that the USSR is the leader of the socialist camp nor that the CPSU is the leader of the Communist movement of the world. The CCCPSU says that if this is emphasized, it will hamper the organization of the patriotic national forces in the various countries. The CCCPSU wants to change the thesis in order to take into account the interests of all the brother Parties. The CCCPSU considers that the principles in the Twelve-Party Declaration remain basic principles. But the 21st Congress of the CPSU will develop a new formula on the role of the USSR and the CPSU. The report will state that the imperialists are eager to undermine the influence of the Communist Parties. The imperialists spread fables that the Communist movement is supported by Moscow. The revisionists help this enemy propaganda; namely, that other Communist Parties carry out the directives of Moscow. The revisionists charge that the CPSU is striving for hegemony. The Yugoslavs strive for hegemony more than the CPSU does. The Yugoslavs raise this question in their program and charge that the CPSU interferes with other Parties and is subjecting other Parties to Moscow.

These are statements of International Reaction. They are lies and they are false. The CPSU cannot direct any other Party from Moscow. Some Communist Parties have a million members. No one will believe that the Communist Party of Italy, France, or Indonesia were organized by Moscow, directed by Moscow, etc. The Communist Parties were created because the working class needed them. No one Center can organize or create a party in another country. The history of the working class movement shows the class need for a party and the workers organized a Marxist party.

The Communist movement springs up as a historic necessity on the basis of the conditions in each country. All countries have classes and parties of the working class. The Communist Party will exist as long as a working class exists. It is naive to think that a million individual members of various Communist Parties can be told what to do tomorrow. When the Communist Parties were born, they had no experience. Under such conditions, it was necessary to have an international center, like the Comintern. But even then, one Party did not control other Parties. Even then, the Comintern was a collective organization. In the leading bodies there were representatives from all Communist Parties. They worked out all the policies of the international

Communist movement collectively. The international Communist movement is now made up of all kinds of Parties which have had their own experiences. The existence of an international center now would interfere or impede the work of the Communist Parties. All the Communist Parties are independent and work out their policies independently. They know their own circumstances independently. The Parties are growing. The authority of the Communist Parties is growing everywhere.

The enemies declare that the subjection of the Communist Parties to Moscow is proven by the statement that "The CPSU is at the head of the Communist world movement." They cite the statement in the Twelve-Party Declaration, "That the camp of socialism is led by the USSR." This thesis appeared in the Twelve-Party Declaration and was initiated by the friends of the CPSU. The CPSU did not seek it or ask for it or for the formulation that the CPSU leads other Parties. Other Parties wanted to underline that the Soviet Union, under the leadership of the Communist Party and LENIN, made the first socialist revolution. The Communists of all countries wanted to show that in the forty years of Soviet power, the CPSU travelled a difficult road, accumulated experience and created a powerful socialist state. Further, that this state is the stronghold of socialism of the world.

The CPSU thanks the fraternal Communist Parties for their appreciation of the historical role of the CPSU. We want to emphasize that in a socialist camp there is full equality and the same equality prevails between the Communist Parties. All the socialist states are independent. In reality, the CPSU does not lead others or control other countries or Parties. In the Communist movement, no partyis led by another and no party leads. All are equal. All answer for or are responsible for their own successes or failures. Every Communist and Workers Party is responsible to the working people of their own country. Only the Party that has ties with the working class can know its country and only the Communist Party in that country can assume responsibility. Only the Communist Party in a particular country knows the history and traditions of that particular country and working class. The CCCPSU, therefore, proposes a new formula and a new thesis which will better depict the relations of Parties.

The role of the CPSU results because we lead. The CPSU was the first that paved the road to socialism. It is the first party on the road to Communism in a powerful country. One may think that the CPSU refuses responsibility for the socialist camp or world Communist Parties. Only those who do not understand the CPSU can think that. The CPSU, as created by LENIN, will always work in the spirit of proletarian internationalism. The CPSU defended Marxism-Leninism from all enemies. The Soviet Union, under the leadership of the CPSU, built socialism and marches to Communism. The Soviet people are moving ahead under the banner of Marxism-Leninism. In the future, the Soviet Union will continue under the banner of MARX, ENGELS, and LENIN. The CPSU considers itself as one of the forward detachments of the world Communist movement, not as the leader or guiding Party. But our party is the first to advance to Communism. No obstacles will bar our road to Communism. This does not mean that our Party will ask other Parties to separate themselves or isolate themselves in their own national space. LENIN taught us that Communist Parties should be considered independent parties. But that it is necessary to strengthen the principles of proletarian internationalism. When Parties are independent and equal, they have ties of co-operation. They strive for united action. All the Parties are a part of a great world army -- the world Communist movement.

Speaking of independence of Communist Parties, we keep in mind the further unity of the Communist movement and the basis of this unity is contained in the principles of the Moscow Declaration of the twelve Communist Parties. Our main concern is for the unity of the international Communist movement. National tasks are impossible without international solidarity of all its parts. We have a common goal -- peace, well being, security, a happy future. Only socialism, united by the teachings of Marxism-Leninism and united by the effort to enforce these teachings, can achieve that goal. We will keep the purity of Marxism-Leninism. We will fight opportunism and revisionists of all brands. We will be true to the working class. This is our international task. The CCCPSU asks that you give this thought and let us know your opinion. The fundamental thought of this document is the principle that the CPSU is one of the forward detachments of the world Communist movement. Unity and co-operation between all Parties is basic. The aim of all Communist Parties is the same. All have one goal. All the Communist Parties are under the banner of Marxism-Leninism. But in the practical world, they have different tasks and different circumstances and different traditions, etc.

All Communist Parties are united in the same aims and ideology. As in the past, we fight for unity. The Party fights opportunism and revisionists of all brands. The revisionists will utilize this new concept. They will try to utilize it to break the ties of all Parties. But independence and equality for all Communist Parties means unity. The CPSU will consult with all the other Parties and formulate an opinion. This consultation is an example of proletarian internationalism. Despite the new thesis, our fraternal ties will be stronger than ever. As far as relations between Parties are concerned, we start from Leninist teachings. LENIN taught us that these relations are based on equality and independence of Parties under the banner of internationalism. Because all Parties are equal, they establish relationships based on confidence. They voluntarily and consciously unite as a part of the great army of labor. All the Communist Parties are independent and work out their policies based on concrete conditions in their country. This leads to success in activity and influence. It gains participants. It wins prestige among all sections of the population.

Then MOSTOVETS attacked the Yugoslavs. He said that they spread false doctrines and that reaction is grateful for the slanders of the Yugoslavs.

Comments

CHILDS and JACKSON, when asked for comments by MOSTOVETS, said that they agreed with this new thesis, but still thought that the CPSU is the leader in the international Communist movement. The opinions of other delegations, which the CP-USA delegation became aware of, did not vary much from the opinion of the CP-USA delegation regarding this thesis.

By way of opinion, it is believed that the CPSU does not want to assume responsibility for every Communist Party, but chiefly the Chinese Party in this instance. In the thesis, the CPSU emphasizes that it is the first Party to lead to Communism. The Chinese claim that they are advancing to Communism by the formation of communes. The CPSU by showing that each Communist Party has its own circumstances, conditions, etc., eliminates the assuming of responsibility for the program of the Communist Party of China. Thus, the CPSU can say that the communes might be the path to Communism under the conditions existing in China. Yet, communes are not necessarily the solution in Poland and Czechoslovakia, where collectivization is only partially advanced.

Another reason for this thesis is to cut the ground out from under the revisionists, particularly the Yugoslavs, who say that all the Communist Parties are dominated by Moscow. The CPSU, through this thesis, is trying to detract from this argument.

Further, from a tactical point of view and even from a legal point of view, the CPSU wants to make it easier for other Communist Parties to say that they are not subservient to Moscow. Other Communist Parties can shower praise upon the CPSU, but do not have to use the dogmatic thesis that the CPSU is the leading Party in the international Communist movement. Other Communist Parties can now speak more freely and say that they operate independently of Moscow, and can use the new thesis as authority for this statement.

It is possible that the results of the last national elections in France and some of the problems in Italy may have had something to do with the formulation of this new thesis. The Communist Party of France had a difficult time, during the national election campaign, in attempting to eliminate the label that it is a foreign party subservient to Moscow. The French Communists undoubtedly agreed that the thesis framed in the Declaration of the twelve Communist Parties should be stated differently.

This new thesis, modified to some extent, was a part of NIKITA KHRUSHCHOV's speech to the 21st Congress of the CPSU. It is not known whether all the Communist Parties agreed with the thesis. It is possible that some Communist Parties, such as the Communist Party of Bulgaria and the Communist Party of China, argued for the retention of the thesis as it was contained in the Declaration of the twelve Communist Parties.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: 4/2/59

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46) (Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Re New York letter dated March 26, 1959; and Bulet dated March 31, 1959.

On April 2, 1959, CG 5824-S* was shown the enclosures to referenced New York letter. Since he was instructed to take the White Plains Subway, he believes that if the initial contact takes place as scheduled, it will be in the vicinity of the entrance to McGarry's Restaurant on Nereid Avenue.

In compliance with instructions, CG 5824-S* will personally familiarize himself with the area prior to April 14, 1959, unless the health of [redacted] or some other event absolutely prevents him from so doing. If, for some reason, CG 5824-S* is unable to personally view the area prior to April 14, 1959, then it would be desirable for ASAC MC CABE to discuss the area with CG 5824-S*. It is felt that a decision in this matter should be held in abeyance until it is known whether or not CG 5824-S* will be able to personally visit the area.

b7D

(2)- Bureau (REGISTERED)
1 - New York (100-134637) (SOLO) (REGISTERED)
1 - Chicago

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(4)

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100-428091-239

3 APR 6 1959

EX-PROC.

INT. SEC.

Belmont
Thornton

55 APR 7 1959

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: April 2, 1959

FROM : MR. F. J. BAUMGARDNER

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Nease
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

DeLoach
McGuire
W.C. Sullivan

Baumgardner

Information has just been received that the Soviets made an embarrassing error with regard to the delegation from the Communist Party (CP), USA, to the 21st Congress. In this regard, it is noted that James Jackson and our informant, CG 5824-S*, were the only official CPUSA delegates. Upon their arrival in Moscow, they promptly advised high-ranking Soviet officials that there should be no publicity regarding CG 5824-S* but that the CPUSA would publicly announce Jackson as an official delegate. The Soviets agreed that there should be no publicity regarding CG 5824-S* but stated it was necessary for them to have both names "for the records."

Despite the above precautions which were taken, the names of both Jackson and the informant were publicly identified in the Russian press as official CPUSA delegates. Inasmuch as the Soviet officials with whom this matter had been discussed did not subsequently bring up the question, the informant and Jackson likewise refrained from mentioning it. They were both of the opinion that the publicity regarding the informant was the result of an error made by a member or alternate member of the Presidium and that, therefore, nothing would be accomplished by raising the issue after the publicity had occurred.

In the opinion of the informant, the Russians were embarrassed about this error and the resulting publicity.

ACTION:

None. For your information.

WCT

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14 APR 6 1959

100-428091
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Thornton
WCT:med
(4)

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#906318

5 - Thornton

55 APR 7 1959

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: 3/31/59

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46)(Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Re Bulet dated March 26, 1959, requesting information as to why and how the name of CG 5824-S* was released to the press as a delegate to the 21st Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

CG 5824-S* orally furnished the information on the following page to SA JOHN E. KEATING on March 30, 1959:

2 - Bureau (REGISTERED)
1 - Chicago

JEK/kw
(3)

2 ENCLOSURE

1 ~~-~~ retained in 1343 WLT

Memo Baumgardner to Belmont 4-2-59 het/med

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APR 6 1959

Belmont

~~INT. SEC.~~

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55 APR 7 1959

March 30, 1959

During one of the first meetings between NIKOLAI MOSTOVETS and ALEKSEI GRECHUKHIN, of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CCCPSU), with MORRIS CHILDS and JAMES JACKSON, the latter were asked who were the official delegates from the Communist Party - USA (CPUSA) to the 21st Congress of the CPSU. CHILDS and JACKSON replied that they were the only official delegates, but that there should be no publicity in regard to CHILDS and that the CPUSA planned to announce only the name of JACKSON. MOSTOVETS and GRECHUKHIN agreed with the proposal that there should be no publicity for CHILDS. However, they pointed out that it was necessary for them to have both names "for the record". There was then a discussion in which CHILDS suggested that a different name might be selected for him even "for the record". Suggestions were made that the first name might be changed to "MASON" or "MERCIN", as an example. There was no discussion about changing the last name. Also, there was no discussion about the possible use of "MOSES" as the first name for CHILDS.

The next information JACKSON and CHILDS received in this regard came from GEORGE MORRIS, who told them that he had observed that JACKSON and CHILDS had been identified in the press as the official delegates from the CPUSA to the 21st Congress of the CPSU. GEORGE MORRIS was very angry because he was not also listed as an official delegate.

The question of publicity in connection with the name of CHILDS was not subsequently raised by either MOSTOVETS or GRECHUKHIN. Further, neither JACKSON nor CHILDS raised this matter with either MOSTOVETS or GRECHUKHIN. Since this matter was not subsequently mentioned by either MOSTOVETS or GRECHUKHIN, CHILDS and JACKSON were of the opinion that the publicity in regard to CHILDS was the result of a slip or an error made by a member or an alternate member of the Presidium. Therefore, it was felt that nothing would be accomplished by raising the issue after the release had been made and could not be corrected.

By way of opinion, it is believed that the Russians were embarrassed about this error and the resulting publicity. However, the only reference to it was by the representative of the Secret Service of the CCCPSU, who told CHILDS that undoubtedly the F.B.I. would be watching him upon his return to the United States, because of the publicity in regard to him.

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ENCLOSURE

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Belmont
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: 4/6/59

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46)(Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

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Re Chicago airtel dated March 18, 1959; and re Bulet dated March 25, 1959.

On April 2, 1959, SA JOHN E. KEATING exhibited to CG 5824-S* photographs of the following individuals taken from the Soviet Intelligence Album:

IVAN V. IVANOV
NIKOLAI A. KOSSOV
MIKHAIL I. LUKASHOV
VIKTOR I. PETROV
IVAN P. SAKULKIN
VLADIMIR P. SUSLOV
ALEKSANDOR ALESHKIN
MARK M. GOLANSKY
ANATOLI KISELEV
NIKOLAI V. YANOVICH
ANDREI V. GROZNY
JANIS E. PLAITKAIS
VALENTIN K. ELISTRATOV
IVAN Y. PEREVERZEV
ALEKSEI F. ANTONOV
DMITRI F. DONTSOV
NIKOLAI I. EFIMOV
LEV D. ILIN
ALEKSEI F. KONKIN
VLADIMIR N. KRESTYANOV
LEONID M. MOROZOV
GEORGI P. POKROVSKY
YURII A. RASTVOROV
LEONID M. ZAMYATIN
ANATOLI G. MYSHKOV

LEONID S. MALOV
VENIAMIN I. MELNICHENKO
VLADIMIR P. MIKHEEV
YURI K. POMERANTSEV
NIKOLAI V. STATZKEVICH
ALEKSEI A. ZUDIN
VIKTOR ANISIMOV
ANATOLI S. KAPLINE
MIKHAIL E. SOLOVIEV
BORIS S. MESHEVITINOV
VIKTOR V. KAPALKIN
VALENTIN G. BRAZHNIKOV
YURI V. NOVIKOV
IGOR A. AMOSOV
VLADIMIR P. BURDIN
VLADIMIR G. DUDENKOV
YURI Y. GULYAEV
NIKOLAI A. KONDAKOV
VASILI I. KOROLEV
VLADIMIR G. MOLCHANOV
VIKTOR G. PETRUKHIN
ALEKSEI Y. POPOV
SERGEI S. VESHCHUNOV
VLADIMIR K. LOBACHEV

CG 5824-S* stated that the unidentified individual from the Secret Service of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union with

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2 - Bureau (REGISTERED)
1 - Chicago

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61 APR 13 1959

whom he met in Moscow would be a composite of the photographs of VLADIMIR KONSTANTINOVICH LOBACHEV and ANATOLI GEORGIEVICH MYSHKOV. In build and general appearance, the person resembles LOBACHEV. The nose of MYSHKOV is very similar to that of the unidentified Soviet Secret Service member.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR

DATE: March 12, 1959

FROM : CLYDE TOLSON

SUBJECT: SOLO

Tolson
Belmont
DeLoach
McGuire
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

With respect to the attached memorandum, it is suggested that the six page memorandum at the back be transmitted by ~~Top Secret~~ letter to Mr. Gray for the information of the President, to the Vice President, to Under-Secretary Herter of the State Department, to the Attorney General and to Mr. Allen Dulles of CIA.

O.K. H.

While the information is interesting, I do not believe it is sufficiently startling to justify a briefing of the President in the matter.

CT:DSS

I agree with Tolson.

Let to Nixon, Gray, Dulles, Herter + A.G. 3/17/59. W.C.T.

To protect our source we eliminated details of clandestine funds apparatus from the 6 page memo to Gray, V.P. + A.G. and reworked the information we are sending to the others

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EX 105

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ENCLOSURE

MAR 26 1959

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These pages detached and filed in Karst case.
WGT

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ENCLOSURE

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I. BACKGROUND DATA REGARDING DEVELOPMENT OF CG 5824-S AS FBI INFORMANT AND HIS SUBSEQUENT ADVANCEMENT TO NATIONAL LEADERSHIP POSITION IN COMMUNIST PARTY, USA:

A. BACKGROUND OF INFORMANT:

CG 5824-S was born in Chadorkow, Russia, on June 10, 1902. He entered the United States in New York City on December 28, 1911, and was subsequently granted citizenship on October 18, 1927, at Chicago, Illinois. He is a charter member of the Communist Party, USA, and attended the Lenin School in Moscow from 1929-1932. During the period 1933 to 1935, he was a leading functionary of the Party in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. In 1935, he returned to the Chicago area where he remained a leading functionary of the Party's Illinois District until 1945. In December, 1945, he was appointed as editor of "The Worker" and the now defunct "Daily Worker." In June, 1947, he was removed from this position due to ill health.

During the period 1947-1952, due to the precarious condition of his health, he discontinued his Party activities and returned to Chicago, Illinois. In April, 1952, he was contacted by an Agent of our Chicago Office and agreed to attempt to reactivate himself in the higher echelons of the Party where he would operate as an informant of this Bureau. Since that time he has gradually worked himself back into a position where he is once again recognized as one of the leading Party functionaries on a national and international scale.

B. DEVELOPMENT OF INFORMANT AS LIAISON WITH SOVIET UNION:

In 1956, we developed conclusive evidence that both the Soviets in Russia and Party officials in this country were dissatisfied with the system of communications between the Soviet Union and the Communist Party, USA. In an attempt to capitalize upon this situation, we selected CG 5824-S as the individual offering the greatest potential of being selected by the Communist Party, USA, to operate in a liaison capacity with the Soviet Union. After careful maneuvering of our informant and through continuous supervision and constant guidance, our objective was ultimately attained in July, 1957, when Eugene Dennis, who is generally recognized as the Party leader in this country, instructed our informant to make preparations for a trip to Russia. Upon the insistence of the informant, Dennis agreed that he would take other Party members into his confidence in order that the informant would be going to Russia as an official representative of the Communist Party, USA, and not as a personal envoy of Dennis.

Following a series of conferences with Tim Buck, leading Communist Party functionary in Canada, to iron out such technicalities as travel papers, finances and route of travel, our informant left New York City on April 24, 1958, destined for Moscow. He arrived in Moscow on April 29, 1958. He was warmly welcomed by the Russians as an official representative of the Communist Party, USA, and conferred with such top-ranking officials as Presidium members Peter Pospelov and Otto Kuusinen, B. N. Ponomarev, head of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and M. B. Mitin, head of the Marx-Engels Institute in Moscow. He also had an appointment with Nikita Khrushchev but a delay in a plane trip from Peking, China, to Moscow due to weather conditions prevented the informant from keeping this appointment. Khrushchev left for East Germany before the informant could arrange for another appointment. He spent approximately one month in Moscow, another month touring various localities in Russia and 12 days in Red China. While in China, he conferred with the highest ranking officials of the Chinese Government, including Mao Tse-tung, then chairman of the Chinese Government, Teng Hsiao-ping, general secretary of the Communist Party of China, and Wang Chia-hsiang, head of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. He returned to this country on July 21, 1958.

The information which he brought back as a result of his discussions with the Russian and Chinese officials could not be duplicated at that time by any other noncommunist nation in the world. As a result of his trip, he accomplished such matters as obtaining the attitude and thinking of two of our greatest potential enemies, Russia and Red China, toward the United States; concrete evidence of Soviet financial aid to the Communist Party, USA; and the first direct liaison between the Communist Party, USA, and Russia in many years. Highlights of the information obtained by the informant were furnished to Vice President Richard M. Nixon; Honorable Gordon Gray, Special Assistant to the President; Secretary of State John Foster Dulles; the Attorney General; and Mr. Allen W. Dulles, Director, Central Intelligence Agency. In addition, a detailed analysis was made of this information and incorporated into a brief which was utilized by the Director in his presentation to the Cabinet on November 6, 1958.

C. DEVELOPMENT OF INFORMANT AS OFFICIAL DELEGATE FROM COMMUNIST PARTY, USA, TO 21ST CONGRESS OF COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION:

In September, 1958, following a Soviet announcement that the 21st Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union was to commence on January 27, 1959, Eugene Dennis expressed a desire that the informant go to Moscow to attend this congress as an official delegate of the Communist Party, USA. On November 21, 1958, Dennis advised the informant that a cablegram had been received from Russia inviting the Communist Party, USA, to send a delegation to the 21st Congress. At that time, Dennis indicated that the informant would, of course, have to go to Russia as a part of this official delegation. Subsequently, at a meeting of the Party's resident board in New York City on December 21, 1958, the informant and James Jackson, leading Party functionary, were officially designated to represent the Communist Party, USA, at the 21st Congress. Although Jackson was to be in nominal charge of the delegation, the informant was designated to be the actual leader. On January 10, 1959, Dennis told the informant that he was to be the sole representative of the Communist Party, USA, in discussions on all technical matters dealing with funds and communications between the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Communist Party, USA. Dennis further advised the informant that he was to tell the Russians that he is an ex officio member of the national committee of the Communist Party, USA. According to Dennis, the informant is considered as a member of the national committee, speaks as a member of the national committee and can attend all meetings of the national committee by virtue of the fact that he is the secretary of the international commission and the secretary of the national appeals committee of the Communist Party, USA.

On January 12, 1959, the informant departed New York City for Moscow. Following his attendance at the 21st Congress as well as holding numerous discussions with leading Soviet functionaries in Moscow, the informant returned to this country on March 4, 1959.

The selection of the informant to go to Moscow as an official delegate of the Communist Party, USA, is certainly a tremendous achievement. It has not only solidified his prior status as the liaison link between the Soviets and the Party in this country but it has also elevated him to a position where he now must be looked upon by other members of the Communist Party, USA, as one of their most important functionaries. The obvious trust and confidence which the Soviets have placed in him cannot help but result in his playing an even more prominent part in the national and international affairs of the Communist Party, USA.

II. REPORT OF INFORMANT UPON RETURN TO THE UNITED STATES:

In his capacity as an official delegate of the Communist Party, USA, the informant did, of course, attend the various sessions of the 21st Congress. Since the results of this Congress were afforded extensive factual press coverage throughout the world, including the United States, no report on the Congress as such is being set forth herein. It is noted that the informant has a considerable amount of material relating to the Congress including verbatim accounts of the speeches made by the various delegates. The informant mailed this material back and when he receives it, we will obtain copies for appropriate review.

While in the Soviet Union, the informant obtained much valuable information concerning such subject matters as the Berlin situation, the efforts of the Russians to impress foreign delegates to the 21st Congress, official discussions with Soviet officials concerning various programs of the Communist Party, USA, the obtaining of Soviet funds for the Communist Party, USA, and the establishment of a clandestine apparatus for the transmittal of communications from Russia to the Communist Party, USA. The pertinent information he obtained is set forth hereinafter under appropriate headings.

A. RUSSIAN ATTITUDE TOWARD THE BERLIN SITUATION:

While he did not officially discuss the Berlin situation with any of the Soviet functionaries, the informant was able to offer the following observations based upon his attendance at the 21st Congress, informal discussions with Russians in all walks of life, from members of the Presidium down to factory workers, and conversations with other foreign delegates to the 21st Congress.

Relative to the Berlin situation, the informant summed up as follows some of the factors currently at work in influencing the policies of the Soviet Union.

1. Russia is not anxious to engage in an armed conflict right now since it would destroy the current Russian plans for a higher economy as set forth in their Seven-Year Plan at the Congress. They have promised the people that they are attempting to achieve communism or advance from socialism to communism and to increase the well being and better life of the people through this Seven-Year Plan, and an armed conflict would destroy these plans.

2. Russia is fearful of the growth of German militarism and use this growth of German military power and rearmament to convince the Russian people that Germany is a real threat and somehow or other has to be eliminated. The answer to this is the conclusion of the peace treaty with Germany.

3. The Russians are playing on the fears of the European people, particularly those who were previously victims of German aggression, to remind them of the destructiveness of a nuclear war.

4. The Russians are mobilizing the international communist movement in every part of the globe, and the 21st Congress was such a mobilization, to engage in some forms of activity to hamper, in any method or form, "imperialist aggression." They do this by playing on the nationalist sentiment of the people, particularly in South America and Africa.

5. The Russians are under pressure from the Chinese who try to discourage an easing of tensions between the Soviets and the Western powers. The Chinese use the tensions between Russia and the Western powers in order to wring concessions from the Russians. In the past, the Chinese have not supported a Summit meeting when it appeared they were not to be involved.

6. The top Soviet leadership is very sensitive to United States opinion and attitude. Even in their relations with the Communist Party, USA, they try to be circumspect and even try to discourage bold and challenging speeches, by American communists when they are on Soviet soil, which might cause discord between Russia and the United States.

The Russians want to reach an understanding with the United States, yet in the past few weeks the Russian press has intensified coverage of various activities of the United States Government in an attempt to emphasize that the United States is continuing the cold war. This may be to get the Russian people ready if the leadership decides to make a move contrary to the current emphasis on peace.

Despite the willingness of the Soviets to offer concessions of some type, the informant stated that from all indications in his discussions in the Soviet Union and in Czechoslovakia including discussions with the Czechoslovakian Ambassador to Moscow, one gets the impression that the communist camp does not intend to compromise on the German issue nor will they allow the liquidation of East Germany. What methods they will use to stand by their position is not known. They may settle for a peace treaty which will recognize East Germany and fix boundaries.

While the Soviets place emphasis on the need for peace they are emphatic in pointing out that they will mobilize in order to smash any threat of German military aggression or a thrust by United States imperialism. They also point out that they have developed the capacity to defend themselves as well as to hit back at anyone who tries to attack Russia or any of her allies.

While they maintain that war is not inevitable under capitalism and that they are willing to get along with capitalism in order to see which system will outlive the other, they say that some imperialists may be berserk and start a war. If this happens, the entire world will mobilize against imperialism and socialism will win out. Communist leaders from various countries are repeating this theory.

In the informant's opinion, because of the emphasis on peace, it is not believed that the Russians will go to war over Germany. In order to do so, it would be necessary for the Russian leadership to convince the Russian people that some aggressive action on the part of the United States or some other Western country is threatening the security of the Soviet Union.

B. IMPRESSIONS, COMMENTS AND OPINIONS OF CG 5824-S ON THE AIMS, PURPOSES AND RESULTS OF THE 21ST CONGRESS OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION:

While the ostensible purpose of the 21st Congress was to discuss the Soviet Seven-Year Plan, it was also utilized as a means to mobilize the entire communist movement throughout the world to give moral support to the Russians; to get the aims of the Seven-Year Plan propagandized throughout the world; and to prepare for concrete struggle on a world-wide scale in order to keep the imperialists off guard. It was the most international gathering in the history of the communist movement.

The Soviets placed considerable stress upon the participation of foreign delegates at the congress. In so doing, the Soviets accomplished a twofold purpose. First, they showed the Russian people they have friends and allies in all parts of the world. Second, the foreign delegates were afforded a personal opportunity to observe and enjoy the luxuries of life under communism.

In attempting to accomplish this second objective, the Soviets furnished the foreign delegates every possible convenience. Once in Russia they were placed in luxurious living quarters, and were given servants, attendants, chauffeurs, clothing, lavish gifts and medical care. Special theater performances included a ballet by Ulinova, the outstanding Russian ballerina. None of the foreign delegates had to spend any money. They could get anything they wanted free of charge. They were also given thousands of rubles to purchase such items as souvenirs and could obtain more money for the asking. All transportation was furnished free of charge to the delegates. This included transportation to any place in the Soviet Union by means of jet planes or the most luxurious trains. It also included the availability of a car and chauffeur at all times.

Needless to say, the foreign delegates began to feel that this luxurious living is possible only because the Communist Party rules the Soviet Union. This type of treatment at the hands of the Soviets also made some of these foreign delegates feel that they are now obligated to the Russians for these favors. Those foreign delegates from backward countries, especially if their social status is low in their particular country, feel that if they can overthrow their present social system, they can live like they lived in Moscow all the time.

The Soviets also utilized the 21st Congress to go into the affairs of the various foreign communist parties. Prior to the Congress, various communist parties sent representatives to the Soviet Union where their difficulties were presented to the

Soviet leadership. For example, the leadership of the Communist Party of Paraguay was in Moscow four months prior to the 21st Congress.

Every delegation of a foreign communist party had a meeting with one or more persons representing the Presidium or Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. In addition, someone from the headquarters of the Central Committee was in touch with each delegate from day to day. Through this means, the Russians have been able to have contact with every communist party on the globe.

In addition, the Russians have a system whereby members of communist parties throughout the world can come to Russia to spend a vacation or to obtain medical treatment. In this regard, at least 30 leading members of the Communist Party of Great Britain spent free vacations in Russia during 1958. Thus, the Russians not only mobilize other communist parties ideologically but they also satisfy material needs of the leading members of these parties. In most instances, they give aid to other communist parties to carry on their work.

C. MEETING BETWEEN THE COMMUNIST PARTY, USA DELEGATION TO THE TWENTY-FIRST CONGRESS OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION AND SOME LEADING MEMBERS OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION

On February 10, 1959, the official delegation of the Communist Party, USA, consisting of James Jackson and our informant met with Presidium members Mikhail A. Suslov and Otto V. Kuusinen, Boris Ponomarev, head of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and Nicolai Matsoutev, (phonetic) head of the North and South American Section of the International Department. It is believed that Matsoutev may be identical with Nicolai Mostovets who was in the United States for approximately one month during the latter part of 1958 as a member of a delegation of educators from the Soviet Union.

During the course of this conference considerable discussion was had concerning the various ways in which the Soviet Union could render assistance to the Communist Party, USA. In most instances before any decisions were reached, the Soviets gave careful consideration as to the possible repercussions in the United States.

While discussing the matter of material aid from the Soviets to the Communist Party, USA, Suslov stated that it was being considered and that aid would be forthcoming. He continued that the question is how the Soviets can give it to the Communist Party, USA, without endangering or hurting either one. In the same regard, when discussing the possibility of having a permanent correspondent for "The Worker" in Moscow, Suslov stated that the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union was considering the situation. He continued, however, that the big question is how it would be received in the United States and whether, from the viewpoint of public opinion, it would help or hurt the Communist Party, USA. Along these same lines, while discussing the possibility of the Communist Party, USA, sending students to Russia to study communism, Suslov stated that it was necessary to keep in mind that they should avoid giving the imperialists something to scream about.

Suslov also stated in regard to a specific request from the Communist Party, USA, that the Communist Party of the Soviet Union would like to have the Communist Party, USA, send comrades to Russia for a rest. He continued, however, that the Communist Party, USA, should determine who it wanted to send for treatment as well as how the comrades were to travel to Russia.

Suslov stated that the Communist Party, USA, could send a comrade to Russia to write a book on Russia from an American viewpoint. He stated he had spoken to Khrushchev about this and Khrushchev said he thought it would be a good idea for such a book to be written but he felt that it could play an important role in procommunist propaganda if written by a noncommunist or from the viewpoint of a noncommunist.

Other matters discussed at this conference included the recent internal struggle within the Communist Party, USA, the economic situation in the United States and the Negro question here.

Suslov agreed that the Communist Party, USA, had adopted a correct line in ousting the right-wing elements and in looking upon them as the real enemy of the Party. He also stated that the Soviets are satisfied with the manner in which the Communist Party, USA, is carrying out the correct Marxist-Leninist line.

In connection with the economic situation in the United States, the Soviets stated that according to material available to them they believe that the Communist Party, USA, has correctly analyzed the economic situation in this country. Suslov was referring to an article which appeared in the January, 1959, issue of "Political Affairs," monthly theoretical organ of the Communist Party, USA, which contains a review of recent trends in the United States economy and an assessment of their significance. This article alleged that an economic decline in the United States became apparent early in 1957 and reached a low point in April, 1958. It continued that since that date a considerable partial recovery has taken place. According to this article key aspects of the program to meet the problems created by the economic decline include protecting the welfare of the unemployed, fighting for a shorter work week, elimination of racial discrimination in jobs, fighting for a decrease in expenditures for arms and opening the door to trade with the "socialist world."

Jackson requested that Soviet economists study the matter of the economic situation in the United States and the results of this study be made available to the Communist Party, USA. Suslov replied that this matter would be referred to Soviet economists for study. He noted, however, that the Communist Party, USA, has some very capable economists among its members and said they should be able to develop a theory on this question.

In discussing the Negro situation, general agreement was had that the main task of the Communist Party, USA, is to fight for Negro equality and integration. It was pointed out that the Negroes in some areas in the North as well as some areas in the South in the United States have no representation. The limitation on their rights rallies the Negro people and the Communist Party must utilize this situation. It was pointed out that despite the dispersal of the Negro people throughout the United States, there are still areas where Negroes are in the majority. The Soviets stated the Communist Party, USA, must take the interests of these Negroes into consideration and fight for representation for them.

D. MEETING WITH BORIS PONOMAREV AND NICOLAI MATSOUTEV (PHONETIC) TO DISCUSS SOVIET FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO THE COMMUNIST PARTY, USA

In response to a previous request that the Soviet Union afford financial assistance to the Communist Party, USA, our informant met with Boris Ponomarev and Nicolai Matsoutev on two separate occasions on February 10, 1959. Ponomarev said that the Communist Party, USA, would be furnished $100,000 which represents the balance of funds promised to the Communist Party, USA, in 1958. In addition, he stated that the Communist Party, USA, will receive $150,000 for 1959 up to the forthcoming national convention of the Communist Party, USA, which is presently scheduled for September, 1959. Ponomarev continued that additional financial arrangements can be made when the Communist Party, USA, prepares for this convention.

Ponomarev stated that it is not a question of whether or not money is available for the Communist Party, USA. He said that the problem is how to get this money to the Communist Party, USA, and how it will be used. He continued that this is a problem for the Communist Party, USA. According to Ponomarev the Communist Party of the Soviet Union is not worried about any problems that might result from the disclosure of the fact that it had furnished funds to the Communist Party, USA, However, he realized that if it becomes known to the United States Government that Russia is supplying funds to the Communist Party, USA, this could create very serious problems for the Communist Party, USA. Ponomarev said concrete plans would have to be worked out regarding the safe transmittal of money. He said that the $100,000 which had been promised for 1958 would be transmitted through Canada in the same manner that funds have previously been transmitted.

Ponomarev also briefly talked about the struggle for peace in the United States. He asked whether there is much propaganda for war in the United States and then commented that the leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union believes there is such propaganda in the United States. Ponomarev said that Mikhail Suslov had "suggested" that every two months the Communist Party, USA, send to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union an objective report of the current thinking of all sections and classes of the population in the United States in regard to the relationship between the United States and the USSR. Ponomarev said they wanted any information contained in newspaper editorials on this subject and were particularly interested in editorials appearing in newspapers outside of New York City. With regard to relations between the United States and the Soviet Union, Ponomarev commented that the Communist Party of the Soviet Union was interested in the thinking of the people in the United States other than members of the Communist Party, USA.

E. MEETING WITH A MEMBER OF THE SECRET SERVICE OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION TO ESTABLISH A SYSTEM OF COMMUNICATION BETWEEN THE SOVIETS AND THE COMMUNIST PARTY, USA

Subsequent to the afore-mentioned discussions with Ponomarev, the informant had an exceptionally interesting and significant meeting with an unknown member of the secret service of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. As a result of arrangements made by Matsoutev, the informant met with this unknown individual on February 23, 1959, at the informant's apartment. This unknown man, whose name was never mentioned, was dressed in what appeared to be American-made clothing. During the course of his discussion with the informant he gave every indication that he has spent some time in the United States. He said that he had been instructed by the Soviet functionaries to talk to our informant. He said that these comrades were concerned about the publicity which the informant had received as a delegate to the 21st Congress. The informant attempted to minimize this publicity by stating that he is a member of the national committee of the Communist Party, USA, as well as the district committee of the Illinois Communist Party, that he is known as a member of the Communist Party, USA, and attends all important Party meetings in this country.

The unknown man told our informant he would have to be more careful than he had ever been before. He continued that the FBI will be watching the informant because they will figure the informant to have been a "sleeper" in the Party.

During this discussion it was agreed that at the present time there could not be a transfer of any authority that Eugene Dennis and our informant have at the present time in connection with the handling of funds including money received from Russia. He said this matter has to be restricted and that this knowledge and authority should be retained in our informant's hands. He told our informant that after his return to the United States he should remain inactive for a while; that he return to Chicago instead of New York, and that he not meet with the leadership of the Communist Party, USA, immediately. Our informant pointed out it would be difficult for him to keep away from the Party leadership and mentioned a message he had just received from Eugene Dennis instructing him to return to the United States by the first part of March. The unknown man replied that our informant should stay away from leading members of the Party with the exception of Dennis and that he should consult with Dennis regarding this matter.

The Soviet representative then stated whatever arrangements are worked out, the Communist Party, USA, cannot expect them to be executed right away. He stated that if the Soviets send money to Canada which they will do, the informant can transport from Canada to the United States whatever amount he thinks is feasible. That, however, is the informant's problem and not the problem of Tim Buck, Canadian communist functionary. However, no contact should be made by the Communist Party, USA, with Buck regarding funds prior to the end of March, 1959. At that time, if it becomes necessary for someone from the United States to travel to Canada in order to obtain these funds, it should be someone other than the informant.

The Soviet representative then asked the informant if he could build a small apparatus consisting of one or two people who would be answerable to the informant. In response to a question by the informant, he was advised that it might not be well for him to use his brother in this apparatus since, although trusted, his brother does see leading members of the Communist Party, USA. The Soviet representative stated that while the informant's brother may not be known generally as a member of the Communist Party, USA, he may be known as such to the FBI. He continued that it might be possible for the informant to use his brother as a substitute in the event the informant becomes ill or for some other reason cannot perform in this apparatus.

In order to set up a system whereby the Soviets could indicate to the informant that they wanted to make a contact with him, the Soviet representative asked the informant if he had any business cards with him. The informant produced two business cards whereupon the Soviet representative asked him to write a note addressed to his brother on each of these cards containing the following messages:

"Dear Jack,

"Would you do something for my friend. He wants a tripod for his television.

"Morris"

"Dear Jack,

"This will introduce a friend of mine. He may want to purchase something from you.

"Morris"

The unknown Soviet stated that these cards would serve to indicate to the informant's brother that he was dealing with a Russian representative and that he should receive and carry out any instructions received from this Russian. These cards will be used only if it becomes necessary to contact the informant's brother because something happened to the arrangements to meet with the informant. The unknown Soviet stated that the present relationship and system of communications between the Communist Party, USA, and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union is not good. He continued that it is necessary to work out a communication system as well as a system to transfer money. He stated, however, that this has to be done slowly.

The Soviet representative then produced a map of New York City and asked the informant for suggestions on how contacts could be made. The informant suggested that large buildings in the heart of the city were a possibility and felt that a meeting could be arranged in a bar or in a restaurant or that there could be a quick exchange of documents in a corridor of a large building in midtown Manhattan. The Soviet representative disagreed with the informant's suggestions and stated that the Soviets have learned that in a large city, the chance of running into some acquaintance is greater. He continued that he thought that it would be better to arrange for the first contact and then decide about further contacts later.

The Soviet representative then issued the following instructions to the informant with regard to the first contact: On April 14, 1959, go to the Bronx and at 4:45 p.m. be at Nereid Avenue and White Plains Road. McGarry's Rainbow Room is on the corner. It has two entrances, one of which is on Nereid Avenue. In going to this address, do not use an automobile, not even a rented automobile. I suggest that you take the White Plains Subway. This will make it more complicated for the FBI. They will be watching you. If you have the slightest suspicion that you are being followed, do not go to the address. Be careful. If the contact is not made on Tuesday, April 14, 1959, then you should return on Thursday, April 16, 1959. This arrangement will apply only for the first contact. In any subsequent contacts, if a meeting is not held at the appointed time and date, then you should appear at the same place at the same time one month later.

On April 14, 1959, you should wear a plain bandaid on the left index finger. It would be good for you to practice. I suggest that the next time you are in New York, you or you and your wife go to this restaurant so that you will know the area. The Bronx Parkway is nearby. If you sit on the benches in the park, sit near old people. Do not go into the restaurant on

April 14, 1959. Someone will come along the park and speak to you in perfect English, and with no accent. This person will say, "Do you know where the Morris Restaurant is?" You will reply, "Yes, I am going in that direction. Come with me and I will show you where it is." As you walk along with this person, he will say, "Nikolai sends his regards." This will clench the recognition. You will be taken into a car or possibly into the restaurant.

The Soviet representative then instructed the informant to be thinking of places where meetings could take place even though they might last for only a moment or two. He stated that the informant should look for a place where two roads run parallel and there is a road intersecting them. Thus, both cars can approach from one road going in one direction and then cross over to the other road and go in the opposite direction. This place should be in the New York City area and it could be on Long Island.

The Soviet representative then stated that the informant will be in charge of this communication apparatus. He will be in charge of any material received from the Soviets through this system whether it consists of messages or money.

The Soviet representative then stated that the informant should talk to Dennis to find out if Dennis knows of a comrade who is not well known and who could act as a go-between for the informant and the Soviets instead of having the informant do the leg work. He asked if the informant thought that Dennis would be able to select such a person. The informant said he could not give an off-hand answer but knows that he, the informant, would not want someone he could not trust.

The Soviet representative further stated that he had learned that the Communist Party, USA, is changing the bills it received from Russia. He stated that there is nothing wrong with this money and that it is not necessary to convert it into other bills or bills of other denominations.

The Soviet representative stressed that the informant should not use his own car in making any meeting with the Russians nor should he rent any automobile unless it was rented in someone else's name.

The fact that our informant has now received instructions from the Soviets to establish a clandestine apparatus to handle communications and finances from the Soviet Union to the Communist Party, USA, creates a situation which we will exploit to its fullest potential. This operation could produce extremely valuable evidence concerning the communications between the Communist Party, USA, and the Soviet Union as well as intelligence data. This situation is being carefully evaluated and every possible avenue will be explored in order that we may take full advantage of its possibilities.

D. Garrin 3/24/86
NLE 86-244

RE: INFORMATION OBTAINED FROM FBI INFORMANT WHO TRAVELED TO RUSSIA IN CONNECTION WITH 21ST CONGRESS OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION, JANUARY 27 TO FEBRUARY 5, 1959 S(U)

The following information was obtained from an extremely valuable source of this Bureau who recently traveled to Russia in connection with the 21st Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union which was held from January 27 to February 5, 1959. S(U)

A. RUSSIAN ATTITUDE TOWARD THE BERLIN SITUATION: S(U)

While he did not officially discuss the Berlin situation with any of the Soviet functionaries, the informant was able to offer the following observations based upon his attendance at the 21st Congress; informal discussions with Russians in all walks of life, from members of the Presidium down to factory workers; and conversations with other foreign delegates to the 21st Congress. S(U)

Relative to the Berlin situation, the informant summed up as follows some of the factors currently at work in influencing the policies of the Soviet Union. S(U)

1. Russia is not anxious to engage in an armed conflict right now since it would destroy the current Russian plans for a higher economy as set forth in their Seven-Year Plan at the congress. They have promised the people that they are attempting to achieve communism or advance from socialism to communism and to increase the well-being and better life of the people through this Seven-Year Plan, and an armed conflict would destroy these plans. S(U)

2. Russia is fearful of the growth of German militarism and uses this growth of German military power and rearmament to convince the Russian people that Germany is a real threat and somehow or other has to be eliminated. The answer to this is the conclusion of the peace treaty with Germany. S(U)

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Nease
Parsons
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W.C. Sullivan
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3. The Russians are playing on the fears of the European people, particularly those who were previously victims of German aggression, to remind them of the destructiveness of a nuclear war. ~~S~~(U)

4. The Russians are mobilizing the international communist movement in every part of the globe, and the 21st Congress was such a mobilization, to engage in some forms of activity to hamper, in any method or form, "imperialist aggression." They do this by playing on the nationalist sentiment of the people, particularly in South America and Africa. ~~S~~(U)

5. The Russians are under pressure from the Chinese who try to discourage an easing of tensions between the Soviets and the Western powers. The Chinese use the tensions between Russia and the Western powers in order to wring concessions from the Russians. In the past, the Chinese have not supported a Summit meeting when it appeared they were not to be involved. ~~S~~(U)

6. The top Soviet leadership is very sensitive to United States opinion and attitude. Even in their relations with the Communist Party, USA, they try to be circumspect and even try to discourage bold and challenging speeches, by American communists when they are on Soviet soil, which might cause discord between Russia and the United States. ~~S~~(U)

The Russians want to reach an understanding with the United States, yet in the past few weeks the Russian press has intensified coverage of various activities of the United States Government in an attempt to emphasize that the United States is continuing the cold war. This may be to get the Russian people ready if the leadership decides to make a move contrary to the current emphasis on peace. ~~S~~(U)

Despite the willingness of the Soviets to offer concessions of some type, the informant stated that from all indications in his discussions in the Soviet Union and in Czechoslovakia, including discussions with the Czechoslovakian Ambassador to Moscow, one gets the impression that the communist camp does not intend to compromise on the German issue nor will they allow the liquidation of East Germany. What method they will use to stand by their position is not known. They may settle for a peace treaty which will recognize East Germany and fix boundaries. ~~S~~(U)

While the Soviets place emphasis on the need for peace they are emphatic in pointing out that they will mobilize in order to smash any threat of German military aggression or a thrust by United States imperialism. They also point out that they have developed the capacity to defend themselves as well as to hit back at anyone who tries to attack Russia or any of her allies. ~~S~~(U)

While they maintain that war is not inevitable under capitalism and that they are willing to get along with capitalism in order to see which system will outlive the other, they say that some imperialists may go berserk and start a war. If this happens, the entire world will mobilize against imperialism and socialism will win out. Communist leaders from various countries are repeating this theory. ~~S~~(U)

In the informant's opinion, because of the emphasis on peace, it is not believed that the Russians will go to war over Germany. In order to do so, it would be necessary for the Russian leadership to convince the Russian people that some aggressive action on the part of the United States or some other Western country is threatening the security of the Soviet Union. ~~S~~(U)

B. IMPRESSIONS, COMMENTS AND OPINIONS OF INFORMANT ON THE AIMS, PURPOSES AND RESULTS OF THE 21ST CONGRESS OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION:

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While the ostensible purpose of the 21st Congress was to discuss the Soviet Seven-Year Plan, it was also utilized as a means to mobilize the entire communist movement throughout the world to give moral support to the Russians; to get the aims of the Seven-Year Plan propagandized throughout the world; and to prepare for concrete struggle on a world-wide scale in order to keep the imperialists off guard. It was the most international gathering in the history of the communist movement. ~~S~~(U)

The Soviets placed considerable stress upon the participation of foreign delegates at the congress. In so doing, the Soviets accomplished a twofold purpose. First, they showed the Russian people they have friends and allies in all parts of the world. Second, the foreign delegates were afforded a personal opportunity to observe and enjoy the luxuries of life under communism. ~~S~~(U)

In attempting to accomplish this second objective, the Soviets furnished the foreign delegates every possible convenience free of charge. Once in Russia, they were placed in luxurious living quarters and were given servants, attendants, chauffeurs, clothing, lavish gifts and medical care. All transportation was furnished free of charge. A car and chauffeur were made available at all times. Special theater performances included a ballet by Ulinova, the outstanding Russian ballerina. ~~S~~(U)

As a result of this lavish treatment, these foreign delegates, especially those from backward countries whose social status is low, began to feel that this luxurious living is possible only because the Communist Party rules the Soviet Union and that if they can overthrow their present social system, they can live at all times like they lived in Moscow. ~~S~~(U)

The Soviets also utilized this congress to go into the affairs of the various foreign communist parties. They not only had representatives of some of these parties in Moscow prior to the congress but maintained periodic contact with these foreign delegates during the course of their stay in the Soviet Union. Through this means, the Russians have been able to have contact with every communist party on the globe. ~~S~~(U)

C. MEETING BETWEEN THE COMMUNIST PARTY, USA, DELEGATION TO THE 21ST CONGRESS OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION AND SOME LEADING MEMBERS OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION: ~~S~~(U)

On February 10, 1959, the official delegation of the Communist Party, USA, met with such prominent Soviet officials as Presidium members Mikhail A. Suslov and Otto V. Kuusinen and Boris Ponomarev, head of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. ~~S~~(U)

During the course of this conference, considerable discussion was had concerning the various ways in which the Soviet Union could render assistance to the Communist Party, USA. In most instances before any decisions were reached, the Soviets gave careful consideration as to the possible repercussions in the United States. For example, when discussing the possibility of having a permanent correspondent for "The Worker," east coast ~~S~~(U) communist weekly newspaper, in Moscow, Suslov stated that the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union was considering the situation. He continued, however, that the big question is how it would be received in the United States and whether it would help or hurt the Communist Party, USA, from the viewpoint of public opinion. ~~S~~(U)

Other matters discussed included the possibility of the Communist Party, USA, sending students to Russia to study communism, the matter of having the Communist Party, USA, send comrades to Russia for a rest and the possibility of the Communist Party, USA, sending a comrade to Russia to write a book on Russia from an American viewpoint. ~~S~~(U)

In addition to the above, the Soviets discussed such matters as the recent internal struggle within the Communist Party, USA, the economic situation in the United States and the Negro question here. In general, the Soviets indicated satisfaction with the manner in which the Communist Party, USA, is carrying out the correct Marxist-Leninist line. ~~S~~(U)

D. SOVIET FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO COMMUNIST PARTY, USA: ~~S~~(U)

On February 10, 1959, Boris Ponomarev advised that the Communist Party, USA, would be furnished $100,000 which represents the balance of funds promised to the Communist Party, USA, in 1958. In addition, he stated that the Communist Party, USA, will receive $150,000 for 1959 up to the forthcoming national convention of the Communist Party, USA, which is presently scheduled for September, 1959. Ponomarev continued that additional financial arrangements can be made when the Communist Party, USA, prepares for this convention. He added that these funds will be brought into the United States by clandestine methods. ~~S~~(U)

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: 4/8/59

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C

Rebulet 3/31/59.

The necessary arrangements with GEORGE T. WATERS, SR. and JOHN JACKSON family have been made. Plants have been established for visual and photographic coverage of the initial meet between CG 5824-S* and an unknown Soviet Agent scheduled for 4/14/59 with alternate date 4/16/59. Mr. WATERS and the JACKSON family have not been made aware of the nature of this matter.

Full security will be assured.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-20-06 BY SP4BJA-MLB
#906318

REC- 10 100-428091-244

4 APR ~~8~~ 13 1959

② - BUREAU (100-428091) (RM)
1 - NEW YORK (100-134637)

CJS:DJG

61 APR 16 1959

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: April 8, 1959

FROM : MR. F. J. BAUMGARDNER

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 7-20-00 BY 5P4BJA.MLB
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Captioned matter pertains to liaison activities of CG 5824-S between the Communist Party (CP), USA, and the Soviet Union. In this regard it is noted that he and James Jackson, national CPUSA functionary, recently traveled to Russia to attend the Soviet 21st Congress as official delegates of CPUSA. In addition, several other Party functionaries including Paul Novick, editor of "Morning Freiheit," Yiddish communist newspaper; George Morris, labor editor of "The Worker"; and Alexander Trachtenberg, long-time Party functionary, were in Russia during the course of the 21st Congress.

Our informant returned to this country on 3-4-59. Pertinent highlights of information obtained from him were disseminated under date of 3-17-59 with "~~Top Secret~~" classification to Vice President Richard M. Nixon; Honorable Gordon Gray, Special Assistant to the President; Honorable Christian A. Herter, Under Secretary of State; Mr. Allen W. Dulles, Director, Central Intelligence Agency (CIA); and the Attorney General. Since our informant was the only CPUSA functionary who had returned to this country, however, in my memorandum to you of 3-18-59 it was recommended and approved that in order not to jeopardize informant's security, no further dissemination would be made of additional data received from him, at least until other CPUSA functionaries returned to United States.

With regard to above-mentioned Party functionaries, only Jackson who arrived in New York City on 3-27-59 has returned from Russia. Regarding Morris, he left for Russia on 12-11-58 and was reportedly to be gone for about three months so it would appear that he should be returning in the immediate future. In connection with Trachtenberg, he left for Russia on 12-28-58 and was reportedly to be gone for five or six months. Regarding Novick, he left on 12-6-58 and was reportedly to be gone for a period of six to eight months. It would appear, therefore, that Novick or Trachtenberg will not be coming back for a matter of months.

ENCLOSURE

On 3-31-59 Jackson furnished at least a partial report on his trip to Eugene Dennis and later on that same date furnished other Party leaders some of his impressions of the 21st Congress. Since information concerning

Enclosures
100-428091
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Bland
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Donahoe
1 - Mr. Thornton
WCT:med
(7) med F68

4/9/59
Ltr. To:
VP
Gordon Gray at WH
Under Secy of St. Herter
AG
Dulles, of CIA
WCT:msd

EX-
REC-10
100-428091-2445

10 APR 13 1959

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61 APR 16 1959

this trip to the Soviet Union on the part of Jackson and the informant is now known to a certain number of top-ranking Party officials, it is felt that we can now safely disseminate additional pertinent highlights on a high level with a "Top Secret" classification.

OBSERVATIONS:

By airtel 3-25-59 Chicago advised that all information obtained as result of informant's trip to Russia has now been furnished to Bureau. A thorough review of data submitted discloses that certain portions thereof appear to be of sufficient interest to top-ranking Government officials as to warrant dissemination. For example, the informant and Jackson had meetings with leading Soviet functionaries about such matters as the new communist theory regarding the relationship between communist parties of the world; Soviet desire for increased exchange delegations between Russia and United States; Soviet interest in current literary activities in United States; and a meeting with Soviet functionaries regarding the "World Marxist Review," international communist journal. It is felt that information of this type should be afforded top-level dissemination with a "Top Secret" classification to the afore-mentioned Government officials, that is Vice President Richard M. Nixon, et al.

The informant also furnished such other data as mailing addresses of certain foreign communist parties and the results of his discussions with representatives of the communist parties from such other countries as Israel, Panama, Greece, Guatemala and various other Latin American countries. From these discussions the informant obtained information not only about the status of the communist movement in those countries but also about the relationships between these communist parties and the CPUSA. This information is of interest to State Department and CIA while that portion pertaining to the Latin American countries is also of interest to the intelligence agencies of the armed services. We would normally disseminate such data to those agencies.

It is noted, however, that detailed information of this type in the hands of other agencies would necessarily increase the possibility of our informant's identity becoming known to those agencies. In addition, such detailed information would undoubtedly go to the lower working levels of those agencies, thereby increasing the risk of jeopardizing the security of this most valuable informant. It is felt, therefore, that this information should not be disseminated since we owe a greater responsibility to the country by taking every precaution to safeguard our informant's security. In this regard, it is noted that we followed this same procedure regarding that detailed information obtained by our informant as a result of his trip to the Soviet Union in 1958 in connection with this operation.

While this information is of some interest to our appropriate Legal Attaches primarily for evaluation purposes in comparison with other data obtained by them, it is not felt that we should disseminate to our Legal Attaches in view of the desirability of restricting this information to personnel on a need-to-know basis. In this regard, it is noted that the information obtained from our informant has been appropriately indexed at the Bureau and routed to the interested supervisors. It is felt that any necessary correlation or evaluation of data developed by our Legal Attaches can be handled at the Seat of Government.

Other information furnished by the informant is either of no specific interest to agencies outside this Bureau or is of such a nature that it should not be disseminated such as that information concerning the establishment of a clandestine apparatus by the informant.

ACTION:

1. There is attached the yellow file copy of a memorandum (original on plastiplate) setting forth pertinent data obtained by our informant. If you approve, copies of this memorandum will be disseminated under a "Top Secret" classification to Honorable Richard M. Nixon, the Vice President; Honorable Gordon Gray, Special Assistant to the President; Honorable Christian A. Herter, Under Secretary of State; Mr. Allen W. Dulles, Director, CIA; and the Attorney General. This information has been paraphrased to indicate that we obtained our information as a result of our over-all coverage of the CPUSA.

2. If you approve, that information concerning addresses of certain foreign communist parties and the discussions with representatives of other foreign communist parties will not be disseminated in order to provide our informant with the utmost security.

WCT

T O P S E C R E T

April 9, 1959

D. Garrow

~~16/8 RM~~

Declassify on: OADR 7/4/84

NLE 86-120

DECLASSIFIED BY SP4BJA-MB
ON 7-20-00
#906318

INFORMATION OBTAINED AS RESULT OF RECENT TRAVEL OF COMMUNIST PARTY, USA, FUNCTIONARIES TO SOVIET UNION

S (U)

Prior to the opening of the Soviet 21st Congress which was held from January 27 to February 5, 1959, Russian functionaries consulted with delegates from various other communist parties regarding the question of Russia as the leader of the international communist movement and the thesis that the Communist Party of the Soviet Union is the leader of the socialist camp. According to the Soviets, the enemies of the socialist camp along with revisionists such as Yugoslavia have utilized this thesis to claim that all communist parties are subservient to Moscow. S (U)

The Soviets stated that they wanted to change this thesis to take into account the interests of the brother communist parties throughout the world. They continued that in brief this new thesis provides that all parties are equal and independent and that the Communist Party of the Soviet Union does not direct any other Party from Moscow. The Soviets continued that in the future the Communist Party of the Soviet Union wants other communist parties to stop emphasizing that Russia is the leader of the socialist camp. Through the employment of this new thesis, the Soviets indicated that it will be easier for other communist parties, especially those outside the socialist camp, to show that they are not subservient to Moscow. S (U)

With regard to the "World Marxist Review," international communist journal which is published in Prague, Czechoslovakia, the Soviets regard this as an organ of the joint committees of the various communist parties throughout the world. Its circulation has now reached 550,000 copies and it is published in 20 languages. According to the Soviets, it is utilized to solve various problems facing the communist movement and the magazine needs the assistance of all communist parties in order to solve additional problems. S (U)

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SEE NOTE ON YELLOW PAGE 4

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T O P S E C R E T

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ENCLOSURE

245

The Soviets desire that other communist parties submit articles on the questions facing the communist movement as well as articles on the strategy and tactics of the various communist parties. In this regard, the Soviets are critical of the lack of material received from the Communist Party, USA, and have requested the Communist Party, USA, to send certain material during 1959. Particularly, the Soviets are desirous of obtaining such items as an article by a leading member of the Communist Party, USA, on the lessons learned in the struggle against revisionism; informational articles on the current experiences of the Communist Party, USA; and an article on the Negro question in the United States. If the requested material is forwarded, the "World Marxist Review" will contain six articles from the Communist Party, USA, during 1959. S(U)

The Soviets have indicated that any members of the Communist Party, USA, who are ill can come to the Soviet Union for treatment if they are able to travel. Although it is up to the Communist Party, USA, to decide whom to send, the Soviets prefer that priority be given to those individuals who are in the national leadership. Any names endorsed by the Communist Party, USA, will be agreed to by the Soviets. All that the Communist Party, USA, has to do is to inform the Soviets ahead of the scheduled departure time. In this same regard, the Soviets have indicated that if the Communist Party, USA, wants to send any individuals who are not Party members but are friends of the Party, these individuals will be welcomed in Russia. Such persons will not be invited to Russia by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union but by an appropriate organization in Russia. Whatever organization extends the invitation will be responsible for the expenses of the individual while he is in Russia. S(U)

With regard to the sending of students to Moscow to study Marxism-Leninism, the Soviets have indicated that the Communist Party, USA, should select young persons not encumbered with a family. The Soviets further indicated that if more than one student goes to Moscow, the entire group would have to be of a similar educational level. They would also have to study the Russian language and should have some preparation for this before coming to Russia since most of the lectures would be in Russian. With further

S(U)

regard to the youth of this country, the Soviets desire to find out with which organization they should maintain contact in connection with the forthcoming World Youth Festival in Vienna, Austria. ~~S~~(U)

Officials of the Union of Soviet Society for Friendship and Cultural Contact with Foreign Countries are presently planning to celebrate anniversaries and events in connection with the lives of outstanding literary and other figures. In this regard, the Soviets would like to invite to Russia prominent individuals to participate in some of these anniversaries. In turn, they would like to have celebrations in the United States for outstanding cultural figures of the Soviet Union. ~~S~~(U)

This organization presently has connections with similar societies in 70 countries. It is associated with several organizations in the United States including the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship and the Chicago Council of American-Soviet Friendship, both of which have been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450. ~~S~~(U)

The officials of the Union of Soviet Society for Friendship and Cultural Contact with Foreign Countries are desirous of exploring the possibilities of stimulating exchanges of tourists and various delegations between the Soviet Union and the United States. In this regard they are considering the possibility that some of the 6,000 American tourists who visited Moscow in 1958 can be used to broaden friendship and contact between the United States and the Soviet Union. While the Soviets are anxious to have the working class of the United States travel to Russia, they feel that it is the least responsive group in the United States to travel to Russia either officially as a trade-union delegation or as individuals. ~~S~~(U)

The Soviets want to have this over-all matter considered by the leadership of the Communist Party, USA, and also to have the Communist Party, USA, make concrete proposals in regard to inviting to the Soviet Union people who might be used to improve relations between this country and Russia. The Soviets feel that stress should be placed on women since they have almost no contact with women in the United States. ~~S~~(U)

In addition to the above, officials of the Union of Writers in Moscow are interested in obtaining a picture of current literary activities in the United States in order that they might possibly broaden contacts between literary figures in the Soviet Union and in the United States. The Soviets are particularly desirous of ascertaining the identities of any writers in the United States who are crusading for peace. S(U)

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Memorandum classified "Top Secret" since it contains information, unauthorized disclosure of which could jeopardize security of our informant with resultant grave damage to national defense. S(U)

See memo Baumgardner to Belmont dated 4-8-59 captioned "Solo, Internal Security - C" WCT:med. S(U)

Original on Plastiplate.

~~TOP SECRET~~

1 Liaison
1 Mr. Thornton

April 9, 1959

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable Richard M. Nixon
The Vice President
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Dick:

With regard to my communication of March 17, 1959, concerning the recent travel of Communist Party, USA, functionaries to the Soviet Union, I thought you would be interested in the enclosed memorandum which contains additional information which we have obtained as a result of our over-all coverage of the Party in this country.

In view of the extremely sensitive nature of certain of the sources of our information, it is requested that the contents of this communication be afforded the most careful security and its use restricted to a need-to-know basis.

Sincerely,
EDGAR

BY COURIER SVC.
APR 10
COMM - FBI

DECLASSIFIED BY SP4BJA-MLB
ON 7-20-00
#906314

APR 9 2 02 PM '59
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

Enclosure

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Classified "~~Top Secret~~" since enclosure contains information from an informant, unauthorized disclosure of which could result in grave damage to national defense.

100-428091

WCT:med
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61 APR 16 1959

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~~TOP SECRET~~

- Liaison
1 - Mr. Thornton

April 9, 1959

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable Christian A. Herter
Under Secretary of State
Department of State
Washington 25, D. C.

DECLASSIFIED BY SP4BJA-MLB
ON 7-20-06
4426318

My dear Mr. Herter:

With regard to my communication of March 17, 1959, concerning the recent travel of Communist Party, USA, functionaries to the Soviet Union, I thought you would be interested in the enclosed memorandum which contains additional information which we have obtained as a result of our over-all coverage of the Party in this country.

In view of the extremely sensitive nature of certain of the sources of our information, it is requested that the contents of this communication be afforded the most careful security and its use restricted to a need-to-know basis.

Sincerely yours,

J. EDGAR HOOVER

BY COURIER SVC.
4 APR 10
COMM-FBI

APR 9 2 02 PM '59
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

Enclosure

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Classified "~~Top Secret~~" since enclosure contains information from an informant, unauthorized disclosure of which could result in grave damage to national defense.

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61 APR 16 1959

~~TOP SECRET~~

- Liaison
- Mr. Thornton

April 9, 1959

BY COURIER SERVICE

DECLASSIFIED BY SP4DJA-MLB
ON 7-20-00
#106314

Mr. Allen W. Dulles
Director
Central Intelligence Agency
Administration Building
2430 E Street, N. W.
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Allen:

With regard to my communication of March 17, 1959, concerning the recent travel of Communist Party, USA, functionaries to the Soviet Union, I thought you would be interested in the enclosed memorandum which contains additional information which we have obtained as a result of our over-all coverage of the Party in this country.

In view of the extremely sensitive nature of certain of the sources of our information, it is requested that the contents of this communication be afforded the most careful security and its use restricted to a need-to-know basis.

Sincerely,
EDGAR

BY COURIER SVC.
34 APR 10
COMM-FBI

EX REC- 10 100-428091-248

APR 13 1959

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Enclosure

NOTE ON YELLOW:

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61 APR 16 1959

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1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Thornton

April 9, 1959

BY COURIER SERVICE

D. Garms
Classified by 1676RSP/mg
Declassify on: OADR 3/19/86
NLE-86-120

S(U)

Honorable Gordon Gray
Special Assistant to the President
Executive Office Building
Washington 25, D. C.

My dear Mr. Gray:

With regard to my communication of March 17, 1959, concerning the recent travel of Communist Party, USA, functionaries to the Soviet Union, I thought that the President and you would be interested in the (U) enclosed memorandum which contains additional information which we have obtained as a result of our over-all coverage of the Party in this country.

In view of the extremely sensitive nature of certain of the sources of our information, it is requested that the contents of this communication be afforded the most careful security and its use restricted to a need-to-know basis. U

BY COURIER SVC.
4 APR 10
COMM - FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. EDGAR HOOVER

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ON 7-21-00
#906318

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NOTE ON YELLOW:

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61 APR 16 1959 MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

~~TOP SECRE~~T

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Thornton

The Attorney General April 9, 1959

Director, FBI

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

With regard to my communication of March 17, 1959, concerning the recent travel of Communist Party, USA, functionaries to the Soviet Union, I thought you would be interested in the enclosed memorandum which contains additional information which we have obtained as a result of our over-all coverage of the Party in this country.

This information is also being furnished to Honorable Richard M. Nixon, the Vice President; Honorable Gordon Gray, Special Assistant to the President; Honorable Christian A. Herter, Under Secretary of State; and Mr. Allen W. Dulles, Director, Central Intelligence Agency.

In view of the extremely sensitive nature of certain of the sources of our information, it is requested that the contents of this enclosure be afforded the most careful security and its use restricted to a need-to-know basis.

Enclosure

100-3-81

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Classified "~~Top Secret~~" since enclosure contains information from an informant, unauthorized disclosure of which could result in grave damage to national defense.

① - 100-428091 (Solo)

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128 APR 10 1959

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ON 2-20-00
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~~TOP SECRE~~T

ORIGINAL FILED IN

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UN[redacted]ES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: 4/10/59

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46)(Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Re Bulet dated March 25, 1959; and re Chicago letter dated April 6, 1959.

In a further effort to identify the member of the Secret Service of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union who met with CG 5824-S* in Moscow, photographs of the following individuals taken from the Soviet Intelligence Album were shown to CG 5824-S* by SA JOHN E. KEATING, with negative results, on April 9, 1959:

VICTOR VASILIEVICH AFANASIEV
IVAN ALEKSEEVICH BOLSHAKIV
MIKHAIL IVANOVICH BYCHKOV
HAAKON CHEVALIER
NIKOLAI NIKOLAEVICH ERCHOV
PAVEL IVANOVICH FEDOSIMOV
YURI IVANOVICH GOUK
PETER PETROVICH IVANOV
PAVEL PANTELEYMONOVICH KLARIN
SERAFIM PETROVICH KOLDASHEV
ALEXANDER GRIGORIEVICH KOLESNIKOV
VLADIMIR KONSTANTINOVICH KONYAEV
GREGORI VASILIEVICH KOSSAREV
GEORGI VASILEVICH KOSTYUCHENKO
JURGEN KUCZYNSKI
VASILI VASILIEVICH KULAKOV
PAVEL PETROVICH MIKAILOV
NIKOLAI IVANOVICH MOURAVIEV
VLADIMIR POESNER
IVAN VLADIMOROVICH RODICHEV
SEMEN GEORGIEVICH ROMANOV
SERGEI PETROVICH SUZDALEV
IGNACY SAMUEL WITCZAK

In addition, CG 5824-S* was exhibited four photographs of VLADIMIR KONSTANTINOVICH LOBACHEV, which were obtained from the Washington Field Office. CG 5824-S* stated that based on

Enclosures Rm 1243

2 - Bureau (REGISTERED)
1 - Chicago

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EX-

REC-A

100-428091-250

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 7-2/-60 BY SP4BJA-MLB
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55 APR 16 1959

these additional photographs, he is of the opinion that LOBACHEV is not identical with the unknown individual with whom he met in Moscow. CG 5824-S* again stated that the unidentified individual would be a composite of the photograph of LOBACHEV and that of ANATOLI G. MYSHKOV.

The Washington Field Office has been requested to furnish to Chicago any photographs of MYSHKOV which are not in the Soviet Intelligence Album.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: 4/9/59

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46) (Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

On April 7, 1959, two copies of the following issues of the "Daily Review of Soviet Press", published by the Soviet Information Bureau, were received in a blind post office box which had been previously furnished to CG 5824-S*, who in turn furnished it to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union:

(1) Volume V, No. 32 (173), dated March 6, 1959. This issue contains a translation of an article from the "Kommunist" entitled, "The International Significance of the Seven-Year Plan".

(2) Volume V, No. 33 (174), dated March 10, 1959. This issue contains a translation from the "Kommunist" entitled, "What Are the Revisionists in Literature Fighting For?"

(3) Volume V, No. 34 (175), dated March 12, 1959. This issue contains a translation from the March 6, 1959 issue of "Pravda" entitled, "Majestic Prospects for Communism and Ensuring Peace".

(4) Volume V, No. 56 (1119), dated March 18, 1959. This issue contains a translation from "Pravda" entitled, "Soviet State in the Period of Extensive Construction of Communist Society".

(5) Volume V, No. 33 (179), dated March 24, 1959. This issue contains a translation from the "Kommunist" entitled, "Marxist Theory of Class Struggle and Contemporary Opportunism".

EXP. PROC.

REC- 91 100-428091-281

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cc [illegible] Rm. 1243

2 - Bureau (Encls. 5) (REGISTERED)
1 - New York (100-134637) (Encls. 5) (REGISTERED)
1 - Chicago

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63 APR 23 1959

ENCLOSURE

ENCL. BEHIND FILE

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#906318

INT. SEC.

One photostat copy of each of the above five items is enclosed herewith to the Bureau and to the New York Division. The Chicago photostat copies and the envelopes in which the originals were received are being maintained in Chicago file 134-46-Sub-B-1B11.

It is to be noted that this is the first instance in which mail for CG 5824-S* has been received directly from the Soviet Union. CG 5824-S* advised that it will be necessary for him to turn over this information to EUGENE DENNIS and the National Office of the Communist Party - USA. In the opinion of CG 5824-S*, now that mail has been received from the Central Committee of the CPSU, it is most likely that additional mail will be received in the future. CG 5824-S* is also of the opinion that these items were selected because they have some political significance flowing from the 21st Congress of the CPSU.

FD-4-41 (Rev. 8-25-58)

DECODED COPY

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont ✓
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Nease
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

☐ **Radio** [XX] **Teletype**

URGENT 4-10-59 4:51 PM DFS

TO DIRECTOR AND SAC NEW YORK

FROM SAC CHICAGO 102210

SOLO, IS - C. CG 5824-S AND [redacted] PLAN TO DEPART CG FOR NYC 4:20 PM, APRIL 12, NEXT, VIA AMERICAN AIRLINES FLIGHT 2684, AND WILL STOP AT THE PARK SHERATON HOTEL. ADVISE NY 694-S. SA JOHN E. KEATING WILL DEPART CG FOR NYC APRIL 13, NEXT. REQUEST RESERVATIONS FOR SA KEATING BE OBTAINED AT PARK SHERATON HOTEL.

b7D

RECEIVED: 5:54 PM TELETYPE UNIT

6:01 PM CODING UNIT RWH

A. Hocker advised 4/10

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SEARCH
UPDATE
CREATE 4/9/81
DELETE

EX-

REC- 23 100-428091-252

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-21-00 BY SP4BTA-MLB
906318

12 APR 14 1959

2286

55 APR 21 1959

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

~~TOP SECRET~~

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Thornton

The Attorney General

April 15, 1959

Director, FBI

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

With regard to my communication of April 13, 1959, concerning recent discussions between a leading functionary of the Communist Party, USA, and high-ranking officials in Red China, I thought you would be interested in the enclosed memorandum. This memorandum contains additional information about a discussion between the afore-mentioned Communist Party, USA, functionary and Mao Tse-tung, chairman of the Communist Party of China. This data was obtained as a result of our over-all coverage of the Communist Party, USA.

[redacted]

This information is also being furnished to Honorable Richard M. Nixon, the Vice President; Honorable Gordon Gray, Special Assistant to the President; Honorable Christian A. Herter, Under Secretary of State; and Mr. Allen W. Dulles, Director, Central Intelligence Agency.

In view of the extremely sensitive nature of certain of the sources of our information, it is requested that the contents of this communication be afforded the most careful security and its use restricted to a need-to-know basis.

Enclosure

100-3-81

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

NOTE ON YELLOW:

(See cover memo to Belmont from Baumgardner, dated 4/15/59, re James Jackson, IS-C, by JAS:LL)

Classified "~~Top Secret~~" since information was obtained from highly placed source and unauthorized disclosure of information would tend to disclose identity of this source with resultant grave damage to national defense.

1 - 100-428091 (Solo)
1 - 100-47736 (James Jackson)

WCT:ssh
(7)

DECLASSIFIED BY 3P4BJA-MCB
ON 7-21-08
#906318

Tolson
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McGuire
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

50 APR 20 1959
MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Thornton

The Attorney General April 13, 1959

Director, FBI

5t
gsa

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

I thought you would be interested in the information contained in the enclosed memorandum. This information was obtained as a result of our over-all coverage of the Communist Party, USA, and pertains to recent discussions between a leading functionary of the Communist Party, USA, and high-ranking officials in the Soviet Union and Red China.

This information is also being furnished to Honorable Richard M. Nixon, the Vice President; Honorable Gordon Gray, Special Assistant to the President; Honorable Christian A. Herter, Under Secretary of State; and Mr. Allen W. Dulles, Director, Central Intelligence Agency.

In view of the extremely sensitive nature of certain of the sources of our information, it is requested that the contents of this communication be afforded the most careful security and its use restricted to a need-to-know basis.

Enclosure

~~100-3-81~~

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Classified "~~Top Secret~~" since information was obtained from highly placed source and unauthorized disclosure of information would tend to disclose identity of this source with resultant grave damage to national defense.

① - 100-428091 (Solo)
~~1 - 100-47736 (James Jackson)~~

WCT:med
(7)

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-3-81-

100-428091-

175 APR 14 1959

DECLASSIFIED BY SP4BJA-MLB
ON 7-21-00
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53 APR 15 1959

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~~TOP SECRET~~

1 - Mr. Thornton

SAC, Chicago (134-46 Sub B) April 14, 1959

Director, FBI (100-428091)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-21-00 BY SP4BJA-MLB
#906318

SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reurairtel 3-25-59 in which you advised that the Bureau has now been furnished all pertinent information obtained as the result of the recent trip of CG 5824-S* to the Soviet Union.

A thorough review of this material has been made at the Bureau and the following observations are set forth for your consideration and guidance in this matter.

On an over-all basis the data received from CG 5824-S* has demonstrated more clearly than ever the integral part which the Communist Party (CP), USA, is playing in the international communist conspiracy. The Bureau desires to reiterate the continued necessity for restricting details of this matter to personnel on a need-to-know basis. At the same time, however, it must be borne in mind that to merely file this information away reduces its value to a minimum.

In accord with the above, you should insure that all information provided by the informant has been analyzed in detail to make certain that it is capitalized upon to the utmost. For example, included in the information furnished were the results of discussions with leaders of various CPs from such countries as Israel, Greece, Panama, Guatemala, and other Latin American countries. In most instances, during the course of these discussions concrete plans were made as to what the CP, USA, can do to assist these other CPs. While this is excellent intelligence information in itself, it is obvious that its value would be immeasurably increased if we could definitely substantiate from either an evidentiary or intelligence standpoint that the CP, USA, actually takes any action to implement these plans. This matter should be kept constantly in mind during the course of your over-all coverage of the Party. Every effort should be made to develop information in this regard from sources of such a nature as to permit dissemination outside the Bureau.

2 - New York (100-134637)

EX.
REC. 4 100-428091-253
6 APR 15 1959

WCT:mjc;ejp
(6)

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The foregoing is set forth merely as an example as to how we may further enhance the value of the information obtained from our informant. Other information received from him, such as data concerning various individuals and organizations in this country, also suggests the desirability of careful review and subsequent appropriate action. It will be your responsibility to be certain that each item of information obtained has been carefully analyzed and that any necessary action indicated has been taken bearing in mind at all times, of course, the utmost security which must be afforded this over-all operation.

~~TOP SECRET~~

- Liaison
- Mr. Thornton

April 13, 1959

BY COURIER SERVICE

DECLASSIFIED BY 5P4BJA-MLB
ON 7-21-00
#906319

Honorable Richard M. Nixon
The Vice President
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Dick:

I thought you would be interested in the information contained in the enclosed memorandum. This information was obtained as a result of our over-all coverage of the Communist Party, USA, and pertains to recent discussions between a leading functionary of the Communist Party, USA, and high-ranking officials in the Soviet Union and Red China.

In view of the extremely sensitive nature of certain of the sources of our information, it is requested that the contents of this communication be afforded the most careful security and its use restricted to a need-to-know basis.

Sincerely,
EDGAR

REC'D-READING ROOM
APR 13 3 01 PM '59
FBI

REC'D-READING ROOM
APR 13 1 15 PM '59
FBI

BY COURIER SVC.
23 APR 14

Enclosure

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Classified "~~Top Secret~~" since information was obtained from highly placed source and unauthorized disclosure of information would tend to disclose identity of this source with resultant grave damage to national defense.

100-428091

WCT:med
(4)

ENCLOSURE

EX-

~~TOP SECRET~~

100-428091-254

17 APR 17 1959

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57 APR 21 1959

D. Garros ~~NLE86-120~~ 4/19/86

NLE86-120

April 13, 1959

INFORMATION OBTAINED REGARDING DISCUSSIONS BETWEEN LEADING COMMUNIST PARTY, USA, FUNCTIONARY AND HIGH-RANKING OFFICIALS OF THE SOVIET UNION AND RED CHINA S(U)

In connection with his recent travel to the Soviet Union, a leading functionary of the Communist Party, USA, had occasion to confer at length with Soviet Marshal Ivan S. Konev. In referring to the possibility of war, Marshal Konev stated most emphatically that the Soviet Union is willing to make any concession to avert war. He further stated, however, that Russia will not allow the loss of one life and that if one rocket or one bomb-laden plane should fall within the borders of the Soviet Union, even accidentally, the Soviets are geared for split-second, instantaneous retaliation. S(U)

While visiting in Red China, this same functionary of the Communist Party, USA, had conferences with several high-ranking Chinese officials including a two-hour discussion with Mao Tse-tung, chairman of the Communist Party of China. During the course of this discussion, Mao indicated agreement with the analysis made by this Party functionary of the economic and political situation in this country. Mao also agreed with his position on the Negro question in the United States. S(U)

In discussing the Berlin situation, Mao stated that there will be several weeks of tension and even "desperate provocations" on the part of the United States. He continued, however, that "when the time period has expired," the United States will have to get out of Berlin. S(U)

Concerning United States imperialism, Mao stated that it has been defeated on 11 separate occasions beginning with the situation in Formosa and including the 12-mile limit with respect to shipping lanes. According to Mao, the most recent defeat of American imperialism was the fact that the United States was compelled to support Castro in Cuba against Batista. S(U)

SEE NOTE ON YELLOW PAGE 3

WCT:med

~~TOP SECRET~~

DECLASSIFIED BY SP4BTA-MLB
ON 1-21-00
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MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ENCLOSURE

[illegible] 254

WCT S(U)

Mao continued that the United States is so dispersed in attempting to control world-wide areas that it is frightened because it does not know from day to day where there will be another incident. He cited as one example of the defeat of American imperialism the incident concerning the arrest of Chinese fishermen in South Viet Nam. In this regard, he said the Chinese Government gave notice to the South Viet Nam Government to release the Chinese fishermen within 48 hours. According to Mao, American officials in the Pentagon were so frightened by this situation that they sent their "top brass" to Viet Nam by plane to do everything possible to avoid a really serious incident. Mao stated that as a result, the Chinese fishermen were released within 24 hours. ~~S~~(U)

With regard to Taiwan and its islands, Mao stated that they constitute an excellent strategic situation for the Chinese in that the United States is compelled to concentrate the full strength of the 7th Fleet there. As a result, the 7th Fleet is prevented from being in a position to aid the 6th Fleet in the Mediterranean area. ~~S~~(U)

Mao further stated that the Chinese can and will shell Taiwan and Quemoy for the next two years since they have plenty of shells and plenty of time. He further said that this operation is and will continue to be an effective means of sharpening the differences between Chiang Kai-shek and the United States. Mao stated that these differences are increasing day by day. ~~S~~(U)

With regard to the recognition of Red China by the United States, Mao stated that he is not too concerned at the moment nor is he in a hurry to obtain it. He stated that in about four or five years he will be interested but not at the present time. He continued that this lack of United States recognition has its advantages in that the Chinese are in a position to verbally attack the United States with impunity since they are not bound by diplomatic limitations. He also stated that this lack of recognition by the United States imbues the Chinese people with greater hate of the United States and induces them to work harder on the home front. ~~S~~(U)

Mao also stated that he is not worried about trade with the United States. He continued that in the first place whatever American products the Chinese need can be obtained through other countries. In the second place, he stated the Chinese at this time do not have the gold for trade with United States nor are they rich enough to barter with this country on a large scale. ~~S~~(U)

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Classified "Top ~~Secret~~" since information obtained from an informant, unauthorized disclosure of which could have an adverse effect on national defense.

See memo Baumgardner to Belmont dated 4-10-59, captioned "Communist Party, USA, International Relations, IS-C," WCT:med.

O ORIGINAL ON PLASTIPLATE.

MR. A. H. BELMONT

April 10, 1959

MR. F. J. BAUMGARDNER

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-21-00 BY 5148JA-MLD
#906318

On 4-2-59 NY 694-S*, one of our most highly placed informants, conferred with James Jackson, Communist Party, USA, functionary who recently returned from travel to Soviet Union and Red China. Jackson told our informant he had spent ten days in Red China during which he conferred with top-ranking Chinese officials including a two-hour discussion with Mao Tse-tung.

According to Jackson, Mao agreed with Jackson's analysis of the economic and political situations in the United States and also with Jackson's position regarding the Negro question in this country.

Jackson continued that Mao also made various remarks about United States including such statements as United States will eventually have to get out of Berlin; United States imperialism was defeated in Cuba and other parts of the world; China intends to shell Taiwan and Quemoy for next two years; etc.

On 4-6-59, NY 694-S* advised that in further conversation with Jackson, Jackson told him that while in Moscow he had conferred at length with Soviet Marshal Konev. According to Jackson, Marshal Konev in referring to possibility of war stated most emphatically that Russia is willing to make any concessions to avert war. Marshal Konev continued, however, that the Soviets are geared for instantaneous retaliation in event one rocket or one bomb-laden plane should fall within borders of the Soviet Union.

OBSERVATIONS:

Jackson is one of several Communist Party (CP), USA, functionaries who are known to have been in Red China in recent months and at least one of them, George Morris, labor editor of "The Worker," has returned to this country.

In view of the information obtained, it is felt that it should be disseminated to top-ranking Government officials attributed to our over-all coverage of CPUSA. Jackson will not be identified by name but merely referred to as leading CPUSA functionary.

Enclosure
100-3-81
1 - 100-428091 (Solo)
1 - 100-47736 (James Jackson)
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Reddy
1 - Mr. Thornton WCT:med (7)

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Holloman
Gandy

55 APR 21 1959

NOT RECORDED
170 APR 17 1959

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
100-3-81

ACTION:

There is attached the yellow file copy of a memorandum (original on plastiplate) setting forth pertinent data set forth above. If you agree, copies of this memorandum with a "~~Top Secret~~" classification will be furnished to Honorable Richard M. Nixon, the Vice President; Honorable Gordon Gray, Special Assistant to the President; Honorable Christian A. Herter, Under Secretary of State; Mr. Allen W. Dulles, Director, Central Intelligence Agency; and the Attorney General.

~~TOP SECRET~~

laison
r. Thornton

April 13, 1959

BY COURIER SERVICE

DECLASSIFIED BY SP4BTA-MLB
ON 7-21-00
#906318

Honorable Christian A. Herter
Under Secretary of State
Department of State
Washington 25, D. C.

My dear Mr. Herter:

I thought you would be interested in the information contained in the enclosed memorandum. This information was obtained as a result of our over-all coverage of the Communist Party, USA, and pertains to recent discussions between a leading functionary of the Communist Party, USA, and high-ranking officials in the Soviet Union and Red China.

In view of the extremely sensitive nature of certain of the sources of our information, it is requested that the contents of this communication be afforded the most careful security and its use restricted to a need-to-know basis.

REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI
APR 13 3 01 PM '59

Sincerely yours,

J. EDGAR HOOVER

BY COURIER SVC.
3 B APR 1 4

REC- 10 EX

100-428091-

REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI
APR 13

11 APR 17 1959

Enclosure

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Classified ~~"Top Secret"~~ since information was obtained from highly placed source and unauthorized disclosure of information would tend to disclose identity of this source with resultant grave damage to national defense.

100-428091

WCT:med
(4)

~~TOP SECRET~~

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Holloman
Gandy

55 APR 21 1959

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

WCT

T O P ~~S E C R E T~~

Liaison
1 - Mr. Thornton

April 13, 1959

BY COURIER SERVICE

D. Garrow
Classified by ~~[illegible]~~
Declassify on: OADR 2/19/86
NLE 86-120

Honorable Gordon Gray
Special Assistant to the President
Executive Office Building
Washington 25, D. C.

[Solo]

S(U)

My dear Mr. Gray:

I thought that the President and you would be interested in the information contained in the enclosed memorandum. This information was obtained as a result of our over-all coverage of the Communist Party, USA, (U) and pertains to recent discussions between a leading functionary of the Communist Party, USA, and high-ranking officials in the Soviet Union and Red China. S(U)

In view of the extremely sensitive nature of certain of the sources of our information, it is requested that the contents of this communication be afforded the most careful security and its use restricted to a need-to-know basis. U

REC'D-READING ROOM
APR 13 3 01 PM '59
F B I

REC'D-READING ROOM
APR 13 1 15 PM '59
F B I

Sincerely yours,

J. EDGAR HOOVER

APR 14

DECLASSIFIED BY SI45TA-MLB
ON 7-21-00
906319

Enclosure

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Classified "~~Top Secret~~" since information was obtained from highly placed source and unauthorized disclosure of information would tend to disclose identity of this source with resultant grave damage to national defense. S(U)

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100-428091 S(U)

REC- 10

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WCT:med
(4)

T O P ~~S E C R E T~~

11 APR 17 1959

55 APR 21 1959

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~~OP SECRET~~

ison
Thornton

April 13, 1959

BY COURIER SERVICE

DECLASSIFIED BY SP4BJA-MLB
ON 7-21-00
#906319

Mr. Allen W. Dulles
Director
Central Intelligence Agency
Administration Building
2430 E Street, N. W.
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Allen:

I thought you would be interested in the information contained in the enclosed memorandum. This information was obtained as a result of our over-all coverage of the Communist Party, USA, and pertains to recent discussions between a leading functionary of the Communist Party, USA, and high-ranking officials in the Soviet Union and Red China.

In view of the extremely sensitive nature of certain of the sources of our information, it is requested that the contents of this communication be afforded the most careful security and its use restricted to a need-to-know basis.

Sincerely,
EDGAR

REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI
APR 13 3 01 PM '59

APR 13 1 15 PM '59
REC'D-READING ROOM
F.B.I.

BY COURIER SVC.
APR 14

100 - [illegible] 11 -257

REC-10

11 APR 17 1959

Enclosure

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Classified "~~Top Secret~~" since ~~information was~~ obtained from highly placed source and unauthorized disclosure of information would tend to disclose identity of this source with resultant grave damage to national defense.

100-428091

WCT:med (4) ~~TOP SECRET~~

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21 1959

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FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-21-00 BY SP4 BJA-MLB
#906318

Date: 4/15/59

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

Transmit the following in ____________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL ____________________
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

SUBJECT: SOLO. IS - C.

PERSONAL ATTENTION:
INSPECTOR J. A. SIZOO

CG 5824-S* orally furnished the following info concerning a meeting with a representative of the Soviet Union, NYC, on April 14, 1959:

Jack Childs and Morris Childs toured Queens and the Bronx in Jack Childs' auto during the early afternoon of April 14, 1959, in an effort to locate suitable places for future meetings with representatives of the Soviet Union. It was agreed between them that Astoria Park between the Hell Gate and Triborough Bridges might be offered as one suggestion. Morris Childs also re-examined, on foot, the vicinity of McGarry's Restaurant on Nereid Avenue during the early afternoon of April 14, 1959. Morris Childs also checked the walking time between Nereid Avenue and the first Elevated stop south of Nereid Avenue.

After touring the Bronx in an attempt to locate other suitable meeting places, Jack Childs left Morris Childs out of the car at 233rd Street and White Plains Road so that Morris Childs would arrive in the vicinity of McGarry's Restaurant at 4:15 p.m. Morris Childs arrived in the vicinity and stood at a bus stop in front of McGarry's Restaurant and with other people congregated at the bus stop looked at a fire engine which was about two blocks away and was attracting everyone's attention. Within fifteen seconds an

cc retained Rm 12 PKB 910

100-428091-258

3 - Bureau (100-428091) (Enc. 3) (RM)
1 - Chicago (134-46-Sub B) (Enc. 3) (AM - RM)
1 - New York (100-134637)

REC- 92

APR 20 1959

#5-910

ENCLOSURE

JEK:RAA

Baumgardner

Approved: ____________________ Special Agent in Charge

Sent ____________ M Per ____________

61 APR 22 1959

FBI

Date:

Transmit the following in ______________________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via ______________ ______________________________
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

individual described as follows walked directly towards Morris Childs: Sex, male; height, 5' 8 "; age, approximately 38; build, medium; hair, light brown; complexion, fair.

This individual asked Morris Childs if he knew where the Morris Restaurant is located. Morris Childs replied that he did, and that if the person would follow him he would take him to the restaurant. As they started to walk away the individual stated, Greetings from Nicolai. At this time the Soviet representative did not give his name. He spoke good English with a slight accent.

Then the Soviet representative said, Let's keep walking. I have been on the road a long time and do not think that I have been "tailed." How about you? Morris Childs replied that he was quite certain that he had not been followed. Then he asked Morris Childs how he had come to the meeting place. Childs replied that he had taken the White Plains Subway as he had been instructed. The Soviet representative said, Sometimes it is better to use both an automobile and the subway.

The Soviet representative and Childs walked south on White Plains Road. While they passed the auto of Jack Childs, they approached the car from the rear, and the Soviet representative did not see Jack Childs sitting in the car.

As they walked the Soviet representative said that he had received instructions in regard to the meeting and had also received the two Arisco cards which Childs had given to a Soviet representative in Moscow. He said to Childs, I am supposed to set up an arrangement with you for contacts and for delivery of funds for the CP,USA when they are available. I do not know if this is to be a long term proposition. I only have instructions for this period of time. Furthermore, someone else may meet with you in the future. He then asked Childs if he understood that there was to be a regular contact. Childs replied that the transmission of funds through

Approved: ______________________ Sent ____________M Per ______________
Special Agent in Charge

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date:

Transmit the following in ______________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via ____________ ______________________
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Canada had not proven to be too reliable and it was his understanding that this was to be a regular contact for the purpose of receiving funds and for the reception and transmission of information and material to and from the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Communist Party, USA. The Soviet representative replied that he would probably receive further instructions.

As they were walking the Soviet representative stated, If I smile or laugh when we are discussing a serious matter, this is only to confuse anyone who might be watching us.

They continued to walk south on White Plains Road until they came to Gun Hill Road, which is approximately 210th Street. The Soviet representative suggested that they continue the discussion in a restaurant. They entered an Italian saloon (this may be Louis Restaurant), had a couple of glasses of beer and a sandwich, and talked in low tones.

The Soviet representative asked where Childs thought they should meet the next time. Childs replied that he did not think McGarry's Restaurant was a good meeting place and further that there was no park nor benches in the vicinity. The Soviet representative replied that he realized that the instructions were not accurate and that he personally would not have selected this as a meeting place.

Childs then suggested Astoria Park, between the Hell Gate and Triborough Bridges. The Soviet representative replied that dead end streets made this a poor meeting area. Childs then asked about meeting in restaurants in midtown Manhattan. He replied that he had no serious objections and asked if Childs was prepared to make a concrete suggestion in this regard. Childs said that he was not but was prepared to give him additional suggestions for meeting places outdoors.

Approved: ______________________ Sent ____________M Per ____________
Special Agent in Charge

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

F B I

Date:

Transmit the following in ______________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via ______________ ______________________
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

The Soviet representative then asked Childs how long he planned to be in New York City. Childs replied that he planned to return to Chicago on Thursday, since his wife is so ill that he would not have made the trip at all except for the fact that the CP,USA needs funds badly. He replied, This means we would have to meet again tomorrow. He also told Childs that he would like to personally talk with him from time to time even though a third party might later be involved in this arrangement.

Next he asked Childs what the current developments were in the CP,USA. Childs replied that he had been "laying low" on Party instructions and had not attended the last meeting of the National Executive Committee. Childs told him briefly what he had learned about the last meeting of the National Executive Committee and that the National Committee would meet on April 25 and 26, and gave him the agenda for this meeting of the National Committee.

The Soviet representative asked if Childs thought the Communist Party would move its headquarters to Chicago. Childs replied that he thought that because of a lack of funds the National Committee would agree to postpone this move at least until the next convention.

The Soviet representative asked Childs if he could get some recent Communist documents before returning to Chicago. Childs replied that he thought he could not since he did not plan to see anyone in the leadership until this matter had been completed. The Soviet representative also asked Childs if the CPSU had placed a Russian visa stamp in his passport. When Childs replied negatively, he said, That is good since you may need the passport for future travel.

The Soviet representative then asked Childs if the CP,USA really needs money. Childs replied that it certainly did. He

Approved: ______________ Sent ______________M Per ______________
Special Agent in Charge

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date:

Transmit the following in ________________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via ____________ ________________________
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

asked how the CP,USA would reflect on its books the receipt of funds from the Soviet Union. Childs replied that the CP,USA is currently conducting a fund drive but the quotas would not be met. Thus any funds received from the Soviet Union could be entered on the books as a part of the results of the fund drive and/or contributions from individuals.

The Soviet representative then stated, I will see what I can do to get the money and let's see what we can do in regard to future arrangements. He mentioned that in the past anyone taking money to Alexander Trachtenberg went to Trachtenberg's office and left the package containing the money in Trachtenberg's office.

Then the Soviet representative said to Childs, When in Russia you turned in your brother's name and the name of the Scherers as possibilities for this setup. Which would be the most practical and which would be the best from the standpoint of keeping in contact with you? I am inclined to believe that your brother is the best choice. He then asked if Jack Childs is the only person in his office and Morris Childs replied that this was true. Next the Soviet representative said, Suppose we agree, at least for the time being, to make some arrangements with your brother. When money is available I will get it to him and he in turn will give it to you. Also Jack Childs should let me know when you are in New York City. So let us agree on your brother as the recipient of funds and as the contact between us.

Next the Soviet representative said that his first name is Vladimir. (At this point photographs of several individuals in the Soviet Delegation to the United Nations were exhibited to the informant and he identified the Soviet representative as Vladimir Borisovich Barkovsky.)

Approved: ________________________ Sent ____________M Per ____________
Special Agent in Charge

Continuing, Vladimir stated that he, or possibly someone else, would go to Jack Childs' office at either 3:00 p.m. or 5:00 p.m. on Wednesday, April 15, 1959. Whoever contacts Jack Childs will have one of the Arisco business cards previously referred to, and Jack Childs should also have an Arisco business card on which there is no handwriting. The person who sees Jack Childs will wear a band aid on his right index finger. Jack Childs should also wear a band aid on his right index finger. Again, some mention will be made of the Morris Restaurant in order to clinch the identification.

Vladimir then asked if Morris Childs thought that the FBI was watching Jack Childs. Morris Childs stated that Jack Childs has been out of the Communist Party a long time. While he does see some of the top leaders such as Jackson and Thompson, he does not go to the Party office and does not attend Party meetings. Therefore he is as clean or as good as anyone else around at the present time. While the FBI may make periodic checks on him, if we go on the basis that anyone in this setup has to be completely clean, then we could never accomplish anything. In time we will be able to get someone else into this arrangement for the purpose of doing contact or leg work.

Vladimir then asked about the building where the office of Jack Childs is located. When he was told that it was the Flatiron Building, Vladimir smiled as though he were familiar with the building. He asked if there were two entrances to this building and was told that there were. He also asked what floor Jack Childs is located on and what offices are adjacent to and across from his.

Then Vladimir said, We will make arrangements with Jack Childs to transmit funds to him and to make arrangements for Jack Childs to contact me. Then he asked Childs, Could you meet me on Saturday nights? Saturday is a good night since the FBI guys take

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date:

Transmit the following in ______________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via ____________ ______________________
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

their weekends seriously. Childs replied, that he could not say for certain since most of the meetings of the leading bodies of the CP,USA take place on weekends.

Next Vladimir stated, If Jack Childs calls me during the evening hours, the arrangement will be for a meeting the following morning. If Jack Childs calls me in the morning, the arrangement will be for a meeting that same evening. Vladimir said that he would give instructions to Jack Childs in regard to future meeting places for Morris Childs. One place might be McGinnis Bar in Queens. If this is to be the meeting place you should be there at 7:00 p.m. and should sit down and order a drink. I will arrive five or ten minutes after 7:00 p.m. When you finish the drink walk out of the building. As you leave the front door turn to the right. Walk slowly and I will catch up with you.

The meeting ended at this time, which was approximately 6:15 p.m.

By way of comment, Vladimir indicated that the CP,USA will receive the funds promised to it by the CPSU. It is possible that some of this money will be given to Jack Childs on 4/15/59. It is also believed that Vladimir will expect to see Morris Childs in New York City after the meeting of the National Committee of the CP,USA scheduled to be held on April 25 and 26, 1959.

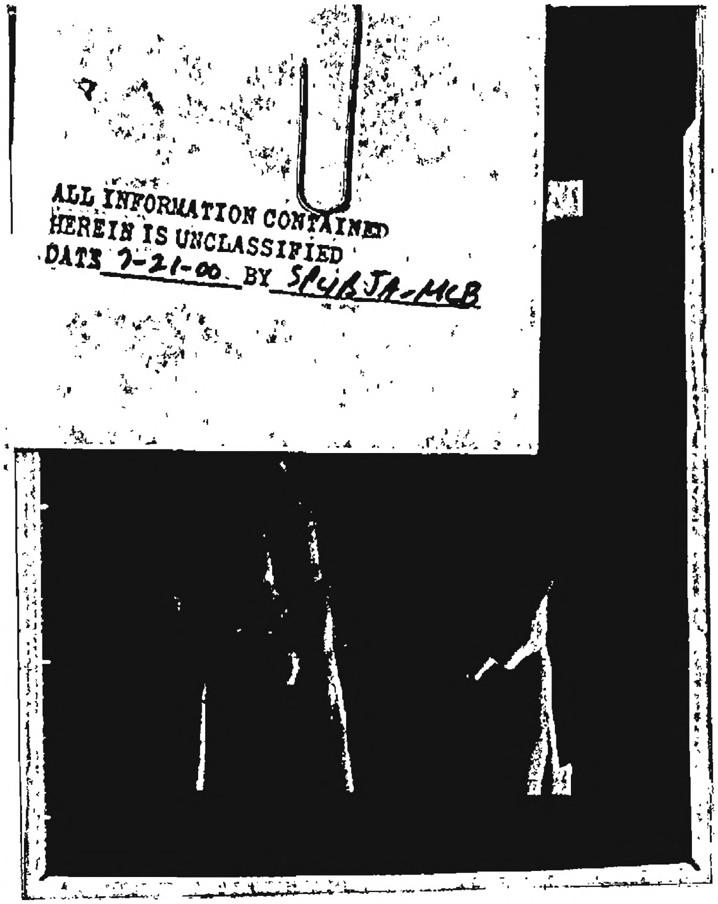
Enclosed herewith to the Bureau and to the Chicago Division one copy of three separate photographs numbered 1 through 3. No. 1 shows Morris Childs waiting for the contact. No. 2 shows Vladimir Barkovsky approaching Childs. No. 3 shows the actual contact.

Approved: ______________________ Sent ____________M Per ______________
Special Agent in Charge

ALL INFORMATION ~~CONTAINED~~ on envelope only
~~HEREIN~~ IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-21-00 BY SLYBJA-MLB
# 906318

100-428091-258

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-21-00 BY SPL/BJA-MCB



DOC LAB NOTE

ITEM (S)

CAN NOT

BE SCANNED

DESCRIPTION

Negatives

#1

Bronx - 4/17/59

#1.

Meeting between Barkovsky, Soviet attached to Russian Delegation to United Nations, and top informant of FBI in New York City, for purpose of passing funds from the Soviet Union to the Communist Party, USA. A total of $219,000 has been passed so far, during the past year. The last payment of $19,000 took place on 8/28/59.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-21-00 BY SP4.BJA/MLB

3 enclosures to Bureau

Re: NY 100-134637
Bu 100-428091

SOLO; IS - C

REGISTERED MAIL

ALL INFORMATION ~~CONTAINED~~ on envelope
only ~~HEREIN~~ IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-21-00 BY SP4BJA-MLB

③

MORRIS CHILDS AND
VLADIMIR BARKOVSKY

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-21-00 BY SP4BJT/A-LLB

100-428091-258

①

MORRIS CHILDS

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-21-00 BY S.4BJA-MRB

x

②

VLADIMIR BARKOVSKY

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-21-00 BY SP4BJA-MCB
906318

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: April 14, 1959

FROM : MR. J. A. SIZOO

SUBJECT: SOLO

Tolson
Boardman
Belmont
Mohr
Nease
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

DeLoach
McGuire
W.C. Sullivan

In connection with the above-captioned operation, Chicago 5824 received instructions while in Russia to appear at a given intersection in New York City today (4/14/59); that he would be met by a Russian emissary who would transmit information to the informant concerning the setting up of an apparatus for the transmission of Russian funds to the Communist Party, USA.

The informant appeared, in accordance with these instructions, at 4:15 p.m. today in front of McGarry's Bar at Neried Avenue and White Plains Road, New York City. There he was met by an individual who apparently presented the password, as he and the informant made signs of recognition and walked away from the intersection together. They were observed by Agents on a fixed surveillance. Included at the surveillance site were Agents familiar with members of the Soviet Delegation to the United Nations (UN). The person meeting the informant was identified by an Agent as Vladimir B. Barkovsky, Counselor, Soviet Delegation to the UN. He entered the United States on August 3, 1958, and New York files indicate no prior intelligence activity, though he was identified by Yuri Rostvorov, a Russian defector, as a person believed by him to be an intelligence officer of MVD.

Our informant is still in contact with Barkovsky. It is expected that he will contact the Agent handling him as soon after the conclusion of this meeting with Barkovsky as security will permit.

New York will advise us of additional details.

JAS:LL
(5)
1--Mr. Belmont
1--Mr. Baumgardner
1--Mr. Decker
1--Mr. Branigan

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-21-00 BY SP4 BJA-MLD

REC- 92
#906318
100-4[illegible]1-254

14 APR 20 1959

IIS-IIOF-EDIS
SEARCH
UPDATE
CREATE 4/15/81
DELETE

#5

61 APR 22 1959

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

FBI

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-21-00 BY SP4BJA/MLB

Date: 4/15/59

Transmit the following in #906318 PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS - C

115.110F EDIS
SEARCH ....
UPDATE ....
CREATE 4/5/81
DELETE

Remyairtel 4/15/59.

On 4/15/59, NY 694-S furnished the following information to SA ALEXANDER C. BURNINSON:

At exactly 5:15 p.m. on 4/15/59, a man (apparently a Russian) walked into the informant's office and was greeted by NY 694-S who said, "How do you do. May I help you?" The man replied, "Are you Jack?" The informant replied, "Yes, I am. May I help you?" The man said "Yes." He then exhibited to NY 694-S the business card of the informant, an Arisco Company card. The informant then removed from his pocket the Arisco Company card and displayed it to the man. The man then held up his finger which was bandaged. He nodded and returned to the informant one of the Arisco business cards and placed the other one in his own pocket.

The man then walked over tbethe informant's desk, picked up a pad, and wrote thereon "Can you tell me where Morris' Restaurant is?" The informant replied,"Yes. Right around the corner."

cc retained Rm 124391

3 - Bureau (100-428091) (RM)
1 - Chicago (134-46 Sub B) (AMRM)
1 - NY 100-134637)

REC 4
EX

100-428091-260

ACB:jlm

(6)

12 APR 16 1959

Approved: ______ Special Agent in Charge

Sent ______ M Per ______

INDSEC

61 APR [illegible] 1959

FBI

Date:

Transmit the following in
(Type in plain text or code)

Via
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

NY 100-134637

The man picked up the paper, put a match to it and put it in the ashtray. He then wrote on another piece of paper, "I'll be back in fifteen minutes or so. Where shall we meet?" The informant replied, "This is the best place. I'll wait." The man then wrote on another piece of paper, "I want to get the thing." The man then made certain that all papers which he had written on were completely burned and then left the office.

The man then returned at 5:21 p.m. He went directly to the pad and wrote, "I am sorry, but the delivery did not come in yet. You will have to wait two or three weeks." NY 694-S told him that MORRIS would be terribly disappointed. The man wrote that he agreed and that he was sorry and also noted that he had seen MORRIS on the previous day.

The man then wrote on another piece of paper inquiring when the best time of day would be for the next meet. NY 694-S replied in writing, "From 3:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m." Informant then requested the man to tell him the approximate date of the next meeting.

The man wrote on another piece of paper, "Either the 17th of April, or the 23rd or 24th of April." The man indicated these dates on the calendar on the informant's wall. He indicated that it would be necessary that MORRIS be available in NY on these dates. He then wrote that it would be most likely that the next meet would be on the 23rd or the 24th of April.

Approved: Special Agent in Charge Sent M Per

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date:

Transmit the following in ______________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via __________ ______________________
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

NY 100-134637

NY 694-S then wrote, "That would be a good date. He (Morris) will be around then; There will be an NC meeting at that time."

The man then wrote that in the event somebody other than himself appears for the next meeting, this individual would utilize the same identification. He pointed to his bandaged finger and he took from his pocket the Arisco business card showing it to the informant. He then whispered in the informant's ear that the pass word would be the same (reference to the Morris Restaurant).

NY 694-S then wrote, "In the event that none of these dates will be possible, what will be the dateof the meeting?" The man pointed to the May calendar and indicated May 1st with his fingers. NY 694-S wrote "That's no good -- that's our holiday." The man wrote, "Itemakes no difference." They then shook hands and agreed that the next meeting would be in the office of NY 694-S. At this point the man left the informant's office.

NY 694-S furnished the following description of the above-mentioned individual:

Age	Between 45 and 50
Height	5'6"
Hair	Light brown, high forehead
Complexion	Light; blood veins on high part of cheekbone
Eyes	Possibly hazel
Features	Regular - Slavic type
Characteristic	Clean shaven
Weight	About 150 lbs.
Apparel	Wore gray tweed suit and gabardine spring coat; wore no hat.

Approved: ______________________ Sent ______________ M Per ______________
Special Agent in Charge

~~TOP SECRET~~

1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Thornton

April 15, 1959

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable Christian A. Herter
Under Secretary of State
Department of State
Washington 25, D. C.

DECLASSIFIED BY SP4BJA-MCB
ON 7-21-00
#906317

My dear Mr. Herter:

SOLO

With regard to my communication of April 13, 1959, concerning recent discussions between a leading functionary of the Communist Party, USA, and high-ranking officials in Red China, I thought you would be interested in the enclosed memorandum. This memorandum contains additional information about a discussion between the afore-mentioned Communist Party, USA, functionary and Mao Tse-tung, chairman of the Communist Party of China. This data was obtained as a result of our over-all coverage of the Communist Party, USA.

In view of the extremely sensitive nature of certain of the sources of our information, it is requested that the contents of this communication be afforded the most careful security and its use restricted to a need-to-know basis.

REC- 75 100-428091-2611

Sincerely yours,

J. EDGAR HOOVER

BY COURIER SVC.
3 2 APR 16
COMM. FBI

23 APR 17 1959

REC'D-READING ROOM
APR 15 4 42 PM '59
FBI

Enclosure

(See memorandum to Belmont from Baumgardner, dated 4/15/59, re James Jackson, IS-C, by JAS:LL)

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Classified "~~Top Secret~~" since information was obtained from highly placed source and unauthorized disclosure of information would tend to disclose identity of this source with resultant grave damage to national defense.

Tolson
Belmont
DeLoach
McGuire
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

100-428091

WCT:ssh
(4)

WCT

62 APR 22 1959 MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT ☐

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

- Liaison
1 - Mr. Thornton

DECLASSIFIED BY SMBSA-MLB
ON 1-21-00

April 15, 1959

BY COURIER SERVICE

ck pk

Honorable Gordon Gray
Special Assistant to the President
Executive Office Building
Washington 25, D. C.

D-6a1r05
Classified by 1628 RWJ/mg
Declassify on: OADR 7/19/86
NLE 86-120

My dear Mr. Gray: [SOLO] S(U)

With regard to my communication of April 13, 1959, [concerning recent discussions between a leading functionary of the Communist Party, USA, and high-ranking officials in Red China,] I thought that the (U) President and you would be interested in the enclosed memorandum. This memorandum contains additional information [about a discussion between the aforementioned Communist Party, USA, functionary and Mao Tse-tung, chairman of the Communist Party of China.] S(U) This data was obtained as a result of our over-all coverage of the Communist Party, USA.

In view of the extremely sensitive nature of certain of the sources of our information, it is requested that the contents of this communication be afforded the most careful security and its use restricted to a need-to-know basis. U

100-428091-2082 S(U)

REC- 75

23 APR 17 1959 B I

APR 4 3 43 PM '59
REC'D-READING ROOM

Sincerely yours,

EX-135

J. EDGAR HOOVER

BY COURIER SVC.
22 APR 16
COMM - FBI

(See memo to Belmont from Baumgardner, dated 4/15/59, re James Jackson, IS-C, by JAS:LL)

Enclosure

Tolson
Belmont
DeLoach
McGuire
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Classified "T~~op Secret~~" since information was obtained from highly placed source and unauthorized disclosure of information would tend to disclose identity of this source with resultant grave damage to national defense. S(U)

62 APR 22 1959 S(U)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐ T O ~~P SECRET~~

WCT:ssh (4)

~~TOP SECRET~~

1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Thornton

April 15, 1959

BY COURIER SERVICE

DECLASSIFIED BY SP4 BJA-MLB
ON 7-21-00
#906318

Honorable Richard M. Nixon
The Vice President
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Dick: Solo

With regard to my communication of April 13, 1959, concerning recent discussions between a leading functionary of the Communist Party, USA, and high-ranking officials in Red China, I thought you would be interested in the enclosed memorandum. This memorandum contains additional information about a discussion between the afore-mentioned Communist Party, USA, functionary and Mao Tse-tung, chairman of the Communist Party of China. This data was obtained as a result of our over-all coverage of the Communist Party, USA.

In view of the extremely sensitive nature of certain of the sources of our information, it is requested that the contents of this communication be afforded the most careful security and its use restricted to a need-to-know basis.

REC- 75 100-428091-262

Sincerely,

EDGAR

23 APR 17 1959

APR 15 4 43 PM '59
REC'D-READING ROOM
F B I

BY COURIER SVC.
3 2 APR 1 6

Enclosure

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Classified "~~Top Secret~~" since information was obtained from highly placed source and unauthorized disclosure of information would tend to disclose identity of this source with resultant grave damage to national defense.

100-428091 (NOTE: See memo to Belmont fr Baumgardner, 4/15/59, re James Jackson, IS-C, by JAS:LL)

WCT:ssh
(4)

Tolson
Belmont
DeLoach
McGuire
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

62 APR 22 1959

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Thornton

April 15, 1959
BY COURIER SERVICE

Mr. Allen W. Dulles
Director
Central Intelligence Agency
Administration Building
2430 E Street, N. W.
Washington 25, D. C.

DECLASSIFIED BY 7-21-00
ON SPU BJA MLB
#906318

Dear Allen: Solo

With regard to my communication of April 13, 1959, concerning recent discussions between a leading functionary of the Communist Party, USA, and high-ranking officials in Red China, I thought you would be interested in the enclosed memorandum. This memorandum contains additional information about a discussion between the afore-mentioned Communist Party, USA, functionary and Mao Tse-tung, chairman of the Communist Party of China. This data was obtained as a result of our over-all coverage of the Communist Party, USA.

In view of the extremely sensitive nature of certain of the sources of our information, it is requested that the contents of this communication be afforded the most careful security and its use restricted to a need-to-know basis.

REC'D-READING ROOM
APR 15 4 42 PM '59

100-428091-2164

REC- 75

Sincerely,

23 APR 17 1959

EDGAR

BY COURIER SVC.
32 APR 16
COMM. FBI

Enclosure

(See memo to Belmont from Baumgardner, dated 4/15/59, re: ~~James Jackson~~, IS-C, by JAS:LL)

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Classified "~~Top Secret~~" since information was obtained from highly placed source and unauthorized disclosure of information would tend to disclose identity of this source with resultant grave damage to national defense.

100-428091

WCT:ssh (4)

Tolson
Belmont
DeLoach
McGuire
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

62 APR 22 1959 MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

~~TOP SECRET~~

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: April 15, 1959

FROM : MR. F. J. BAUMGARDNER

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

115-110F-EDIS
SEARCH
UPDATE
CREATE 4/9/81
DELETE

DeLoach
McGuire
W.C. Sullivan

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Nease
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

During his recent trip to Russia as delegate to 21st Congress, Communist Party (CP) of the Soviet Union, CG 5824-S in addition to obtaining extremely valuable information at great personal risk was entrusted by Soviets with responsibility of setting up clandestine apparatus to handle transmittal of finances and communications from Russia to CPUSA. Informant departed for New York City 4-12-59 and meet with Soviet scheduled for 4/14 or 16/59, actually occurred 4-14-59 but details not yet available.

In view of outstanding work of informant, SAC, Chicago, recommends personal letter of commendation for informant from Director expressing concern as to physical well-being of informant and wife as well as noting the value to the country and Bureau of information developed by informant during last mission to Moscow. SAC suggests possibility of special recognition to informant such as scroll, certificate, medallion, unique photograph of Director or silver cuff links embossed with Bureau's seal. Chicago recommends that inasmuch as informant will be unable to take previously authorized vacation trip to Texas or Oregon and has not been well himself, Bureau send informant to Mayo Clinic for additional examination and treatment and that his wife accompany him at Bureau expense. Chicago states that inasmuch as the clandestine apparatus to be established by informant would involve investigative operations by both New York and Chicago that the Bureau have responsibility for investigation as office of origin rather than Chicago. In addition, Chicago comments on the possibility of informant being subpoenaed by the House Committee on Un-American Activities, the continued use of "Solo" as the control file in this operation and the dissemination of information developed by informant.

OBSERVATIONS:

As a result of informant's second trip to Russia, we have obtained information of inestimable value to this country. A personal letter from the Director is definitely merited and would be a tremendous boost to the morale of the informant. It would be presented to informant for review by the SAC in Chicago and then retained by Chicago under proper security. The facts of this matter do not warrant any consideration to the special type of recognition recommended by Chicago such as a scroll, medallion, etc.

REC- 92 100-428091-265

EX-~~11~~ 5 Decker

Enclosure
100-428091
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Decker
AJD:med
(4)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-21-00 BY SP4BJA-MCB
#906314

APR 21 1959

55 APR 22 1959

Informant's recent trip to Russia as a delegate to 21st Congress of CP of the Soviet Union placed a tremendous strain on informant both physically and emotionally. Bureau authorized a trip to Texas or Oregon for informant and wife. However, this trip has been rendered impossible by his wife's health. Wife is suffering from cancer, apparently incurable and informant has angina pectoris. Sending informant accompanied by wife to Mayo Clinic would serve not only to demonstrate our sincere interest in informant's well-being but would be of considerable benefit to the Bureau as we would have a definite determination of informant's health once and for all and would, therefore, be able to better judge what we can expect from informant in the future.

Chicago was designated office of origin in this matter inasmuch as informant is principal figure in apparatus and in most instances will be making his initial reports to Agents of that office. If subsequent developments indicate major activities resulting from apparatus lie elsewhere, then consideration will be given to changing the office of origin. There is no need whatsoever for any change at present.

There is no definite indication at present that informant will be subpoenaed by House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA). We are following this matter closely and in event any action is necessary, Chicago will be advised.

The forthcoming apparatus is solely an outgrowth of the "Solo" operation and it appears logical to continue the use of "Solo" as the control file in this matter. The information developed by CG 5824-S will be disseminated in those instances where it will not jeopardize his security and each item of information to be disseminated willbe considered on a separate basis.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. That Chicago be instructed to submit to the Bureau for approval a proposed letter from Director to CG 5824-S expressing concern for informant's health and commending him for outstanding achievement. Following Bureau approval, this letter will be delivered to informant by a Bureau official and informant afforded the opportunity to read it. The letter will then be brought back to Chicago Office and retained in the safe.

2. In view of the fact that a personal letter of commendation from the Director is being recommended, it is not believed that any further special recognition of the informant is warranted.

3. Chicago be instructed to make the necessary arrangements to send informant to Mayo Clinic for examination and treatment if after discussion it meets with informant's approval. Informant's wife will be permitted to accompany him.

4. That Chicago remain office of origin in the "Solo" operation in view of informant's key role in the forthcoming apparatus.

5. Chicago be advised that no affirmative action should be taken at this time concerning possibility that informant will be subpoenaed by HCUA. This matter will be followed closely by the Bureau and Chicago will be advised of pertinent developments.

6. That Chicago be advised to continue utilizing "Solo" as the control file in this matter inasmuch as apparatus is outgrowth of that operation.

7. That the Bureau continue to disseminate information developed by informant where necessary and consistent with the informant's security. Each item of information will be considered separately and Chicago Office consulted when necessary.

ACTION:

There is attached herewith an appropriate letter to Chicago in line with the above observations and recommendations.

ok

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Mem…*ndum* • UNITED S…GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. SIZOO

DATE: 4/20/59

FROM : A. H. Belmont

Solo

Tolson
Belmont
DeLoach
McGuire
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

SUBJECT: CHICAGO INFORMANT 5824-S

Auerbach called at 3:50 p.m. from Chicago with reference to scheduled trip of 5824-S to attend the National Committee meeting of the CP in NY, and at the same time make a further meet with his Soviet principal there. He asked for authority to have SA Keating go to NY to handle the informant.

I authorized this.

AHB:CSH (4)

cc Mr. Belmont
   Mr. Mohr
   Mr. Decker

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-21-00 BY 3P4BJA-MLB
#906318

EX

REC- 95

100-428091-266

13 APR 22 1959

55 APR 24 1959

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT ABr

DATE: April 16, 1959

FROM : MR. F. J. BAUMGARDNER FJB

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
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Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

DeLoach
McGuire
W.C. Sullivan

In connection with the above operation, CG 5824-S received instructions while in Russia attending the 21st Congress, Communist Party (CP) of the Soviet Union regarding the establishment of clandestine apparatus for transmittal of funds and communications from Soviets to CPUSA. This apparatus designed to effect direct contact between Soviets and CPUSA rather than having contact through Canada as was the case in the past. In accordance with instructions from the Soviets, informant appeared in front of McGarry's Bar, Bronx, New York, 4:15 p.m., 4-14-59. He was wearing a white bandaid on his left index finger as previously instructed. Informant was approached within seconds after arriving at the meeting place by the Soviet who identified himself in line with the prearranged plan. The Soviet representative was identified by New York Agents and through photographs by informant as Vladimir V. Barkovsky, counselor, Soviet delegation to United Nations. Barkovsky entered United States 8-3-58 and New York has had no indication of prior intelligence activity although Barkovsky was identified by a Russian defectee as person believed to be intelligence officer of MVD.

Barkovsky advised informant that he was supposed to set up arrangement with informant for contacts and delivery of funds for CPUSA when available and that he did not know whether it would be a long-term proposition. He indicated that he would probably receive further instructions in this regard. In response to Soviet's questions, informant advised that CPUSA is definitely in need of funds and that money from Russia would be shown on CP books only as a contribution.

Barkovsky and informant agreed that informant's brother, NY 694-S, would be the best choice to bring into the apparatus at least temporarily and that when money is available it would be given to NY 694-S for delivery to CG 5824-S and in addition NY 694-S would be contact man between Barkovsky and CG 5824-S. The Russian carefully questioned CG 5824-S concerning the security of NY 694-S and the setup of NY 694-S' office in New York City.

Barkovsky said that either he or someone else would go to NY 694-S' office either 3:00 p.m. or 5:00 p.m., 4-15-59, and the identification system would be identical to that utilized by CG 5824-S and Barkovsky.

100-428091
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Decker
AJD:med
(4) med

REC-95

100-~~428091~~-267

11 APR 22 1959

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-21-00 BY SP4BJA-MLD
#906318

55 APR 24 1959

In regard to further contacts with NY 694-S, Barkovsky said that if NY 694-S calls Barkovsky during the morning, the meet would be the same day and if NY 694-S calls at night, the meet would be the following morning. Barkovsky said NY 694-S will be furnished instructions concerning future meeting places for CG 5824-S. Barkovsky indicated that CPUSA will receive the funds promised but gave no definite details.

In addition to the above arrangements, Barkovsky was given a run-down on the last national executive committee meeting, CPUSA, the agenda for the next national committee meeting 4/25-26/59 and Barkovsky requested information concerning CPUSA's move to Chicago and desired recent documents of CPUSA.

On 4-15-59, 5:15 p.m., a Soviet appeared at NY 694-S' office and said "Are you Jack?" After NY 694-S replied affirmatively, the Soviet further identified himself in accordance with the existing arrangements. Thereafter, the Soviet did not speak but wrote on a pad and immediately destroyed each note by burning.

The Soviet then left NY 694-S' office writing that he would return in 15 minutes or so. He returned shortly thereafter and indicated that the delivery did not come in yet and would not be available for two or three weeks in obvious reference to the money promised CPUSA. The Soviet then indicated on a piece of paper that the next meet would take place on either 4-17-59 or the 23rd or 24th of April. He indicated that it would be necessary that CG 5824-S be available in New York on these dates. As an alternate date the Soviet gave May 1. He further noted that in event someone other than himself appears for the next meeting this individual would utilize the identification system established.

This individual noted that he had seen CG 5824-S on the previous day which would indicate that this Soviet is probably identical with Barkovsky.

OBSERVATIONS:

It is quite evident from the actions of the Soviets during the two meets on 4/14 and 15/59 that they are treating this matter with extreme security precautions. It is apparent that there will be no attempt on the part of the Soviets to pass money to either CG 5824-S or NY 694-S until such time as they are certain of the security factors involved.

As long as NY 694-S remains a part of this apparatus we will be assured of obtaining all information concerning the communications and funds passed between the Soviets and the CPUSA.

ACTION:

This is submitted for your information. We shall continue to follow this very closely and you will be advised of all pertinent developments.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Decker

SAC, Chicago (134-46-Sub B)

April 16, 1959

REC-4

Director, FBI (100-428091) - 268

PERSONAL ATTENTION

EX-

SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-21-00 BY SPYBJA-MUD
#906318

Reurlets 4-7-59.

The Bureau has noted the comments in your two letters of April 7, 1959.

In connection with the physical condition of CG 5824-S, you have noted the desirability of sending informant to the Mayo Clinic for examination and treatment. You are instructed to discuss this matter with the informant and in the event it meets with his concurrence, you should make the necessary arrangements to have informant go to Mayo Clinic. He may be accompanied by his wife at Bureau expense. In regard to the sending of a second personal letter to the informant, you are instructed to prepare for Bureau approval a suggested draft of this letter encompassing the points set forth in relet. It is not believed feasible, however, to prepare for the informant a scroll, medallion or similar article as suggested in relet.

Bureau does not believe that any affirmative action should be taken at this time concerning the possibility that the informant will be served with a subpoena calling for his appearance before the House Committee on Un-American Activities. However, you should keep this matter in mind and if you subsequently believe such action desirable, the Bureau should be advised. The Bureau is also following this matter and if any action appears necessary or desirable in the future, the Bureau will communicate with you.

MAILED 27
APR 16 1959
COMM-FBI

Concerning the dissemination of information developed by informant, it should be noted that the Bureau has had broad experience in the dissemination of sensitive information and such dissemination is handled with due regard for the security of the informant. In those instances where it is considered necessary the field is consulted prior to dissemination and each item of information disseminated is considered separately.

1 - New York (100-134637) ✓

NOTE ON YELLOW: See memo Baumgardner to Belmont dated 4-15-59, same caption, AJD:med.

AJD:eeb:med (7)

Tolson
Belmont
DeLoach
McGuire
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W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

55 APR 24 1959

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

It is your opinion that it is undesirable to continue to utilize "Solo" as the control file in reporting on the forthcoming apparatus. You note, for example, that Agents at New York who are concerned solely with surveillances and the like and who obviously need instructions would be able to "rush to this file and peruse and have the over-all data." You further note that as a result of surveillances to be conducted by New York, leads will be developed for other offices to identify potential unsubs and further that this operation should not be confused with the other activities of the informant such as his trips and the general local area and national data which he develops separately.

Inasmuch as the forthcoming apparatus is purely and simply an outgrowth of the "Solo" operation and actually an extension thereof, there is no basis for opening a separate control file or for that matter handling it as an espionage matter. The number of leads and unknown subjects developed as a result of this apparatus will be limited and in this regard it should be noted that separate unsub investigations would necessarily be opened regardless of the identity of the control file. The Bureau cannot understand why there should be any confusion as to the other activities of the informant inasmuch as such data would be reported in the future as it has been in the past under the appropriate Communist Party, USA, subsection. For example, the information developed by informant on a general local area and on a national level concerning international relations and funds would be reported respectively under the captions "CP, USA, International Relations," and "CP, USA, Funds."

Concerning your statement that Agents of the New York Office concerned with surveillances would be able to rush to this file, the Bureau expects both your office and New York to maintain the "Solo" file under proper security which would preclude such actions.

Your letter states in effect that neither Chicago nor New York should be office of origin in this matter inasmuch as both offices would be working on this investigation and you recommended that the Bureau should retain the necessary control to see that the matter is adequately handled and have the responsibility as office of origin since the Bureau will know both sides of the picture, both at New York and Chicago. For your information, the Bureau will retain the necessary control to insure that this matter is adequately handled by your office and by New York regardless of the office of origin. Your office has been designated origin in this matter inasmuch as CG 5824-S, the principal figure in this apparatus, will in most instances be making his initial reports to Agents of your office. The Bureau has previously pointed out to you that should subsequent developments indicate that major parts of the activity resulting from this operation lie elsewhere than Chicago, then consideration will be given to changing the office of origin. Your statement that neither Chicago nor New York should be origin inasmuch as there will be pertinent activities in both areas would lead to the conclusion that the Bureau should be designated origin in every investigation involving two or more offices. This, of course, is impractical and unacceptable. You, therefore, will continue to be office of origin in this matter until such time as circumstances dictate a change.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)　　DATE: April 7, 1959

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 7-21-00 BY SP4BJA-MLB
#906314

ReBulet, 3/24/59, regarding administrative handling of the development of a future apparatus and the exchange of correspondence between the Bureau and New York as reflected by New York letters dated 3/23 and 3/26/59 (New York file #100-134637) and Bulet dated 3/31/59 (Bufile 100-428091).

In view of the above correspondence, the Chicago Office would like to point out several things in which we disagree entirely with the Bureau, and we would appreciate reconsideration by the Bureau for better and more effective ease of handling in the field.

1) Chicago is of the opinion that it will mess up the file if we continue to utilize SOLO as the control file in reporting on the apparatus. If this is to be maintained, as it should be, on a distinct need-to-know basis, it is felt that with the problem of New York's surveillances and the data that will develop out of this situation, such as leads to other offices, identities of potential Unsubs, etc, it should not be confused with the other activities of the informant such as his trips and the general local area and national data which he develops separately.

For example, agents at New York who are concerned solely with surveillances and the like and who obviously need instructions would be able to rush to this file and peruse and have the over-all data. There are already in the file the results of two complete Russian trips which are obviously unrelated to the potential here, and it is recommended that the Bureau reconsider their instruction of utilizing SOLO as the control file in the field.

REC- 4　100-428091-268
22

EX-

2) Bureau letter designates the Chicago Office as origin rather than the Bureau. We feel it is the

11 APR 8 1959

EXP. PROC.

2 - Bureau (REGISTERED)
2 - New York (100-134637)(REGISTERED)
1 - Chicago
RDA:HFM
(5)

Memo Baumgardner to Belmont 4-15-59

Let. to ch 4-16-59 RJD/mel

INT. SEC.

complete responsibility of the New York Office to handle their surveillance situation and the necessary arrangements, etc. in connection therewith. Thus, as far as that most important phase of the situation is concerned, with all of the potential of developing further New York Unsubs, the Bureau is putting Chicago in the position of being the supervisory office for that, concerning which we will have no knowledge or control at the time. The same situation would pertain as to the reverse were New York to be origin, and it is felt that the Bureau should retain the necessary control to see that this matter is adequately handled and have the responsibility since it will know both sides of the picture, both in New York and Chicago, for the Bureau to be origin.

There are so many potential situations in the handling of a case such as this in which there might be a difference of opinion as to action as to New York and Chicago that I feel it would be much smoother were the Bureau not to delegate this control to one or the other.

3) The Bureau notes the comment of the Soviets for the informant to familiarize himself with the general area. The informant is, and has been going on this assumption that this will be complied with.

4) The Bureau instructs that CG 5824-S* not be given any authority to arrive at a decision whether he feels the meet should be made on the original or the alternate date and indicates that it was the decision of the informant rather than the Chicago Office which raised this question. This is not the fact. The fact is that observations in our letter were the observations and recommendations of the Chicago Office and not of the informant.

Routing Slip
FD-4 (Rev. 12-4-57)

Date 4/9/59

To

☒ Director

FILE #

Att ASSISTANT DIRECTOR ALAN H. BELMONT

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: April 21, 1959

FROM : MR. F. J. BAUMGARDNER

Referral/Consult

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SUBJECT: 6 SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Nease
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

[redacted]

Enclosure
100-428091
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Decker
AJD:med
(4)

REC-29 100-428091-271

EX- 12 APR 23 1959

61 APR 29 1959

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-24-00 BY SP4BJA-MLB
#906318

#5

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: SOLO
100-428091

Referral/Consult

OBSERVATIONS:

1. It is noted that CG 5824-S and James Jackson were the two official delegates from the CPUSA to the 21st Congress, CP of the Soviet Union, that, according to CG 5824-S, he and Jackson were the only individuals who met with Hugo Victor and Rafael Hill of the Panama CP and that this meeting occurred in Moscow on 2-15-59. It is further noted that the description of our informant does not to any degree coincide with the description [redacted] It is important to note that our informant did not travel to China.

It is further noted that Alexander Trachtenberg, a CPUSA functionary, did travel to Russia and was present there during the 21st Congress, CP of the Soviet Union. Also Trachtenberg's description is almost identical to the description [redacted] Although we have had no definite information indicating that Trachtenberg did go to China, we know that he was invited to go to China, that he was contemplating making this trip and that his wife accompanied him to Russia. [redacted]

2. [redacted] and it would seem quite evident that Hugo Victor and Rafael Hill after meeting with James Jackson and our informant for extended period of time on 2-15-59 would not point out an individual so dissimilar in physical characteristics from our informant as the unidentified individual with whom they had met on or about 2-15-59. It would also seem quite apparent that as well known as Alexander Trachtenberg is in the communist movement [redacted]

[redacted] who has furnished us our considerable information concerning the 21st Congress, CP of the Soviet Union. [redacted]

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: SOLO
100-428091

RECOMMENDATION:

1. It is recommended that we advise [redacted] that the description of the unidentified CPUSA delegate to the 21st Congress, CP of the Soviet Union, set forth in their letter does not appear to be similar to the description of Morris Childs, Charles Loman or George Morris and that based upon the available information, we are unable to definitely state that John Montgomery Reynolds is or is not identical with the unidentified CPUSA delegate described by their source.

Referral/Consult

2. That we do not advise that the unidentified CPUSA delegate in Shanghai, China, could be identical with Alexander Trachtenberg [redacted] thus affording additional security to our actual informant, CG 5824-S.

ACTION:

There is attached for your approval a brief letter [redacted] in line with the above recommendations.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: April 7, 1959

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46)(Sub B) PERSONAL ATTENTION: ASS'T DIRECTOR ALAN H. BELMONT

SUBJECT: O SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Re Chicago letter dated March 19, 1959; Chicago airtel dated March 27, 1959; and Bulet dated March 25, 1959.

I am extremely disturbed at the contents of referenced Bureau letter of March 25 which charges omissions by this office in the handling of a variety of situations, and would like to discuss them as follows; and due to the passage of time, I feel that it will be well to bring the Bureau up to date on the current situation as of April 7, 1959:

HEALTH SITUATION

The Bureau is completely aware of the poor health of both CG 5824-S* and [redacted] and Chicago recognizes that there has been nothing that the Bureau could do in connection with that situation which has not been done as of this time; but the Bureau asks for an analyzation of the over-all matter to consider the proper course of action to be followed and to submit specific comments and recommendations to the Bureau. It certainly is not possible at this time.

[redacted]

[redacted] Thus, it is not possible for [redacted] to leave Chicago at this time on a vacation trip, and our request of the Bureau for authorization for travel to either Texas or Oregon was a desire on our part to discuss this matter in advance and receive prior authorization so that if it were able

EX. PROC.

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EX

100-428091-272

23

② - Bureau (REGISTERED)
1 - Chicago

REC 4

11 APR 9 1959

RDA:HFM
(3)

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DATE 7-21-00 BY SP4BJA-MLB
#906318

INC SEC.

55 APR 24 1959

to be brought about, we would not have to decide at the last moment. As far as the present status of health of CG 5824-S* is concerned, there has been nothing new about that except that it can be generally stated that he is physically exhausted and has the normal state of mind for such condition of one who has had a series of heart attacks and who is in generally poor health.

This, then, sums up the fact that if and when it becomes possible, we will arrange to have them take one of the trips suggested above if it appears necessary. An additional concrete possibility--but not probability--is that she might be well enough, and the treatments might have terminated, so that she could go with him to the April 14th meet at New York as a sort of combined vacation and business trip. A further possibility is that when things get squared away, we should again send him to the Mayo Clinic for additional examination and treatment.

Inasmuch as the Bureau has already authorized a so-called vacation trip, we are assuming that if the Mayo Clinic possibility should develop, the Bureau would authorize both of them to go there. It would be appreciated if the Bureau would confirm this point at this time.

I might note also that the Bureau states in several points their desire to improve the health of the informant. Such is not possible except for general treatment, in my opinion, as I have no doubt in my mind but what this informant will never return to good health because of the fact that he has anginal pectoris.

PASSPORTS AND SUBPOENAS

The Bureau refers to Chicago letter of September 30, 1958, as to the fact that the Chicago Office felt at that time that it would be disastrous from a security standpoint if the informant used his own name in travel to have everyone issued a subpoena except him, and requested that the over-all matter be fully and thoroughly considered and when we have arrived at a definite conclusion, that recommendations and observations should be submitted to the Bureau. Here they are: -

A review of Chicago's letter of September 30 sets forth merely the Chicago Office--not the informant's--viewpoint to the effect that it would be disastrous. from the point of view of future dealing by the Russians with the informant should a subpoena be issued to the informant or if he should be the only one of the group not to get a subpoena. Further, in our over-all discussion of the problem and recommendation at that time, we asked for the Bureau's comment. The Bureau replied by airtel of October 11, 1958, and agreed with us completely. As a matter of fact, and not to be argumentative concerning this situation, this office still has not received any full list of those names submitted to the Bureau for addresses by the Committee as we requested some time ago. I feel that this full list is necessary for us to consider the problem. However, in the absence of that data, the Chicago Division still feels that it would be disastrous for a subpoena to be issued to the informant as we believe that the resultant publicity could very well cause the Russians to decide to set up a current means of communication with different individuals--as previously has been the case--and thus, an extremely valuable avenue of information would be closed to us.

Our only exception to this recommendation is that this should be again considered if it appeared that almost every single Communist Party member who has traveled on a passport would receive a subpoena except the informant.

I might further make the point that as to the kind of passport, with the resultant problem of potential subpoena, to be issued the informant, was taken out of everybody's hands when EUGENE DENNIS made the decision that if the informant was to go to Russia as a delegate to the 21st Congress of the CP-SU, he would have to go with a legal passport. DENNIS now probably regrets that he insisted on this, but that dereliction should not be charged to Chicago since at the time of Chicago letter of September 30th, and at the subsequent time that DENNIS made the decision, it was not then known at all that the Russians would select CG 5824-S* to establish a subsequent illegal apparatus.

AWARD

The Bureau again mentions in referenced letter the fact that Chicago a number of times has previously stated that money is of no concern to the informant. The comment is true. The informant is not functioning as such for pay. He is doing it for patriotism. However, despite this situation, I felt that a special award would be important as a form of appreciation, and certainly, money itself is important in order for him to function adequately in his status. In the Bureau itself we have a system of incentive awards since the over-all Bureau personnel function just as the informant does, with a patriotic motive, but nevertheless, we reward outstanding performance by an incentive payment.

To review the informant's situation which led to my specific recommendation of an award, the following is submitted:

The Bureau will appreciate the strenuous physical effort and singleness of purpose of the program of the informant upon his return to this country. He put in fantastic hours trying to get material together, some of which was in his mind, other in material received through a blind post office box, and still more from notes. Physically, he was a wreck due to a heavy cold, a poor plane trip, [redacted] Yet despite this, he made the hurried trip to New York City to confer with DENNIS and then came back to find out that [redacted] [redacted] It was only at this point that it was felt a communication from the Bureau was needed in a hurry in order to boost his sagging morale, at which time conversation was had with the Bureau to obtain a quick teletype, which was not utilized.

b6
b7C

The Bureau asks for specific reasons and observations in this regard, and the point of the situation is this. Frankly, the teletype did not arrive in time to be utilized at the intended meeting, and further, it is felt that the wording of the teletype was not entirely adequate since it was composed of only two sentences and puts the value to the Bureau ahead of the value to the entire country. Knowing by personal contact with the informant his type of sensibilities as an extremely sharp, well educated man, who prides himself on his over-all patriotism, I did not feel that it would strike him right and therefore made no subsequent effort to display it to him as the Bureau was advised by my referenced letter.

I still feel that a personal letter from the Director expressing not only concern as to the physical well-being of him and his wife; that a review of his material obviously reflects the value to the entire country as well as the Bureau, will have a tremendous impact, and it is still recommended that such a letter as referred to in my referenced letter be furnished.

Whatever decision the Bureau makes, I feel that specifically, in view of the outstanding results the informant has obtained, we should make some sort of a special manifestation of our appreciation above and beyond merely footing some bills for a trip which, in and of itself, was ordered of him by the Party.

Perhaps the Bureau could give some special thought to other means of recognition, such as a certificate, a scroll, original medallion, or even an autographed special, unique photograph of the Director designated "To A Valued Associate" or some such situation. For example, the informant is an extremely well dressed man, and it is known that the Bureau has available silver cufflinks with the Bureau's seal on it which could similarly be held for him--and conceivably might never even need to be finally handled.--In a word, some tangible recognition of a tremendous above and beyond the call of duty participation by an individual on our behalf which undoubtedly makes him the best informant in the Bureau.

ADMINISTRATIVE HANDLING

The Chicago Office is appreciative of the understanding in the Bureau's comments which reflect that the problem of handling the informant is, of necessity, one for the Chicago Office. Thus, I am happy that the Bureau realizes our concern in full and adequate discussion of every point relating to the informant and his situation. Certainly, the Bureau must make the final decisions in this operation and not the informant, and I am sure that it is apparent to the Bureau that all of these comments and recommendations above are the opinions of the Chicago Office and not in any way those of the informant.

There is no question in my mind but what the FBI is going to control this operation and that the Bureau itself is making the policy in connection with it. However, it is called to the attention of the Bureau that in the making of such policy for the future, since the Chicago Office is tied in so closely with many, many ramifications that can develop out of the wide-spread data that the informant can provide, it is suggested that Chicago's comments or observations be obtained for the benefit of the Bureau before any unusual style of dissemination is made at the Seat of Government separate from normal dissemination to other official agencies.

b7D

If [redacted] is able to accompany CG 5824-S* to New York City during the week of April 12th, the Chicago Division will, UACB, utilize the previous authority received from the Bureau to pay her expenses along with his.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: 4/15/59
ATT: MECHANICAL SECTION

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)(415)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS - C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-21-00 BY SP4BJA.MLB
#906318

Enclosed herewith is one roll of exposed 16 mm. High Speed Rapid Reversal film.

It is requested that this film be developed and immediately given to Inspector JOSEPH A. SIZOO.

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2 - Bureau (100-428091)(Encl. 1)(RM)
1 - NY 100-134637 (415)

CJS:msb
(3)

ENCL.

Ret. NY 4-27-59
ARD/mel

MECH. SECTION

REC- 92 100-428091-273

RECEIVED CDS
DEVELOPED 4/16/59 REH
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ENLARGEMENTS ______
COPIED ______
INSPECTED ______

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APR 24 1959

4-16-59 CDS

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[redacted] [redacted] cker

SAC, New York (100-134637)(415) April 22, 1959

REC- 92

Director, FBI (100-428091) — 223

SOLO
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EX

Reurlet 4-15-59.

There is enclosed herewith the roll of exposed 16 mm. High Speed Rapid Reversal film forwarded by relet which has been developed by the Bureau.

Enclosure

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-21-00 BY SP4BJA-MLB
#906314

MAILED 31
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COMM-FBI

AJD:med
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Tolson
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W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

61 APR 29 1959

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 4/22/59

IIS IIOF-EDIS
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UPDATE
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Transmit the following in ______ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS - C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-21-00 BY SP4BJA-MLB #906718

On 4/23/59, NY 694-S furnished the following information to SA ALEXANDER C. BURLINSON:

At 3:04 p.m. on 4/23/59, VLADIMIR BARKOVSKY walked into the informant's office. He greeted NY 694-S cordially and said, "is business all right"? NY 694-S replied, "business is fine." There were no attempts on the part of the Russian at this time to seek identification from NY 694-S.

After the above remarks were made, the Russian, without further comment, walked out of the office. Two minutes later, he came back, carrying a package, 4 inches by 9 inches in size, wrapped in gift wrapping paper. (The informant inferred there must have been somebody with the Russian outside from whom he had obtained the package).

The Russian then wrote on a slip of paper "give me a receipt for 50 color prints and sign the receipt 'JACK'". The Russian then held up a paper on which there was hand printed words to the following effect, "in order to work out further connections in this matter we have to meet on the 29th of April at 1:00 p.m. at the Town House Restaurant, 138-39 Queens Boulevard. Stand at the bar for ten minutes; then leave. As you leave, turn to the left and go to the side street toward Hillside Avenue. I will contact you on the way. In case anything goes wrong, do the same thing on the 6th of May. Before leaving your office with this package, destroy the outer covering and use another.

REC-32

cc retained Rm 1-29-82

100-428091-275

3 - Bureau (100-428091) (RM)
1 - Chicago [redacted] (RM)
1 - New York (100-134637)

b7D

APR 25 1959

ACB:kab cc Baumgardner
(6)

EX

INT. SEC.

Approved: 387 Sent ______ M Per ______
Special Agent in Charge

55 MAY 4 1959

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date:

Transmit the following in ______________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via ______________ ______________________
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

NY 100-134637

NY 694-S then asked whether the Russian would have another package for him at their next meeting. The Russian said, "I may or may not have something at that time. We have to talk about further connections."

NY 694-S then told the Russian, in writing, that it was important that the latter see CG 5824-S. He informed the Russian that CG 5824-S would be in NY for four or five days, and that a National Committee Meeting would be held in NYC tomorrow.

The Russian waved his hands in a negative fashion and said "I can't do it now." He indicated he was aware of the NC meeting. He indicated further that when he next should see NY 694-S he would discuss with him the matter of a contact with CG 5824-S. Before the Russian left NY 694-S asked him (in sign language fashion) whether the money in the package should be "laundered". The Russian said, "that is not necessary".

As the Russian prepared to leave, all smiles, NY 694-S suggested it might be wise for him to walk to the floor below and take the elevator from that point. The Russian indicated that he knew how to handle the situation.

When the Russian left, NY 694-S opened the package, which contained $50,000 in $20 bills. The informant rewrapped the package as directed, and about 15 minutes later, after the Russian left, the informant went to the Amalgamated Bank, where he placed the money in a safe deposit box.

The informant estimates that BARKOVSKY had spent approximately 20 minutes in the informant's office.

Approved: ______________ Sent ______________M Per ______________
Special Agent in Charge

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: April 23, 1959

FROM : Mr. J. A. Sizoo

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Tolson
Belmont
DeLoach
McGuire
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

ASAC McCabe of New York called late this afternoon and advised that at 3:04 p.m. Vladimir Barkovsky, who previously contacted CG 5824-S and NY 694-S in connection with the creation of an apparatus to transmit funds from Russia to the Communist Party (CP), USA, entered the office of NY 694-S. He said to NY 694-S, "How's business?" NY 694-S said, "OK." Barkovsky then said he would be right back and left the office, returning in approximately one minute. On his return he was carrying a package wrapped in Christmas wrappings. He handed the package to NY 694-S and also handed him a receipt for "50 color prints" which he told NY 694-S should be signed in the name of "Jack." He then handed NY 694-S a note which stated that the next meeting would occur on April 29, 1959, at 9 p.m. at the Townhouse Restaurant and Bar, that after spending approximately 10 minutes in the restaurant, NY 694-S was to walk out after which he would be contacted by the Russian. Barkovsky then wrote a note instructing NY 694-S to remove the gift wrapping and wrap in some other color of paper before NY 694-S left the office with the package. NY 694-S then wrote a note inquiring if Barkovsky did not wish to also talk with "George," code name for the brother of NY 694-S. Barkovsky said he would not be able to see "George" this time but would make arrangements to see him at the next meeting with NY 694-S. NY 694-S also asked if the material in the package should be laundered. Barkovsky said that was not necessary. He then left the office and as he was leaving NY 694-S suggested that he walk down the stairway and take an elevator on a lower floor. Barkovsky said, "Don't worry, I can take care of myself."

NY 694-S opened the package and found it to contain $50,000 in $20 bills. NY 694-S has since placed the package in a safe deposit box in the Amalgamated Bank. The money is, of course, intended for CP use and NY 694-S is either to give it to Dennis directly or through CG 5824-S.

This is for information REC- 92

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Decker

JAS:mtb
(4)

EX-
V. 100-428091-2776

25 APR 28 1959

#5

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-21-00 BY SP4BJA-MLB
#906318

55 MAY 5 1959
387

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. F. J. BAUMGARDNER

FROM : MR. W. C. THORNTON

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

DATE: April 28, 1959

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-21-00 BY SP4BGA-MLB
#906318

Tolson
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W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

For record purposes and ready reference, there is set forth hereinafter a detailed account of the development of CG 5824-S* as a delegate from the Communist Party (CP), USA, to the 21st Congress of the CP of the Soviet Union (CPSU).

At a meeting of the Central Committee of the CPSU held on 9-5-58 a decision was made to hold a special 21st Congress with the only announced item on the agenda being the consideration of the target figures for the Seven-Year Plan. (61-16-1973)

On September 17, 1958, our informant had a discussion with Eugene Dennis in New York City. At this time, Dennis stated that Elizabeth Gurley Flynn and James Jackson were preparing to go to Moscow. He continued that these two individuals might be "the officially announced delegates" to the 21st Congress in Moscow. He also stated that he desired that Flynn and Jackson spend three months in the Soviet Union. Dennis further stated that in addition to Jackson and Flynn, other Party functionaries including Alexander Trachtenberg, George Morris, V. J. Jerome, Paul Novick and John Abt were contemplating travel to Soviet Union. He stated that Trachtenberg was particularly anxious to be in Moscow during the 21st Congress. (100-3-81-8399)

By letter dated 9-30-58, the Chicago Office advised that Eugene Dennis had indicated to CG 5824-S that he would like the informant to go to Russia at the time of the 21st Congress. Dennis also indicated that he would like others including Jackson and Flynn to go to Russia at that time. However, he indicated that he wanted the informant to make further financial arrangements between the CPSU and the CPUSA for the year, 1959. (61-7665-628)

As a result of the above information, the Chicago Office was advised by Bureau airtel dated 10-11-58 that we wanted to emphasize the importance of a second trip to Russia on the part of the informant. The Chicago Office was instructed to keep the Bureau promptly advised of the informant's efforts in this regard. (61-7665-628)

100-428091
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Decker
WCT:med
(3)

100-428091-277

EX-
REC-4

14 APR 29 1959

#5

387
61 MAY 1 1959

Memorandum to Mr. Baumgardner
RE: SOLO
100-428091

By airtel dated 11-26-58 the Chicago Office furnished information concerning a conversation between the informant and Eugene Dennis which occurred on 11-21-58 in New York City. Dennis exhibited to the informant a cable from the CPSU to the CPUSA. This cable invited the CPUSA to send a delegation to the 21st Congress of the CPSU. Dennis indicated that he was still standing by his original decision to send Flynn and Jackson as delegates, even though they did not have their passports as yet. Dennis also stated that the informant would, of course, have to go to Russia as a part of this delegation. (100-3-81-8482)

By letter dated 12-1-58 the Bureau pointed out to the Chicago Office the desirability of again capitalizing upon the opportunity of having the informant travel to the Soviet Union as an official representative of the CPUSA. The Chicago Office was instructed to afford this matter extremely close attention and to promptly give consideration to certain factors which must necessarily be taken into consideration such as the obtaining of a passport for the informant, financial aspects of the trip, etc. (100-3-81-8482)

By airtel dated 12-9-58 the Chicago Office furnished information concerning a conversation held on 12-8-58 between Eugene Dennis, Jack Stachel and the informant. During the course of this conversation discussion was had concerning the names of persons who might be delegates to the 21st Congress. Dennis stated that the only certain delegate thus far was James Jackson. He also commented that both George Morris and Alexander Trachtenberg had indicated that they would like to be official delegates to the 21st Congress but no decision had been reached in regard to them as yet. He asked the informant if it would be possible for the informant to go to Russia on a legal passport. The informant did not indicate to Dennis whether or not he could do this. Dennis further stated that he was certain that the Benjamin Davis forces would want to send a delegate to the 21st Congress and that they probably already had persons prepared with passports to go to Russia. He said that he expected a fight over the composition of the official delegate from the CPUSA. (100-3-81-8497)

By teletype dated 12-10-58, the New York Office furnished information concerning a discussion between NY 694-S and James Jackson held on 12-9-58. Jackson told the informant that Eugene Dennis had stated that he would want Jackson, CG 5824-S and probably Elizabeth Gurley Flynn to be the official delegation from the Communist Party, USA, to the 21st Congress. Jackson further stated that Dennis would speak personally to some members of the resident national executive committee to assure official acceptance of this delegation. (100-3-81-8496)

Memorandum to Mr. Baumgardner
RE: SOLO
100-428091

By teletype dated December 23, 1958, the New York Office furnished information obtained from CG 5824-S concerning a secret meeting of the Party's resident board held on 12-21-58. The main item on the agenda was the composition of the Communist Party, USA, delegation to the 21st Congress. The informant stated that there were only two persons named at this meeting as official delegates to the Communist Party, USA. These delegates were to be James Jackson, who was to be in nominal charge of the delegation, and the informant who would actually be the leader of the delegation. A proposal was made at this meeting to coopt the informant to membership in the Party's national executive committee to give him official status in discussions with Russian representatives. This proposal, however, was not resolved. (100-3-81-8510)

On December 21, 1958, the informant, as a result of conferences with Trachtenberg and Dennis, ascertained that Trachtenberg would leave this country in order to arrive in Moscow by 1-1-59. The informant also learned that Elizabeth Gurley Flynn would not be a delegate of the CPUSA. It was also decided that in the event Jackson and the informant were to be the only American delegates to the 21st Congress, they were authorized by Dennis to invite Trachtenberg to attend meetings of the 21st Congress unofficially as a guest. (100-3-81-8511)

On December 22, 1958, information was obtained from a source which has furnished reliable information in the past that Elizabeth Gurley Flynn told her sister that she definitely was not going to the Soviet Union in January because it would be too cold there and because she did not want to leave her sister alone. She stated, however, that she still intends to apply for a passport before Congress reconvenes since it would be good for three years and she hopes to take a trip around the world within that period. (100-1287-451)

The informant advised that during the course of his meeting with the Party's resident board in New York City on 12-21-58, it was insisted that the informant travel on a legal passport and that he leave the United States as soon as he got the passport, within two weeks if possible, since he was supposed to meet Jackson in Europe no later than 1-12-59 and be in Russia no later than 1-15-59. Upon obtaining his passport, he was then to go to Canada to arrange for Tim Buck to handle the security of visas in Ottawa, so that the informant would not encounter any delay in Europe. (61-7665-644)

On 12-24-58 the informant took a plane to Detroit where he filed his application for a passport under his own name. On this same date, the informant advised that Elizabeth Mascolo, common-law wife of Tim Buck, had arrived in New York City from Canada with a message from the Russians that they would like to have the number of the informant's passport.

On 12-29-58 passport Number 1284523 was issued to the informant and mailed air mail, special delivery, to his Chicago address.

On 1-1-59 NY 694-S advised that he was proceeding to Toronto, Canada, on 1-2-59 in order to convey this passport number to Tim Buck. According to this informant, this action was in accord with previous instructions of Buck in order that Buck could make arrangements for CG 5824-S to pick up a floating visa in Paris for travel to the Soviet Union. (100-428091-107)

On 1-6-59, NY 694-S advised that he had returned from his trip to Canada to see Tim Buck on the evening of 1-5-59. He explained to Buck that CG 5824-S would be making this trip to the Soviet Union "openly" and that he anticipated arriving in Brussels between January 13 and 15, 1959. Buck immediately went to Ottawa upon receiving this information and contacted a Soviet Embassy representative there to whom he furnished the informant's passport number and from whom he received instructions for transmittal to CG 5824-S. According to these instructions, the Soviets would expect the informant to arrive in Brussels between January 13 and 15, 1959. Upon arrival there he was to go to the Czechoslovakian Embassy where he would be given a floating visa to Prague. At the Czechoslovakian Embassy in Brussels, he was to inform the embassy representative exactly when he expected to arrive in Prague so that upon his arrival in Prague he could be met at the airport by a Soviet who would deliver to him a Soviet visa. The informant was then to go directly to Moscow from Prague. In the event the informant was unable to tell the representative of the Czechoslovakian Embassy in Brussels exactly when he would arrive in Prague, he was to contact "the ground hostess" upon his arrival in Prague at the Prague airport, inform her of his identity and explain that he was en route to Moscow to attend the 21st Congress as a delegate. She would "handle matters from there on." (100-428091-110)

On 1-7-59, CG 5824-S advised that he had been given $1,000 by Isadore Wofsy, who is active in financial matters of the Party, to handle the informant's trip to Russia. The Party hoped that the Russians would finance the return trip. He also advised that he had been made an ex officio member of the Party's national committee and hoped that on his return to New York City on 1-10-59 he would be able to become a secret member of the national committee since he felt this would give him more standing in the Soviet Union. (100-428091-113)

On 1-10-59 the informant departed Chicago by plane for New York City. The following day he met with several leading Party functionaries for briefing prior to his departure for the Soviet Union. In his discussions with the informant, William Z. Foster was critical of the leadership of Eugene Dennis. He was obviously making an effort, however, to brief the informant in such a manner that the informant would convey to the Russians that Foster is not engaged in Party factionalism.

Eugene Dennis told the informant that he was to be the sole representative of the Communist Party, USA, in discussions on all technical matters dealing with funds and communications between the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the CPUSA. Dennis further stated that James Jackson should not interfere with nor participate in any of these discussions. Dennis also said that the informant should not object if the Russians insisted that Alexander Trachtenberg sit in on these discussions. Dennis further advised the informant that before the opening of the 21st Congress, the CPUSA would announce that it had sent James Jackson to the 21st Congress as a guest. This announcement would be made in order to prevent a prior leak of this information in the capitalist press. Dennis also said, however, that the CPUSA would not make any announcement in regard to the informant. He continued that the informant should discuss the matter of financial assistance from the Soviets to the CPUSA and should try to get the balance of the funds due on the basis of the arrangements for 1958. The informant was also to negotiate for funds for 1959. Dennis said the Russians should be told that as of right now, the CPUSA has a deficit of one quarter of a million dollars a year and, therefore, cannot resume the publication of a daily newspaper. He continued, however, that if the Russians fulfill their promises for 1958 and make arrangements for funds for 1959, the CPUSA may be in a position to resume a daily paper in about a year. Dennis also told the informant to ask the Russians if it would be possible to send some members of the CPUSA to Russia for medical care.

Irving Potash told the informant that an effort should be made to start a world-wide movement for amnesty for Gilbert Green and Henry Winston, incarcerated Smith Act subjects. Potash also stated that at the 21st Congress the question of preparing contacts between the CPUSA and Latin American countries should be discussed.

Benjamin Davis told the informant that Eugene Dennis is not fit to be the general secretary of the Communist Party, USA. He also stated that the main problem in the United States in the Negro question and that the Dennis leadership does not recognize this fact.

Robert Thompson told the informant there is no danger of a split in the Party's national executive committee. Thompson stated that he estimated the current Party membership as under 7,000 but believes the Party can register as many as 10,000 members if it does not have any more factional fights. Thompson instructed the informant to advise the Russians to utilize American attorneys in United States business transactions of Eastern European communist countries. These attorneys would then kick back part of their fees to the Communist Party, USA. Thompson further stated that he would propose a conference involving communist parties in North and South America similar to the All Africa People's Conference in Africa. (100-428091-118)

At 4:00 p.m. on 1-12-59 the informant left New York City via Air France destined for Paris. (100-428091-112)

On 1-15-59, the informant's wife advised that on that date she had received an air mail letter from the informant which reflected that he had arrived in Paris and had made contact with James Jackson there. (100-428091-114)

On 1-17-59, the informant's wife advised that she had received a letter from her husband written from Brussels, Belgium. In his letter the informant stated that he and Jackson had arrived in Brussels from Paris after a delay due to a snow storm. The informant stated in this letter that everything was O.K. which indicated that the floating visas and transportation to Prague had been obtained in Brussels. The letter further indicated that the informant and Jackson planned to arrive in Moscow on Friday evening, 1-16-59. (100-428091-115)

The 1-25-59 issue of "The Worker" contained an article reflecting that James Jackson would attend the 21st Congress as a guest. This same issue also contained an article reflecting that the CPUSA had extended greetings to the Central Committee of the CP of the Soviet Union on the occasion of the 21st Congress. In these greetings which were signed by Eugene Dennis, national secretary, and Robert Thompson, executive secretary, the CPUSA complimented the Soviet Union on its socialist and scientific achievements and commented on the tremendous impact on the

Seven-Year Plan on all people, especially the Negro race. These greetings further commented on the desires of the American people for peaceful coexistence as demonstrated by the results of the November, 1958, elections and stated that these desires have received great emphasis from the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union. The greetings concluded with the extending of warmest fraternal greetings from the CPUSA to the "great CP of the Soviet Union" and expressed hope that the solidarity of the workers people of all countries and the fraternal relationship of the Communist and Workers Parties will grow ever stronger. ("The Worker" 1-25-59.)

A United Press International release of 1-25-59 bearing a Moscow dateline reflected that the CPUSA was being represented at the 21st Congress by James Jackson and Moses Shield, both of whom were described as members of the national executive committee of the CPUSA. The article continued that according to CPUSA sources, Moses Shield probably was Morris Childs, a veteran communist from Chicago and a former member of the executive committee of the CPUSA who is believed to be in Moscow.

RECOMMENDATION:

That this memorandum be filed for record purposes.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: April 24, 1959

FROM : MR. F. J. BAUMGARDNER

15

SUBJECT: O SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Nease
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

DeLoach
McGuire
W.C. Sullivan

Reference is made to my memorandum 4-15-59 wherein the Director approved recommendations that CG 5824-S be furnished personal letter of commendation in recognition of outstanding work of informant in connection with his recent trip to Russia as Communist Party (CP), USA, delegate to 21st Congress, Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) and that SAC, Chicago, submit for Bureau approval a proposed draft of letter of commendation to informant.

Chicago by letter 4-21-59 submitted a suggested draft of letter to informant which refers to informant's outstanding achievement and expresses the Director's concern for the health of informant and wife.

The suggested draft prepared by Chicago has been revised and is attached herewith for the approval of the Director.

OBSERVATIONS:

It is believed that SAC, Chicago, should be instructed to personally deliver the letter of commendation to the informant and afford him an opportunity to read it. The letter should then be brought back to the Chicago Office and retained in the safe.

ACTION:

There is attached for the Director's approval a letter to SAC, Chicago, in accordance with the above observations with an enclosed letter of commendation to be delivered to CG 5824-S for review.

Enclosures sent 4-27-59
100-428091
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Decker
AJD:med
(4)

EX-
REC- 93

100-428091-278

APR 29 1959

#5

~~- 61 MAY 1 1959~~ 58
55 MAY 14 1959

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-24-00 BY SP4BJA-MLB
#906318

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Decker

SAC, Chicago (134-46-Sub B)

April 27, 1959

REC- 93

Director, FBI (100-428091) - 279

PERSONAL ATTENTION

SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reurlet 4-21-59.

There is attached an appropriate letter addressed to CG 5824-S* under his true identity. You are to personally deliver this letter to the informant and afford him the opportunity to read it. This letter should then be brought back by you to the Chicago Office where it is to be retained in the safe.

Under no circumstances are you to relinquish control of this letter at any time.

Enclosure

NOTE ON YELLOW:

See memo Baumgardner to Belmont dated 4-24-59 captioned "Solo, IS-C," AJD:med.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-24-00 BY SP4BJA/MLB
4-906318

MAILED 19
APR 27 1959
COMM-FBI

ENCLOSURE

AJD:med
(6)

med

19 APR 30 1959

Tolson
Belmont
DeLoach
McGuire
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

55 MAY 14 1959

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

61 MAY 1 1959

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Decker

April 27, 1959

Mr. Morris Childs
7949 South Michigan Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-24-00 BY SPUBTA/MLB
#906318

Dear Mr. Childs:

I again want to express my personal appreciation to you on the occasion of the conclusion of an additional highly successful mission on behalf of your country and the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I have personally reviewed the highly valuable results of your efforts which are certainly in keeping with those which we have come to expect from only the most patriotic Americans. I fully realize that such an outstanding accomplishment was not achieved without serious jeopardy to your own physical situation.

I am aware that you have been functioning under the additional handicap of grave concern for the well-being of Mrs. Childs and all of your associates want you to take all necessary precautions to not only safeguard your own health but to do everything possible for Mrs. Childs' welfare.

You can be assured that the material resulting from your recent mission has been carefully analyzed and will be fully utilized to the best advantage of this country. I want to take this occasion also to inform you that I will continue to personally follow your activities in this field which is so important to all Americans at this time.

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

~~ENCLOSURE~~

NOTE ON YELLOW:

See memo Baumgardner to Belmont dated 4-24-59, captioned "Solo, IS-C," AJD:med.

100-428091-276

ENCLOSURE

AJD:med
(5) med

[redacted]

MAILED 19
APR 27 1959
COMM-FBI

19 APR 29 1959

Tolson
Belmont
DeLoach
McGuire
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: April 21, 1959

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46-Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

ReBulet, 4/16/59, instructing me to prepare for Bureau approval a suggested draft of a letter to CG 5824-S.

A review has been made of this matter in view of the current developments of this situation, and accordingly, the attached draft is our suggestion.

2 - Bureau (Attachment)(Registered)
1 - Chicago
RDA:HFM
(3)

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EX. DOC.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-24-00 BY SP4BTA/MLB
IF 906318

REC- 93

100-428091-279

18 APR 23 1959

Memo Baumgardner
to Belmont
4-24-59
Let. to CG
Let. to CG 5824-S
4-27-59
ASD/mef

ENCLOSURE

EX.-SEC.

Mr. Morris Childs
Chicago, Illinois

PERSONAL

Dear Mr. Childs:

I again want to express my personal appreciation to you on the occasion of the conclusion of additional highly successful missions on behalf of your country and the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I have personally reviewed the highly valuable results of your efforts which are over and above those which we come to expect from the most patriotic American. It is fully realized that such outstanding accomplishments were not achieved without a serious jeopardy to your own physical situation.

I know that you have been functioning under the additional handicap of concern for the wellbeing of Mrs. Childs, and all of your associates want you to take all necessary precautions to not only safeguard your own health but do everything possible for her welfare.

You can be assured that the material resulting from these outstanding accomplishments has been carefully analyzed so that it can be fully utilized to the best advantage for the over-all good of the United States. I want to take this occasion also, to inform you that I will continue to personally follow all of your activities in this field which is so important to all Americans at this time.

Sincerely,

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-24-00 BY SP4BJA/MHB
#906318

ENCLOSURE 100-428091- 279

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

F B I

Date: 4/21/59

Transmit the following in ______________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)(415)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C

From

On 4/21/59, NY 694-S* identified the photograph of VLADIMIR BARKOVSKY, counselor of the Soviet UN Delegation, as that of the individual who contacted the informant at the latter's office at 5:00 p.m. on 4/15/59.

EX

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-24-00 BY SP4BJA-4LB
#906318

REC- 95 100-428091-280

APR 22 1959

3 - Bureau (100-428091)(RM)
1 - Chicago (134-46-Sub 2)(RM)
1 - NY 100-134637 (415)

ACB:msb (415)
(6)

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INT. SEC.

61 MAY 1 1959

387

Approved: ______________ Sent ______________ M Per ______________
Special Agent in Charge

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont ✓
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C.Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

FBI

Date: 4/20/59

Transmit the following in ______________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL   AIR MAIL -- REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46)(Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Re New York airtel dated 4/17/59.

CG 5824-S*, on 4/18/59, orally furnished to SA JOHN E. KEATING the information on the following pages. This oral information was reduced to writing on 4/20/59, and pertains to a meeting between JAMES JACKSON and MORRIS CHILDS, Communist Party - USA delegates to the 21st Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, held in New York City on Friday afternoon, 4/17/59.

Dissemination, under appropriate captions, will be made of the information not involving CG 5824-S* in the "SOLO" operation.

AUERBACH

3 - Bureau
1 - New York (100-134637)(SOLO)
1 - Chicago

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 7-24-00 BY SP4BJA-MLB
#906318

EX.

2 ENCLOSURE
mailed

REC- 95

100-428091-2811

12 APR 22 1959

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53 MAY 8 1959

Approved: ______________________
Special Agent in Charge

Sent ______________ M Per ______________

c- Houston

April 18, 1959

There was a discussion between JAMES JACKSON and MORRIS CHILDS on Friday, April 17, 1959. This discussion was held in the automobile of JACK CHILDS, which JACKSON was using. The major part of the discussion took place in the vicinity of 158th Street and the West Side Highway in New York City. The discussion lasted approximately two and one-half hours. JACKSON told CHILDS that he wanted to spend three or four days with him in order to compare notes. CHILDS told JACKSON that for personal reasons he could not do so at this time. JACKSON also planned to leave New York City to go to Washington, D.C., to participate in the Youth March on Saturday, April 18, 1959. It was agreed that they would try to get together in the near future for more extended conversations.

JAMES JACKSON's Activities in China

JACKSON stated that he had met for about two and one-half hours with MAO Tse-tung in Honan Province, while he was in China. Participating in the discussion were WANG Chia-hsing, Head of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China; and a former resident of the United States, TANG Ming-chao. JACKSON also met for four hours with LIU Shao-chi, Vice Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. JACKSON stated that MAO wanted him to speak first, so JACKSON talked for about one hour before MAO spoke.

According to JACKSON, both MAO Tse-tung and LIU Shao-chi emphasized that the months of May and June, 1959, are going to be "sharp months"; that is, that the international situation is going to reach critical points. They said that "their side" is not going to give in. MAO said that he is convinced that the Western powers, including the United States, will retreat. Further, that the Russians will not "give in" on the Berlin question. The Berlin situation will reach a critical point. So critical, that the Communists will have to find a "face saving" device in order to let the United States retreat gracefully.

JACKSON said that MAO Tse-tung said that nobody wants to go to war, but "their side" is not going to give in. They are going to have to reach some understanding on Berlin. Therefore, they may help the Western powers to reach an understanding or to retreat. They are not worried about the military threats of the United States.

100-428091-281

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ENCLOSURE

JACKSON said that both MAO Tse-tung and LIU Shao-chi wanted JACKSON to tell the Communist Party - USA that since the United States imperialists cannot do anything to Russia or to China, they may take action against the American Communists. They asked if the Communist Party - USA is ready in case of attacks against it or is it going along as though things are normal in the international arena.

Both MAO and LIU, in general terms, stated that in addition to Berlin, they will keep the imperialists busy in many ways. They mentioned Taiwan and said that another situation, similar to last year, may develop and it may lead to the brink of war. Again, the Chinese will not retreat but may find "face saving" measures for the Western powers. They said that they have an "active front" in Taiwan and there may be eruptions in other places. According to JACKSON, nothing more specific was said in this regard.

JACKSON stated that both MAO and LIU, but particularly the latter, talked to him about methods of work and tactics of underground work for the Communist Party - USA. JACKSON said that in this portion of the discussion he got the feeling that the Communist Party - USA does not need a large mass party. Rather, the Communist Party - USA needs a hard core which will defend the purity of Marxism-Leninism. For each Communist Party member there are needed twenty persons not known as Communist Party members or as supporters of the Communist Party. These twenty people should be everywhere so that when there is a certain situation, they can take advantage of it without being hurt or damaged in any way. Therefore, the Communist Party - USA needs a new style of work, a small Communist Party and, if the conditions demand it, an illegal Communist Party. At the same time, there should be a broad corps of tens of thousands working as leaders in mass organizations.

JACKSON stated that both MAO and LIU disputed the necessity for a third party, particularly a labor party, in the United States. They said that the Communist Party should not occupy its time trying to build a third party, whether it is a labor party or something similar. JACKSON stated that MAO and LIU said that in their opinion the present set-up of two major parties in the United States is better than having a third party such as a labor party. The labor bureaucracy works within the two major parties and thus can be held responsible for any errors committed by the two major parties. The only working class party in opposition to the two major parties is the Communist Party - USA.

Continuing, JACKSON said that the Chinese leaders said, Suppose there is a third or labor party in the United States. The Communist Party will not be able to work with such a party on a legal basis. Thus, such a party would only create illusions as did the Labor Party in England. There is no need to go through the evolution of a labor party led by Socialists or Social Democrats.

By way of comment, it is believed that this thesis in regard to a third party will not be accepted by the Communist Party - USA, with the possible exception of the supporters of the extreme Left viewpoint. It also appears that these discussions with the leaders of the Communist Party of China had a profound effect on JACKSON. He is now convinced that the Communist Party - USA should have a change in its style of work, with a perspective of five to ten years hence. JACKSON indicated that the main thesis of his report to the National Executive Committee and the National Committee would be this. CHILDS urged him to confine his report to the 21st Congress of the CPSU.

Tours

JACKSON said that he made some tours of China. On these tours, he was accompanied by Latin American delegates to the 21st Congress of the CPSU. He said that he was able to improve his Spanish and in many instances translated for the Latin Americans. As a result, the Latin Americans became quite friendly toward him and accepted him as one of their own. However, in political discussions and actual meetings with the Chinese, he separated himself from the Latin Americans.

Funds for the Communist Party - USA

JACKSON said, I think that I made a mistake concerning funds, but it was not all my fault. The Chinese Communist Party leaders said that it must be rough for the Communist Party - USA to function. They asked me what the Communist Party - USA needs. I told them that it needs a daily paper, a trade union magazine, and a Negro quarterly magazine. However, funds are not available in order to put out these publications. He said that he had talked about this to both LIU Shao-chi and WANG Chia-hsing.

A few days later, he was called to WANG's office, and WANG told him that the Secretariat of the Communist Party of China discussed the problem of giving aid to the Communist Party - USA. WANG said that the leadership of the Communist Party of China was self-critical for not being sensitive to the needs of the American

Communists. Therefore, it was decided to help the Communist Party - USA carry through in regard to some of the things that they had talked about, such as additional publications.

JACKSON said that at this point he knew that he was in hot water and did not know how to get out of it. He said he told the Chinese that he did not know whether or not he had authority to accept any funds. Further, he did not handle any funds and there was the problem of getting the money to the United States without causing legal complications for the Communist Party - USA. JACKSON said that the Chinese mentioned MORRIS CHILDS in regard to the handling of funds and said that they would arrange that funds be transmitted through other cities in the world in which they have diplomatic or economic missions.

JACKSON said that he then told the Chinese that he would have to take this matter up with the Communist Party - USA. JACKSON said that he also told the Chinese that he knew that the Communist Party - USA had asked for some material aid from the Russians, but he did not know any of the details.

JACKSON further stated that the Chinese told him that they had given $45,000 to ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG. JACKSON commented that he could not get one word out of TRACHTENBERG in regard to this or any other arrangements TRACHTENBERG may have made. JACKSON said that he told the Chinese that the Communist Party - USA would not get any of the $45,000 given to TRACHTENBERG. The Chinese said that they knew this. They told JACKSON that of this amount, $15,000 was for publications which TRACHTENBERG has sent to China in the past; $15,000 is for royalties, to be divided equally between the authors and the publishers. The remaining $15,000 is for books published by International Publishers and New Century Publishers and which TRACHTENBERG will ship to China in the future. JACKSON said that he does not know any more about this transaction.

In response to this information, CHILDS told JACKSON that he believed that JACKSON made a terrible mistake in discussing material aid with the Chinese. CHILDS commented that this was a mistake not only as far as the security of the Communist Party - USA is concerned, but from the international point of view it appeared that the Communist Party - USA was shopping for funds with both the Communist Party of China and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. CHILDS told JACKSON that EUGENE DENNIS had told him that he was sick for a few days after he had learned what JACKSON did. JACKSON replied that he realized that he had created the impression among the Russians that the Communist Party - USA was shopping around for funds from other Communist Parties.

Discussion Between JAMES JACKSON and NIKOLAI MOSTOVETS Re "Material Aid" for the Communist Party - USA

CHILDS told JACKSON that he had learned from EUGENE DENNIS that the Russians had discussed material aid for the Communist Party - USA with JACKSON. CHILDS asked JACKSON if this was true.

JACKSON stated that when he returned to Russia, he was told by NIKOLAI MOSTOVETS that the Russians had received word from China that ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG was being given $45,000 and that TRACHTENBERG was going to attempt to transport about $10,000 with him. Then NIKOLAI MOSTOVETS asked JACKSON, Why did you take up the question of money with the Chinese Communists? You should know that we take up these matters with other Communist Parties and that we have been working out these matters with MORRIS CHILDS. JACKSON said that this was when he first learned that there was a possibility that the CPSU was giving material aid to the Communist Party - USA, but this was all he learned from NIKOLAI MOSTOVETS.

In answer to a question, JAMES JACKSON said that the only money he received was $128.20 for expenses from Moscow to New York, which he received from the CPSU. He also was given his plane ticket from Moscow to New York City. In addition, the Chinese Communists gave him $250.00 for expenses. He said that the Chinese also gave him several gifts, including gifts for MORRIS and [redacted] but that he had given these gifts away.

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b7C

JACKSON stated that when he returned to the United States, he told the Customs officials that he had been to Poland. His main notebook he carried in his hand, and the Customs officials did not look at it nor did they open his suitcase.

Criticism of JAMES JACKSON in the Communist Party - USA

JACKSON stated that he wants the support of MORRIS CHILDS in the National Executive Committee and National Committee meetings. He said that GEORGE MORRIS is going to cause problems for him in regard to his report on the 21st Congress of the CPSU. Also, the WILLIAM Z. FOSTER-BENJAMIN DAVIS group is going to cause trouble for him. Next, JACKSON stated that there is a group known as the KENNOY (ph) group in the Communist Party - USA. He said that KENNOY is a New York attorney. According to JACKSON, the KENNOY group is made up of individuals not well known as active

Communist Party members. He said that the KENNOY group is the brain trust for the Leftist supporters of BEN DAVIS. They have national connections and one of the outstanding leaders of the KENNOY group is Dr. JEREMIAH STAMLER, of Chicago. The KENNOY group devises strategy for the Communist Party - USA, based on Marxist-Leninist principles. The group is helping BEN DAVIS in the fight on the Negro question in the Communist Party - USA. Thus, this brain trust is fighting against the thesis of JAMES JACKSON on the Negro question and currently has a document on the Negro question in circulation within the Communist Party - USA.

JACKSON complained that no meeting has been organized for him to speak on the 21st Congress of the CPSU in the New York District. At the same time, at the National Executive Committee meeting at which JACKSON gave a report on the 21st Congress of the CPSU, BEN DAVIS said that JACKSON is now "ten feet tall" and that JACKSON's information on the 21st Congress should be spread throughout the United States.

JACKSON stated that he had met with WILLIAM Z. FOSTER, but that he could hardly get a word in edgewise. He commented that FOSTER has one task in life, and that is to destroy EUGENE DENNIS and any leaders close to DENNIS. JACKSON said that both FOSTER and DAVIS have been criticizing JACKSON's speech before the 21st Congress of the CPSU. DAVIS said that it was a "mealy-mouthed" speech, while FOSTER said that JACKSON did not attack United States imperialism hard enough.

On the other hand, JACKSON said that before he left Moscow, he gave a 45-minute report on the economic situation in the United States to the "foreign office". Among those present were the Economists EUGENE VARGA and LEONTEV (ph). JACKSON said that he received a warm reception and was mentioning this to show that the Russians agreed with his ideas. Yet, the FOSTER-DAVIS-KENNOY group is out to destroy him. CHILDS said that he agreed that JACKSON had presented the correct line in Moscow and that CHILDS would say that JACKSON represented the Communist Party - USA well while CHILDS was in Russia.

JACKSON said, We have got to organize from coast to coast in order to fight these people and I am counting on you to help fight this group. JACKSON also stated that he is going to tell IRVING POTASH that POTASH has to declare himself. If he is with JACKSON and DENNIS, he should say so. Further, we have to push DENNIS to take a stronger stand.

JACKSON said that he would confine his report to the

National Executive Committee and the National Committee to the 21st Congress of the CPSU. Then he stated that he is due in California on May 1, 1959. He will go to Los Angeles and San Francisco and then to Oregon and Washington. He said that from now on he will try to avoid large public meetings. He will let GEORGE MORRIS appear before the larger groups, while he will try to reach functionaries and inner-Party people.

Personal Problems of JAMES JACKSON

JACKSON said that he still has not received all his material from his trip. He said that the Russians are supposed to send him some of the material through MORRIS CHILDS and some of the material through Imported Publications.

JACKSON said that his financial situation is not good. His wife is not working and is very resentful that he is away from home so much. JACKSON said that she would like a job as a research worker in one of the satellite Legations or delegations in New York City, since she cannot obtain work elsewhere.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: 4/28/59

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)(415)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS - C

On 4/27/59, the serial numbers on the $50,000.00 in twenty-dollar bills obtained by NY 694-S* on 4/23/59 from VLADIMIR BARKOVSKY were compared with the known serial numbers of currency issued to Soviet establishments in New York City and Washington, D. C.

Only one $20.00 bill - B54090 975, Series 1950 A - was identified as one of one thousand $20.00 bills issued on 9/25/57 to representatives of the USSR to the United Nations by the Chase Manhattan Bank, 60th Street and Park Avenue, NYC.

The aforesaid thousand $20.00 bills issued to representatives of the USSR - B 5409 0001B to B 5409 1000 B - were reported to the Bureau on 10/10/57 in the case entitled "Russian Funds - IS-R."

EX. PROC.

2 - Bureau (100-428091)(RM)
1 - Chicago (134-46-Sub B)(RM)
1 - NY 100-134637 (415)

ACB:msb
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REC. EX 15 100-428091-282

11 APR ~~29~~ 30 1959

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-24-00 BY SP4BJA-MCB
#906318

INT. SEC.

387
5 MAY 5 1959

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

F B I

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-24-00 BY SP4BJA-MLB

Date: 4/17/59

Transmit the following in 3946318
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

Internal Security - Communist

SUBJECT: SOLO; IS - C.

ATTENTION: INSPECTOR J. A. SIZOO

CG 5824-S* on April 17, 1959, orally furnished to SA John E. Keating following info concerning a discussion with Eugene Dennis, General Secretary of the CP,USA, on Thursday afternoon, April 16, 1959:

MEETINGS OF THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AND THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE CP,USA

From approximately 2:30 p.m. until 5:00 p.m. on the afternoon of April 16, 1959, Morris Childs and Eugene Dennis met in Central Park in NYC. This meeting was conducted from place to place, under bridges, and on benches in Central Park.

Eugene Dennis stated that there will be a meeting of the full membership of the National Executive Committee (NEC) on Thursday, April 23, 1959. Dennis stated that he wants Morris Childs to be in attendance at this meeting. At the meeting Jim Jackson will give a report on the 21st Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. It is up to Childs in regard to how far he should go in admitting participation in the 21st Congress of the CPSU. Dennis suggested to Childs that he report he was visiting in Russia during the 21st Congress of the CPSU and was invited to attend sessions of the 21st Congress, but was not a delegate from the CP,USA to the 21st Congress of the CPSU. Dennis pointed out that Childs could not very well deny that he was in Russia during the 21st Congress

REC-23 100-428091-283

8 APR 18 1959

3 - Bureau (100-428091) (RM)
1 - Chicago (134-46-Sub B) (AM - RM)
1 - New York 100-134637
JEK:RAA

57 MAY 8 1959

WCS

INTEL. SEC.

Approved: ______ Sent ______ M Per ______
Special Agent in Charge

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

F B I

Date:

Transmit the following in
(Type in plain text or code)

Via
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

of the CPSU. Dennis stated that Jackson will also report that he was a guest and not a delegate at the 21st Congress of the CPSU.

Dennis said that Jackson has been instructednot to say at either the NEC or the National Committee meeting that there was a special meeting with representatives of the leadership of the CC CPSU in regard to CP,USA problems. Jackson is merely to refer to some statements made by leading members of the CC CPSU.

Dennis stated that the National Committee is scheduled to meet in NYC during the weekend of April 25-26, 1959, and that approximately one and one-half hours will be allotted to Jackson to permit him to make a report on the 21st Congress of the CPSU to the National Committee members. Morris Childs and George Morris will be given extended time in order to participate in the discussion concerning the 21st Congress of the CPSU which will follow Jackson's report.

In this connection Dennis stated that George Morris is "cursing" Jim Jackson and to some extent Morris Childs because they did not let him participate in some of the more intimate discussions with representatives of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. Morris said to Dennis that he "knows his way around" and that he had met with Alexai and Nikolai Mostovets of the International Department of the CC CPSU in regard to American matters.

Dennis said Morris told him that he had told Alexai and Nikolai that Jackson and Childs were too diplomatic in regard to their comments concerning William Z. Foster. Morris told Dennis that he told the Russians Foster is a pain in the neck and is doing the CP,USA a disservice.

Approved: Special Agent in Charge   Sent M   Per

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date:

Transmit the following in ______________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via ______________ ______________________
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

FUNDS

Dennis said Jackson had told him that Alexander Trachtenberg had stated to him that he had obtained $45,000 in China as payment for past publications sent to China and for future publications which will be sent to China.

Jackson told Dennis that he had asked the Chinese Communist Party for funds for the CP,USA. The leadership of the Chinese Communist Party agreed to furnish funds to the CP,USA but stated that they did not know how to actually get these funds to the US without possibly causing legal difficulties for the CP,USA. Jackson told Dennis that he asked the Chinese to ask the Russians how it could be handled. The Russians would have no part of any such arrangement. Upon Jackson's return to Russia from China the Russians criticized him for having taken up this matter with the Chinese. Jackson told Dennis that the Russians told him they were giving material aid to the CP,USA. Dennis said he "raised hell" with Jackson for having discussed this matter with the Chinese.

At this point Dennis asked Childs to communicate with the Russians and let them know Jackson was not speaking for the leadership of the CP,USA in regard to financial matters and that the CP,USA is not out shopping for funds from other Communist Parties. Dennis also wants Childs to tell the Russians that if it is true they told Jackson they were giving material aid to the CP,USA, Dennis objects to this, even though no amounts were given to Jackson. Dennis said the Russians should be told that because of possible legal complications the matter of transmittal of funds from Russia to the CP,USA cannot be discussed with just everyone in the leadership of the CP,USA. As badly as the CP,USA needs funds from the CPSU, it will have to reject them if the CPSU discusses this matter with just any or all leading members of the CP,USA who go to Russia.

Approved: ______________________ Sent ______________M Per ______________
Special Agent in Charge

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date:

Transmit the following in ______________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via ______________ ______________
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

NUMERICAL STRENGTH OF CP,USA

Dennis said Jackson told him that LIU Shao chi told him that numbers in a Communist Party are not important. Therefore Jackson is going around repeating this statement. Dennis also stated that Jackson was more impressed with the Chinese than with the Russians and that this is creating problems.

POSSIBLE SKELETON UNDERGROUND ORGANIZATION FOR THE CP,USA

Dennis said MAO Tse tung told Jackson that the months of May and June may be rough months, that is, the international situation may be aggravated by the Berlin crises or other events. MAO asked if the CP,USA is prepared for this. He told Jackson that it should be because the bourgeoisie will take it out on the CP,USA.

Demis also stated at this time that he had been told by John Abt that the United States Government is reviving the income tax case against the CP,USA. Dennis said he also thinks there will be more repressive measures taken against the Communist Party in the US because of the current international situation. He also stated that compared with a couple of years ago the composition of the United States Supreme Court has become less favorable to the CP,USA. Further, President Eisenhower may have an opportunity to replace Supreme Court Justices Frankfurter and Black.

Dennis then told Childs that Phil Bart is being brought into the National Office of the CP,USA and will be the Organization Secretary of the CP,USA. Dennis indicated that he is very pleased with this development. He said that Robert Thompson, Executive Secretary of the CP,USA, presently is away from work on more days than he is at work because of illness. Therefore, within a couple of weeks it is entirely possible that Thompson will not be able to function as the Executive Secretary either because of

Approved: ______________ Sent ______________ M Per ______________
Special Agent in Charge

illness or because of a decision in his Smith Act case.

Dennis said that one of the first tasks of Bart will be to prepare a skeleton organization of limited personnel which would prepare to establish an underground setup in the event the Government starts to arrest Communists or starts raiding Party offices. Dennis said that he realized Childs had many tasks but that he wanted him to give Bart some assistance in this matter even though Childs should not become too involved in it. In concluding discussion on this matter, Dennis stated that he feels hard times are ahead for the CP, USA unless there is a change in the international situation.

COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM BETWEEN THE CP, USA AND THE CPSU

Childs did not give Dennis any details concerning the initial steps in the preparation of a communications system between the CP, USA and CPSU. Childs merely told Dennis that he felt funds from the CPSU would be available within two or three weeks. He indicated to Dennis that he was involved in some matters and that he might need some help from Dennis in the future.

TRAVEL TO RUSSIA

Dennis said that William Weinstone plans to leave for Russia within two or three weeks. Dennis asked Childs to send a note to the CPSU concerning this travel by Weinstone. In this note Childs should say that Weinstone is a member in good standing of the National Committee of the CP, USA, that he is going to Russia for "rest and cure" and that he is not authorized to take up with the Russians any political problems. Dennis said that he would give to Weinstone a similar note which Weinstone will carry to Russia with him.

Other items, not of international significance, which

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date:

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Via ______________ ______________________________
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

were discussed by Dennis and Childs will be submitted in the near future under the caption CP,USA - ORGANIZATION.

Approved: ______________________ Sent ____________M Per ______________
Special Agent in Charge

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

F B I

Date: 4/29/59

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS - C

On 4/29/59, NY 694-S advised SA ALEXANDER C. BURLINSON that VLADIMIR BARKOVSKY did not appear on the aforesaid date for his scheduled meeting with the informant at one p.m. outside the Town House Restaurant at 139-38 Queens Boulevard, N.Y.

It should be noted that the alternative date for this meeting at the same place and time is May 6th.

FOSTER

1-cc retained room 243

3 - Bureau (100-428091)(RM)
1 - Chicago (134-46 Sub B)(SOLO,IS-C)(RM)
1 - NY 100-134637

ACB:jn
(5)

EX

REC- 93

100-428091-284

MAY 1 1959

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-14-00 BY SP4BJA-MLB
#906314

Approved: ______ Special Agent in Charge

Sent ______ M Per ______

~~TOP SECRET~~

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Decker

esa

The Attorney General

April 24, 1959

Director, FBI

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

With regard to my communications of April 13 and 16, 1959, concerning recent discussions between a leading functionary of the Communist Party, USA, and high-ranking officials in Red China, I thought you would be interested in the enclosed memorandum. This memorandum contains additional information about a discussion between the afore-mentioned Communist Party, USA, functionary and leaders of the Communist Party of China. This data was obtained as a result of our over-all coverage of the Communist Party, USA.

This information is also being furnished to Honorable Richard M. Nixon, the Vice President; Honorable Gordon Gray, Special Assistant to the President; Honorable Christian A. Herter, Secretary of State; and Mr. Allen W. Dulles, Director, Central Intelligence Agency.

In view of the extremely sensitive nature of certain of the sources of our information, it is requested that the contents of this communication be afforded the most careful security and its use restricted to a need-to-know basis.

Enclosure
100-3-81
NOTE ON YELLOW:

Classified "~~Top Secret~~" since information was obtained from highly placed source and unauthorized disclosure of information would tend to disclose identity of the source with resultant grave damage to national defense.

1 ENCLOSURE

① - 100-428091 (Solo)
1 - 100-47736 (James Jackson)

100-428091-

NOT RECORDED
176 APR 28 1959

AJD:meu
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DECLASSIFIED BY SP4BJA-MLB
ON 7-24-00

SP4BJA-MLB

Tolson
Belmont
DeLoach
McGuire
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

57 MAY 6 1959

~~TOP SECRET~~

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

~~TOP SECRET~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.~~

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.
April 24, 1959

~~D. Carlow~~
~~Classified by [illegible]~~
~~Declassify on: OADR~~
~~NLE/86-120 7/19/86~~

[INFORMATION OBTAINED REGARDING DISCUSSION BETWEEN LEADING COMMUNIST PARTY, USA, FUNCTIONARY AND HIGH-RANKING OFFICIALS OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF CHINA] ~~S~~ (U)

During the course of his recent visit to Red China, a leading functionary of the Communist Party, USA, conferred at length with Mao Tse-tung, chairman of the Communist Party of China; Wang Chia-hsing, head of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China; Tang Ming-chao, a former resident of the United States; and Liu Shao-chi, vice chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. ~~S~~ (U)

Both Mao and Liu emphasized that the months of May and June, 1959, will be "sharp months" in that the international situation will reach critical points. They stated in reference to the Berlin situation that the communist countries are not going to give in and that the Chinese leaders are convinced that the Western powers including the United States will retreat. The Berlin question will become so critical that the communists will have to find a "face saving" device in order to let the United States reach an understanding or retreat gracefully. Mao stated that the communist powers are not worried about the military threats of the United States. ~~S~~ (U)

Both Mao and Liu stated that in addition to Berlin, the communist powers will keep the imperialists busy in many ways. They specifically referred to Taiwan and said that another situation similar to the situation existing a year ago may develop and that it may lead to the brink of war. They added that the Chinese will not retreat but may find "face saving" measures for the Western powers. They claimed that they have an "active front" in Taiwan and there may be eruptions in other places. Neither Mao nor Liu was specific concerning this last statement. ~~S~~ (U)

Mao desired that the Communist Party, USA, functionary advise the Communist Party, USA, that inasmuch as United States imperialists cannot do anything to Russia or to China that they may take action against the American communists. They queried this American Communist Party leader as to whether the Communist Party, USA, would be ready in the event of attacks against it or whether the Communist Party, USA, would go along as though things are normal in the international area. ~~S~~ (U)

[100-428091-] ~~S~~ (U)

ENCLOSURE

DECLASSIFIED BY SP4BJA-MLB
ON 7-24-00
#906318

~~TOP SECRET~~

Both Mao and Liu, particularly the latter, discussed with the American Communist Party functionary methods of work and tactics of underground activities for the Communist Party, USA. They gave the impression that the Communist Party, USA, does not need a large mass Party but rather needs a hard core which will defend the purity of Marxism-Leninism. The Chinese emphasized that there should be a broad corps of tens of thousands working as leaders in mass organizations. They pointed out that for each Communist Party member, there are needed 20 persons not known as Communist Party members or as supporters of the Communist Party who would be able to take advantage of situations without being hurt or damaged in any way. They concluded that the Communist Party, USA, should be a small Communist Party and if the conditions demand it, an illegal Communist Party. ~~S~~(U)

In regard to the necessity for a third party, particularly a labor party, both Mao and Liu doubted the necessity for such a party in the United States. They reasoned that the Communist Party, USA, should not occupy its time attempting to build a third party and that if a third party existed in the United States, the Communist Party would not be able to work with such a party on a legal basis. The Chinese Communist Party leaders believe that a third party would only create illusions and cited as their example, the Labor Party in England. Both Mao and Liu stated that there is no need to go through the evolution of a labor party led by socialists or social democrats. ~~S~~(U) esa

MR. A. H. BELMONT April 23, 1959

MR. F. J. BAUMGARDNER

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Decker

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-24-00 BY SP4BJA-MLB
#906318

By airtel 4-20-59 Chicago advised that on 4-17-59 CG 5824-S who was an official Communist Party (CP), USA, delegate to 21st Congress, CP of the Soviet Union (CPSU) held a lengthy discussion with James Jackson concerning Jackson's meeting with top officials of Red China including Mao Tse-tung and Wang Chia-hsing, head of the International Liaison Department, Central Committee, CP of Red China.

According to Jackson, Mao emphasized that during May and June, 1959, the international situation will reach the critical point. In specific reference to the Berlin situation, Mao said that Russia and other communist powers will not give in, that the situation will become so critical that the communists will have to find a "face saving" device in order to let the United States reach an understanding or retreat gracefully. He added that the communists are not concerned about the military threats of the United States.

Jackson continued that Mao and other top Red China leaders stated in regard to Taiwan that another situation similar to that existing a year ago may develop and may lead to the brink of war. Again, the Chinese will not retreat but may find "face saving" measures for the Western powers. Mao added that the Red Chinese have an "active front" in Taiwan and that there may be eruptions in other places. They furnished no details concerning the latter statement.

In regard to the CPUSA, the Red Chinese again indicated that the CPUSA does not need a large mass Party but preferably a hard core dedicated to Marxism-Leninism with an underground Party if conditions demand it. The Chinese are against any effort by the CPUSA to build a third Party on the thesis that the CP would not be able to work with such a party.

In addition, Jackson also referred to the Red Chinese offer of a financial assistance to the CPUSA which information we have previously received as a result of CG 5824-S's conversation with Eugene Dennis.

In regard to the factionalist situation in the CPUSA, Jackson stated that the William Z. Foster - Benjamin Davis group is going to attempt to destroy Jackson and Eugene Dennis. He added that a group known

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100-3-81
Enclosures
(2) - 100-428091 (Sole) 9
100-47736 (James Jackson)
JJD:med
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100-428091-
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176 APR 28 1959

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐
56 MAY 6 1959

as the Kennoy (phonetic) group made up of individuals not well known as active CP members is the brain trust for supporters of Benjamin Davis and that this group is currently attacking James Jackson's thesis on the Negro question. One of the outstanding leaders of the Kennoy group according to Jackson is Dr. Jeremiah Stamler of Chicago.

Kennoy (phonetic) is undoubtedly identical with Arthur Kinoy, member New York law firm Donnor, Kinoy and Perlin which firm has handled numerous legal matters for communist leaders including Benjamin Davis over a period of years. Kinoy is not included in the Security Index. Bufiles do not substantiate Jackson's statement that Kennoy has organized a group of CP members to attack Jackson and Dennis. Dr. Jeremiah Stamler is a cousin of Benjamin Davis' wife. He is a Chicago physician and a Security Index subject of the Chicago Office and has been identified as a CP member. As late as 1954, he was in a leadership capacity of District 8 of CPUSA in charge of CP political activities in the South side of Chicago.

OBSERVATIONS:

Jackson is one of several CPUSA functionaries who are known to have been in Red China in recent months and at least one of them, George Morris, labor editor of "The Worker," has returned to this country.

It is believed that the information obtained concerning the international situation in Berlin and Taiwan as well as the Chinese communists statements concerning the CPUSA should be disseminated to top-ranking Government officials attributed to our over-all coverage of CPUSA. Jackson will not be identified by name but merely referred to as leading CPUSA functionary.

It is to be noted that information previously obtained concerning Jackson's trip to China furnished by NY 694-S, one of our most highly placed informants, was disseminated to top-ranking Government officials on 4-13 and 15-59.

ACTION:

There is attached for your approval appropriate communications setting forth pertinent data set forth above. If you agree, these communications with a "~~Top Secret~~" classification will be furnished to

Honorable Richard M. Nixon, the Vice President; Honorable Gordon Gray, Special Assistant to the President; Honorable Christian A. Herter, Secretary of State; Mr. Allen W. Dulles, Director, Central Intelligence Agency; and the Attorney General.

OK
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FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-24-00 BY SP4BJA/MLB
#906378

FBI

Date: 4/30/59

Transmit the following in ______________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via A I R T E L AIR MAIL -- REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46)(Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

CG 5824-S* orally furnished the following information to SA JOHN E. KEATING on 4/29/59:

During the meeting of the National Committee of the Communist Party - USA, held in New York City on April 25 and 26, 1959, CG 5824-S* handed EUGENE DENNIS a note reflecting that $50,000 had been received from the Russians. Immediately upon reading this note, DENNIS destroyed it.

On 4/29/59, DENNIS instructed CG 5824-S* to "scatter" these funds but have them where CG 5824-S* would have access to them. CG 5824-S* advised that DENNIS would expect him to parcel out these funds to be held by trusted members of the Communist Party.

As a result of these instructions, CG 5824-S* transported the $50,000 to Chicago on 4/29/59 and will, at least for the time being, maintain this money in a safety deposit box in Chicago.

DENNIS indicated that CG 5824-S* is responsible for all funds received from the Russians. DENNIS also stated that he plans to be in Chicago in approximately three weeks and will start the disbursement of this money for concentration work of the Communist Party - USA.

AUERBACH

100-428091-285

REC-29

3 MAY 2 1959

3 - Bureau
1 - New York (100-134637)(SOLO)
1 - Chicago

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57 MAY 8 1959

~~SUBV. CONTROL~~

Approved: ______________ Sent ______________M Per ______________
Special Agent in Charge

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 5/6/59

Transmit the following in ______________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)(415)

SUBJECT: O SOLO
IS-C

On 5/6/59, NY 694-S* advised SA ALEXANDER C. BURLINSON that VLADIMIR BARKOVSKY did not appear for a meeting with the informant on the aforesaid date. It will be noted that 5/6/59 was an alternative date set by BARKOVSKY, who did not appear on the originally scheduled date of 4/29/59. There being no further alternative dates for meeting, NY 694-S* advises he must await contact by BARKOVSKY at latter's pleasure.

1-cc retained Rm 243

3 - BUREAU (100-428091)(RM)
1 - CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)(SOLO)(Info)(RM)
1 - NY 100-134637 (415)

REC- 23 100-428091-286

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-24-00 BY SP4BJA-MLB
#906318

57 MAY 12 1959

Approved: Kurm
Special Agent in Charge

Sent ______ M Per ______

1 - Mr. Decker

SAC, Chicago (134-46 Sub B)   May 8, 1959

Director, FBI (100-428091)

SOLO
IS-C

In connection with the $50,000 received to date by the Communist Party (CP), USA, from Soviet Russia and the additional funds expected to be received in the future, the Bureau desires not only to be advised in each instance of the receipt of funds but in addition, desires to be advised of the exact use to which the funds are put by the CPUSA. Chicago and New York should, therefore, alert CG 5824-S* and NY 694-S* to obtain this information whenever possible.

In line with the above, Chicago's attention is directed to its letter dated 4-28-59 entitled "CPUSA, Funds (Reserve Funds), IS-C" wherein it is noted that $1,000 was to be furnished by CG 5824-S* on 4-22-59 to Claude Lightfoot, chairman of the CP of Illinois, out of the funds received from the Soviet Union. Chicago should advise the Bureau whether this $1,000 was furnished to Lightfoot by informant.

2 - New York (100-134637)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-24-00 BY SP4BJ4-MLB
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55 MAY 13 1959

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C.Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

DATE: May 5, 1959

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46)(Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Re Chicago letter dated April 21, 1959; and re Bulet dated April 27, 1959, enclosing an appropriate letter addressed to CG 5824-S* under his true identity.

On May 1, 1959, I personally delivered this letter to CG 5824-S* and afforded him the opportunity to read it. The letter is being maintained in the Chicago Office safe.

CG 5824-S* was obviously pleased as he read the letter. He was visibly moved and commented that the letter had a tremendous emotional effect upon him. He also stated that this method of expression of appreciation for his efforts meant a great deal more to him than any monetary award. In a subsequent conversation, [redacted] told the contacting Agent that CG 5824-S* had called her after our meeting terminated. He told her about the letter and how pleased he was with it.

b7D

During our meeting, I suggested to him that it would be advisable for him to go to the Mayo Clinic once again for the purpose of a physical examination. He replied that at present he has so many Communist Party commitments that he does not know when an opportunity will be presented for such an examination. I pointed out to him that his health is of primary concern to us.

By way of comment, it is felt that a visit to the Mayo Clinic would not only be good from the standpoint of the personal relationship with the informant, but would also be in the best interest of the Bureau that we do everything to insure the health of CG 5824-S*. This matter will be closely followed and the Bureau will be kept advised.

2 - Bureau (REGISTERED)
1 - Chicago
RDA/kw
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EX-PREC.

100-428091-288

REC-9

8 MAY 13 1959

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-24-00 BY SP4RJA-MLB
#906318

55 MAY 14 1959

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: 5/6/59

Bailey

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46)(Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-24-00 BY SP4BJA-MLB
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On April 24, 1959, and May 1, 1959, several publications were received from Russia in blind post office boxes, the numbers of which had been previously furnished to CG 5824-S* by the Chicago Office. CG 5824-S* had, in turn, furnished these blind post office box numbers to representatives of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. CG 5824-S* advised that he expects to receive additional publications of this nature. These publications are being sent to him by the CCCPSU by virtue of the fact that he was a delegate to the 21st Congress of the CPSU. These publications are being turned over to CG 5824-S* by the Chicago Division. In the event the Bureau would like to borrow any of these publications for perusal, it is requested that the Bureau notify the Chicago Division.

The following is a list of books in the English language:

(1) Volumes I and II of "Capital", by KARL MARX, published by Foreign Languages Publishing House, Moscow, 1958.

(2) Volumes I and II of Selected Works of MARX-ENGELS, published by Foreign Languages Publishing House, Moscow, 1958.

(3) "40 Years of Soviet Power -- In Facts and Figures", by the Central Statistical Board of the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers, published by Foreign Languages Publishing House, Moscow, 1958.

(4) Two copies of "Control Figures for the Economic Development of the U.S.S.R. for 1959 - 1965". This is taken from the report of N. S. KHRUSHCHEV

5/13/59

REC-46 EX-187 100-428091-289

MAY 14 1959

2 - Bureau (REGISTERED)
1 - New York (100-134637)(SOLO)(REGISTERED)
1 - Chicago

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delivered at the 21st Extraordinary Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, January 27, 1959. Published by Foreign Languages Publishing House, Moscow, 1959.

(5) "Petrograd, October, 1917", published by Foreign Languages Publishing House, Moscow, 1957.

✓ (6) "Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Conference". This conference was held in Cairo, December 26, 1957 - January 1, 1958. Published by Foreign Languages Publishing House, Moscow, 1958.

(7) "Agricultural Progress in the U.S.S.R. -- Materials of the Plenary Meeting of the C.C. of the C.P.S.U., December 15-19, 1958", published by Foreign Languages Publishing House, Moscow, 1959.

(8) A novel entitled "The Young Guard", by ALEXANDER FADEYEV, published by Foreign Languages Publishing House, Moscow.

(9) "The 41st", by BORIS LAVRENYOV, published by Foreign Languages Publishing House, Moscow.

(10) "25 Stories from the Soviet Republics", published by Foreign Languages Publishing House, Moscow.

(11) A novel entitled "Those Who Seek", by D. GRANIN, published by Foreign Languages Publishing House, Moscow.

One book was received which is in the Russian language. This is GILBERT GREEN's "The Enemy Forgotten", published by International Publishers, New York, in 1956, and published in Moscow in 1958.

Also received were the following pamphlets in the English language:

(1) V. I. LENIN "The State and Revolution", published by Foreign Languages Publishing House, Moscow.

✓ (2) The second revised edition of "Interplanetary Travel", by A. STERNFELD, published by Foreign

Languages Publishing House, Moscow, 1958.

The following pamphlets were received in the Russian language:

(1) "Struggle of the American Negro for Freedom", by TIMMIE DENNIS.

(2) "Here I Stand", by PAUL ROBESON.

(3) "Bylaws of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union".

Also received was the Number 15, 1958 issue of the "Kommunist".

1 - Mr. Dise

SAC, Chicago (134-46 Sub B) May 13, 1959

REC-46

Director, FBI (100-428091) — 289

EX.

SOLO
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Reurlet 5-6-59.

The Bureau requests that you transmit to the Bureau for review the following books mentioned in relet:

Number 3, "40 Years of Soviet Power -- In Facts and Figures."

Number 4, "Control Figures for the Economic Development of the U.S.S.R. for 1959 - 1965."

Number 6, "Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Conference."

Also transmit to the Bureau the pamphlet entitled "Interplanetary Travel."

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-24-00 BY 5P4BJA-ALB
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55 MAY 21 1959

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: 5/14/59

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46)(Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Re Bulet dated May 8, 1959.

CG 5824-S*, on April 22, 1959, furnished to CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, Chairman of the Communist Party of Illinois, $1,000 from the funds received from the Soviet Union.

~~cc retained Rm. 1243~~

2 - Bureau (REGISTERED)
1 - New York (100-134637)(SOLO)(REGISTERED)
1 - Chicago

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-24-00 BY SP4BJA-MLB
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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

314

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: 5/12/59

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46)(Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Re Chicago airtel dated March 16, 1959.

Page #2 of the enclosure of referenced airtel contained information under the caption, "Meeting with BUGARYOV (ph) and KORIANOFF (ph) in the Headquarters of the 'World Marxist Review' in Prague, Czechoslovakia". CG 5824-S* had described BUGARYOV as the Communist Party Secretary for the "World Marxist Review" organization.

CG 5824-S* has called attention to an article entitled "The Guiding Force in the Advance of Communism". This is the first article in the Volume II, Number 4, April, 1959, edition of the "World Marxist Review - Problems of Peace and Socialism". The co-authors are Y. BUGAYEV and B. LEIBSON. CG 5824-S* advised that BUGAYEV is the person previously referred to as BUGARYOV (ph). — correction made ser. 187

Reference is also made to Chicago airtel dated March 24, 1959. The enclosure to referenced airtel mentions Marshal ROTMISKOV (ph). CG 5824-S* has advised that he has observed recently in a book dealing with war and the Soviet Union that the correct name of this person is P. A. ROTMISTROV.

correction made on ser. 218

REC- 15 100-428091-291

2 - Bureau (REGISTERED)
1 - New York (100-134637)(SOLO)(REGISTERED)
1 - Chicago

EX- 24 MAY 20 1959

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-24-00 BY SP4BJA-MLB
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55 MAY 21 1959

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

DATE: 5/19/59

~~TOP SECRET~~ IIS-110F-EDIS

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)(415)

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SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C

DECLASSIFIED BY SPY BJA MLB
ON 7-24-00
#906318

NY 694-S* advised on 5/14/59 that in a recent conference with CG 5824-S*, the New York informant was told that it would be well for him to obtain now a passport for travel abroad. The Chicago informant indicated that it might become necessary for NY 694-S* to go to Moscow to make further arrangements with Soviet Intelligence concerning the apparatus being set up for the transmission of funds and information to the CP,USA from the CP,SU.

In this connection, the Bureau's attention is directed to WFO letter to Bureau, dated 12/5/58, captioned "SOVROB - ESP-R" wherein, on pages 3, 4 and 5, mention is made of a review of the records of the Passport Office, Department of State, with respect to a fraudulent passport issued in the name of JOHN WILLIAM FOX on 6/11/32.

As a matter of fact, this passport originally was obtained and used by NY 694-S* for travel to Moscow, and subsequently--without the informant's knowledge--was used by CP functionary PHIL BART who, as reflected on page 5 of the above-mentioned WFO letter, was questioned concerning said passport on 6/21/50 by the House Committee on Un-American Activities. MARCEL SCHERER, another prominent Communist, whose name appeared on the JOHN WILLIAM FOX passport application as a witness, was also questioned by the aforesaid House Committee, and, as did BART, declined to furnish information.

As reflected in the WFO letter on page 4, the passport file of FOX contains an undated memorandum, from an unidentified source, stating that JOHN WILLIAM FOX is possibly identical with JACK CHILDS, who resides at 39-70 48th Street, Sunnyside, Queens, NY, and who is president of Aristo Grid Lamp Products Company, 106-23 Metropolitan Avenue, Forest Hills, New York.

The Bureau's attention is also directed to a report entitled "Hearings Before the Subcommittee to Investigate the

2 - Bureau (100-428091)(RM)
1 - Chicago (134-46-Sub B)(RM)
1 - NY 100-134637 (415)

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~~TOP SECRET~~

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Classified by 7399 pck nus
Exempt from GDS, Category 3
Date of Declassification Indefinite

Administration of the Internal Security Act and Other Internal Security Laws of the Committee of the Judiciary, United States Senate, Eighty-Fifth Congress, First Session on the Scope of Soviet Activity in the United States, February 20, 1957, Appendix 1, Part 23-A."

On page A6, under the heading "Primoff Account Cases," the following is reported: "Under date of June 21, 1932, the Primoff account contains a record of a charge for transportation in the names of ROSA SAFFIN and JOHN W. FOX. Both of these persons sailed from New York on June 23, 1932, on the steamship Bremen. The true name of the person who obtained a passport in the name of JOHN WILLIAM FOX is not known (also known as JACK CHILDS)."

On page A105, under the heading "Bart," appears the following: "Bart obtained a passport in the name of JOHN WILLIAM FOX, also known as JACK CHILDS."

From newspaper accounts of BART's and SCHERER's appearance before the HCUA, and conversation in the past with these individuals regarding this matter, NY 694-S* is aware that the JOHN WILLIAM FOX passport has been the subject of investigation. He also is aware of the possibility that the State Department may know of his connection with this matter, and that an application at this time for a passport under the name of JACK CHILDS might create problems.

The informant advises that if it be necessary that he go to Moscow, he believes he could obtain a passport on the basis of a fictitious birth certificate which he filed many years ago at the Chicago Board of Health under the name JACOB CHILDS. The birth certificate is fraudulent with respect to a statement therein that NY 694-S* is a natural born citizen of the USA. In the opinion of the NYO, use of this document to secure a passport would also be dangerous since a check of State Department indices could result in associating the name CHILDS with FOX.

Since the NYO has received no official communication from the Bureau or Chicago with respect to the necessity of NY 694-S* going to Moscow in the immediate future, the purpose of instant letter is merely to furnish information that is pertinent concerning this matter. It is requested that Chicago furnish the Bureau and New York with CG 5824-S*' opinion regarding the necessity of the New York informant's obtaining at this time a passport for travel abroad.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: 5/5/59

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46)(Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-24-00 BY SP4BJA/MLB
#906318

Re Chicago airtel dated March 10, 1959, containing a description of an unidentified member of the Secret Service of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union with whom CG 5824-S* met in Russia on February 23, 1959.

Re Bulet dated March 25, 1959, instructing that the Bureau should be kept fully and promptly advised of the results of efforts to identify this individual.

Re Chicago airtel dated March 18, 1959, and Chicago letters dated April 6 and 10, 1959, listing the names of individuals in the Soviet Intelligence Album, photographs of whom had been exhibited to CG 5824-S* with negative results. It is recalled that CG 5824-S* stated that the unidentified individual from the Secret Service of the CCCPSU would be a composite of the photographs of VLADIMIR KONSTANTINOVICH LOBACHEV and ANATOLI G. MYSHKOV. Further, that in build and general appearance, the person resembles LOBACHEV, while the nose of MYSHKOV is very similar to that of the unidentified Soviet Secret Service member.

Inasmuch as the unidentified individual appeared to have a knowledge of New York City, the New York Division has been requested to canvass Agents familiar with Russian nationals who have been in the Russian delegation to the United Nations in order to determine if, based on the description, some possibilities might be suggested and photographs of these possibilities subsequently exhibited to CG 5824-S*.

In the event that this does not prove to be productive, the Bureau is requested to advise the New York and Chicago Divisions whether a project should be instituted in the New York Division to select, by description, photographs of individuals who have been in the Russian delegation to the United Nations and transmit these to Chicago. It is noted that there are about 6,000 photographs of individuals who have been connected with the Russian delegation to the United Nations.

EX. PROC.

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2 - Bureau (REGISTERED)
1 - New York (100-134637)(REGISTERED)
1 - Chicago

REC- 23 100-428091-293

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EX. SEC.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

DATE: 5/19/59

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46)(Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Re Chicago letter dated May 6, 1959; and re Bulet dated May 13, 1959.

There are enclosed herewith to the Bureau the following books and pamphlets, mentioned in referenced Chicago letter, for review by the Bureau:

Rec'd to Records 1-21-60 TK/Com

"40 Years of Soviet Power - In Facts and Figures"

Sent to R Rosal Liaison 5/25/59

"Control Figures for the Economic Development of the USSR for 1959-65"

DETACHED + FILED IN 105-31223

"Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Conference"

"Interplanetary Travel" ✓

Sent to Kalitz, Liaison 5/22/59

2 - Bureau (Encls. 4)(REGISTERED)
1 - Chicago

JEK/kw
(3)

4 encl detached by [illegible] 5/25/59. JPC 5/25/59

ENCLOSURE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-24-00 BY SP4BJA-MLB
#906318

100-428091-294

REC-44

MAY 27 1959

INT. SEC.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: May 21, 1959

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Nease
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

DeLoach
McGuire
W.C. Sullivan

Baumgardner

ASAC Norman McCabe of the New York Office telephonically advised on May 21, 1959, that NY 694-S* had just informed the New York Office he had received $41,000 which had been sent to him by Tim Buck, head of the Canadian Communist Party by Elizabeth Mascolo, Buck's common-law wife.

Mr. McCabe stated the informant would turn the money over to the New York Office in order that it could be exchanged and then returned to the informant for delivery to Eugene Dennis. Mr. McCabe stated that the informant did not furnish any details of the contact by Elizabeth Mascolo other than the fact that she had furnished him the money. He said that when the Agent contacts the informant, full details of the transaction will be obtained and the Bureau will be advised by airtel.

ACTION:

The above is furnished for your information.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner

FJB:ssh
(3)

REC- 15 100-428091-295

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DATE 2-24-00 BY SP4BJA-ULB
906318

MAY 27 1959

53 JUN 5 1959

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: 5/21/59

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)(415)

SUBJECT: SOLO
~~IS-C~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 7-24-00 BY SP4BJA-MLB
#906318

Reference Chicago letter to Bureau and New York in captioned case, dated 5/5/59, requesting a canvass of NYO agents familiar with Russian nationals who have been assigned to the Russian delegation to the UN in an effort to identify a member of the secret service of the CCCPSU whom CG 5824-S met in Russia on February 23, 1959.

Based on the description of the unidentified Russian, NYO agents have suggested as possibly identical with this individual the following Russians, photographs of whom are submitted herewith for the Chicago Office:

IVAN E. PRIKHODKO (NY file 105-5299), who arrived in the U.S. on 11/26/52 and departed 4/20/55.

LEONID M. ZAMYATIN (NY file 105-6441), who last arrived in the U.S. on 7/27/57 and departed on 8/28/57. He had been in the U.S. on five other occasions since 1949.

MIKHAIL A. KHARLAMOV (NY file 105-13555), who last arrived in the U.S. on 9/12/58 and departed 12/2/58. This individual has a stiff leg.

PORFIRI F. ROZHKOV (NY file 105-21728), who last arrived in the U.S. on 11/26/58 and is currently employed at the UN Secretariat.

In view of CG 5824-S' statement that in appearance the unidentified Soviet was a composite of VLADIMIR KONSTANTINOVICH LOBACHEV and ANATOLI G. MYSHKOV, photographs of whom also are enclosed herewith for the Chicago office, the NYO prepared for exhibition to CG 5824-S a composite drawing of the unknown Soviet, which is also enclosed herewith for Chicago. It is suggested that, in the event the drawing resembles the aforesaid Soviet, appropriate changes in the drawing, as suggested by CG 5824-S, be made. It is requested that photographs of a changed drawing--if Chicago make one--be furnished to the Bureau and New York.

REC- 95 100-428091-296

2 - Bureau (100-428091)(RM)
1 - Chicago (134-46-Sub B)(SOLO)(Encs. 9)(RM)
1 - NY 100-134637 (415)

ACB:msb
(4)

60 MAY 29 1959

[redacted]

[redacted] ecker

SAC, Chicago (134-46-Sub B) May 27, 1959

Director, FBI (100-428091)

SOLO
IS-C

ReBulet to Chicago 5-8-59 and Chicago letter 5-14-59.

A review of Bufiles reveals that CG 5824-S* and NY 694-S* have since 9-8-58 received a total of $166,000 in cash for the Communist Party (CP), USA, which money emanated from the CP of the Soviet Union.

In order to accurately follow this matter, the Bureau desires that Chicago and New York advise within 10 days of receipt of this communication of the total amounts being held by each informant at the present time, the location of the safe deposit boxes where the money is being held and the total amount disbursed by each informant to Eugene Dennis since 9-8-58. In addition, it is desired that the Bureau be advised in each instance where money is disbursed by the informants of the amount disbursed and if possible the use to which this money is to be put.

2 - New York (100-134637)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-24-00 BY SP4BJA-MLB
#906318

REC- 95 100-428091-297

16 MAY 28 1959

MAILED 20
MAY 27 1959
COMM-FBI

AJD:med
(6)

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DeLoach
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Parsons
Rosen
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Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

64 MAY 29 1959

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: 5/25/59

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)(415)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C

Remyairtel 5/21/59 in captioned case.

The $41,000.00 in currency delivered to NY 694-S* by ELIZABETH MASCOLO on 5/21/59 was checked against the list of known currency issued to Soviet establishments in NYC and Washington, D. C.

The said check reflected that one $50.00 bill - B10532393A - was issued on April 11, 1956, to the representative of the USSR to the United Nations by the Chase Manhattan Bank, 60th St. and Park Ave., NYC.

This bill - included among 400 bills, serial numbers B10532201A to B10532600A - was reported in NY let to Bureau dated 5/16/56 in the case entitled "Russian Funds - Internal Security - R."

1043

2 - Bureau (100-428091)(RM)
1 - Chicago (134-46-Sub B)(SOLO)(RM)
1 - NY 100-134637 (415)

ACB:msb
(4)

REC- 10 100-428091-298

MAY 26 1959

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EX. PROC.

53 JUN 5 1959

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-24-00 BY SPYBJA-MLB
#906318

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. [illegible]ranigan
1 - Mr. [illegible]onahoe
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Kuhrtz
1 - Mr. Day
1 - Mr. Whitson
1 - Mr. Roach
1 - Mr. Decker

June 2, 1959

SAC, Chicago (134-46 Sub B)

REC- 27

Director, FBI (100-428091) — 299

EX

SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reurairtel 5-26-59.

The Bureau agrees that CG 5824-S* should make the proposed trip to the Soviet Union and Red China if his health will permit such action. The Bureau will not solicit suggestions from other Government agencies as to special targets or missions for the informant to accomplish during this forthcoming trip inasmuch as the Bureau has sufficient, wide representation on various Governmental intelligence committees based on which the Bureau will be able to recommend specific targets and missions for the informant. In addition, any inquiries of outside agencies concerning this matter could conceivably result in jeopardizing the informant. The Bureau is currently conducting a survey in this matter which will be completed on or about 7-6-59 and you will be advised of the Bureau's recommendations as soon as possible thereafter.

NOTE ON YELLOW:

See memo Baumgardner to Belmont dated 6-1-59, same caption, AJD:med.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-24-00 BY SP4BJA-MLB
#906318

Tolson
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W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

AJD:med
(12)

MAILED 10
JUN - 4 1959
COMM-FBI

55 JUN 5 1959 MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

5/29/59

The attached airtel from Chicago reflects that CG 5824-S* is in high favor with Eugene Dennis as a leader and representative of the Party, and Dennis wants him to take another trip abroad after the ~~National Convention~~, at the end of July, 1959, in order to present the Communist Party USA line to the Communist Parties of Russia and China.

Chicago suggests the Bureau explore the possibility of giving the informant specific targets or missions to accomplish during such a trip, after the Bureau consults with the White House and other agencies. We will explore this, commensurate with the safety of the informant.

AHB

National Committee Meeting

Let Hon

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-24-00 BY SP4BJA-MLB
#906318

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

FBI

Date: 5/26/59

Transmit the following in ______________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via A I R T E L   AIR MAIL -- REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)
ATTENTION: Assistant Director A. H. BELMONT

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46) (Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO - Code word for CG 5824 trips -
INTERNAL SECURITY - Communist

CG 5824-S*, on 5/25/59, orally furnished the following information to SA JOHN E. KEATING:

On Friday afternoon, 5/22/59, EUGENE DENNIS, National Secretary of the Communist Party - USA (CP-USA), in a private conversation told CG 5824-S* that he wants him to be prepared to take a trip abroad shortly after the next meeting of the National Committee of the CP-USA, presently scheduled to be held in New York City on 7/25-26/59. DENNIS said that he would want CG 5824-S* to leave the United States no later than the middle of August, 1959.

According to DENNIS, the following would be the objective of such a trip:

DENNIS is of the opinion that after the next meeting of the National Committee of the CP-USA, the inner situation in the Party will be clear or solidified. Thus, a majority stand or position of the leadership of the CP-USA will be available at that time. CG 5824-S* would present the line of the majority of the CP-USA to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) and the Communist Party of China.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-24-00 BY SP4BJA/MLB
#906318

REC- 27 100-428091-299

3 - Bureau
1 - New York (100-134637) (SOLO)
1 - Chicago

JEK/kw
(5)

Memo Baumgardner to Belmont 6-1-59

EX

JUN 6 1959

INT. SEC.

Approved: ______________________ Sent ______________ M Per ______________
Special Agent in Charge

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date:

Transmit the following in ________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via ________________
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

In going over a list of the leaders of the CP-USA, DENNIS stated that CG 5824-S* was the best person to accomplish this mission. DENNIS said that it might be possible to have ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN accompany CG 5824-S*. In this event, FLYNN would make public appearances and would more or less act as a front for CG 5824-S*. DENNIS stated, however, that FLYNN would not be suitable to present the line of the majority of the CP-USA to the CPSU and to the CP of China.

CG 5824-S* advised that at this time, for reasons of his health and the health of [redacted] he did not make a definite commitment one way or another to DENNIS.

b7D

On 5/23/59, DENNIS again told CG 5824-S* that he is an ex-officio member of the National Committee of the CP-USA. DENNIS stated that he had individually polled all members of the National Executive Committee, with the possible exception of BEN DAVIS, and all had agreed to this. DENNIS again told CG 5824-S* that the informant will be a member of the Cadre Commission, Appeals Committee, and General Resolutions Committee at the 17th National Convention of the CP-USA. It is also noted that DENNIS has recently told CG 5824-S* that he is now formally a member of the International Affairs and Peace Commission of the CP-USA and will be either the Secretary or Chairman of this commission. The officers for this commission will be elected at the first meeting of the commission.

The Bureau has previously been advised that CG 5824-S* is scheduled for a physical examination at the Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minnesota, starting on or about 6/3/59. It should be noted that CG 5824-S* has complained frequently in recent weeks that his physical condition is not good. With regard to [redacted] [redacted] and is, of course, of deep concern to CG 5824-S*.

b6
b7C
b7D

Approved: ________________ Sent ________ M Per ________
Special Agent in Charge

FBI

Date:

Transmit the following in ______________________ (Type in plain text or code)

Via __________ ______________________ (Priority or Method of Mailing)

CG 134-46 (Sub B)

In addition to this last approach by DENNIS, it will be recalled that CG 5824-S* has a standing invitation to attend the celebration of the 10th Anniversary of People's China, scheduled to be held in the fall of this year, and that the Central Committee of the CPSU has invited him to return to Moscow on his way to and from China. Thus, disregarding the element of the physical conditions of both CG 5824-S* and [redacted], the possibility exists that CG 5824-S* may be making a third "SOLO" trip in the not too distant future.

b7D

In view of the above, the following is submitted for the consideration of the Bureau:

On the past two "SOLO" trips, CG 5824-S* has had general instructions to ascertain the connections between the CPSU and the CP-USA, the name of the person in charge of the North and South American Section of the International Department of the Central Committee of the CPSU, and any information concerning the international plans of the Soviet Union, etc. The international press and CG 5824-S* have demonstrated that there are indications that the relationship between the CPSU and the CP of China have not been entirely amicable during the past few months.

It is, therefore, suggested that the Bureau, possibly after discreet consultation with top ranking personnel in the White House, the State Department, Central Intelligence Agency, and/or the military intelligence agencies, might outline a specific mission or missions for CG 5824-S* on a third "SOLO" trip. Thus, CG 5824-S* might be instructed to attempt to ascertain some specific data provided that the usual security precautions permit it. It is felt that a specific mission might have profound effect on CG 5824-S*, since it would further demonstrate to him that great trust and confidence are placed in him and at the same time would give him added incentive to make a third trip despite the physical and mental hardships incident thereto, since he would be given the impression that he is in a unique position to obtain information of great value to the welfare of the United States.

Approved: ______________________ Sent ______________ M Per ______________
Special Agent in Charge

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

F B I

Date:

Transmit the following in ______________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via ____________ ______________________
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

CG 134-46 (Sub B)

Such instructions, in addition to any favorable effect on the informant, would, of course, be a major victory on the part of the Bureau if the informant were able to procure an answer to a specific mission posed by any of the aforementioned groups. Further, the Chicago Office feels that while the informant has done a magnificent job on previous assignments, yet we have let him develop the line of information that he has obtained on his own rather than by direction from the Government. It is recognized that he is an intelligent individual, who has to do the best he can under the circumstances and situations as he finds them; yet, if he were given the possibility of a specific mission, he could perhaps lend more attention and be more alert to exploit various phases which could lead to answers to the particular mission. Only the Bureau knows what the particular "targets" which are deemed most important for national policy are, and accordingly, this proposition is being furnished to the Bureau for prior research and a position to be taken by the Bureau well in advance of the proposed trip.

The comments of the Bureau will be appreciated.

AUERBACH

Approved: ______________________ Sent ____________M Per ____________
Special Agent in Charge

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 5/21/59

Transmit the following in ______________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)(415)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS - C

Barry Gardner

On 5/21/59, NY 694-S* advised SA ALEXANDER C. BURLINSON that on the aforesaid date ELIZABETH MASCOLO, TIM BUCK's girl friend, came to New York and delivered to him $41,000.00 in cash for transmittal to EUGENE DENNIS from the Soviet Ambassador in Ottawa, Canada. $10,300.00 is in 100 dollar bills, $24,700.00 is in 50 dollar bills and $6,000.00 is in 20 dollar bills. In accordance with instructions from the Ambassador, the $100 and $50 bills are to be "laundered" (changed into $20 bills).

According to MASCOLO, TIM BUCK was summoned to Ottawa a few days ago by the Soviet Ambassador, who gave BUCK for transmittal to DENNIS $50,000.00 which, he said, "had arrived recently." BUCK sent only $41,000.00 via MASCOLO at this time because $9,000.00 of the money was in small bills, which would have required MASCOLO to carry an unwieldy package of money.

BUCK sent a message for transmittal to CG 5824-S to the effect that BUCK will be busy with language conferences on May 22nd, 23rd, 24th and 26th, and that shortly after the 26th he will go to Vancouver B.C. for a nine day speaking engagement. (This refers to a proposed conference between BUCK and CG 5824-S.)

1 c.c. returned Rm

REC-95 100-428091- 300

3 - BUREAU (100-428091)(RM)
1 - CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)(SOLO)(RM)
1 - NY 100-134637 (415)

20 MAY 23 1959

EX.

ACB:mfd (415)
(6)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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#906318

Approved: ______________________ Sent ____________ M Per ____________
Special Agent in Charge

55 JUN 10 1959

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

F B I

Date:

Transmit the following in ______________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via ____________ ______________________
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

NY 100-134637

MASCOLO referred to a wax-sealed letter which, on her last trip to New York, NY 694-S* had given to her for delivery to BUCK. (This letter had been given to NY 694-S* by EUGENE DENNIS for delivery to BUCK, but inasmuch as the informant was not in a position to deliver it personally to BUCK, he gave it to MASCOLO when she was last in New York.)

MASCOLO stated that the aforementioned letter, sealed with the official seal of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian CP, was a note from the Secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian CP, thanking BUCK and the Canadian CP for a letter of condolence sent by BUCK to the Bulgarian CP on the occasion of the death of the president of Bulgaria.

The serial numbers on the above-mentioned currency will be checked against the list of known currency issued to Soviet establishments in NYC and Washington, D.C., and the Bureau will be advised of the result of said check.

Approved: ______________ Sent ________M Per ____________
Special Agent in Charge

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: 6/4/59

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)(415)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C

Remyairtel 5/28/59 concerning receipt by NY 694-S* of $9,000.00 in $20.00 bills from Soviet sources.

The serial numbers on the above-mentioned currency were checked with negative results against the list of known currency issued to Soviet establishments in NYC and Washington, D. C.

2 - Bureau (100-428091)(RM)
1 - Chicago (134-46-Sub B)(RM)
1 - NY 134-91 (INV)(415)
1 - NY 100-134637 (415)

ACB:msb
(5)

REC- 95

100-428091-30

JUN 10 1959

EX. PRC.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-24-00 BY SP4BJA/MLB
#906318

55 JUN 11 1959

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: 6/1/59

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46) (Sub F)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Re Bulet dated May 27, 1959.

INCOME

To date, CG 5824-S* has received and maintained in his possession the following amounts, which were transmitted to the Communist Party - USA by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union:

From ELIZABETH MASCOLO on 9/23/58 and 9/24/58 (Chicago letter to Bureau, 9/30/58)........	$17,000 ✓
From TIM BUCK on 10/17/58 (Chicago letter to Bureau, 10/21/58)........	6,000 ✓
From NY 694-S* on 4/29/59. NY 694-S* had received this sum from VLADIMIR BARKOVSKY (Chicago airtel to Bureau, 4/30/59)*........	50,000
TOTAL........	$73,000

EXPENDITURES

To EUGENE DENNIS on 12/7/58 (Chicago letter to Bureau, 12/16/58, under the caption, "CP-USA, Funds, Reserve Funds")........	$ 5,000
To CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT in 10/58 (Chicago letter to Bureau, 10/22/58)........	2,000

1cc-Rm 1243

REC- 33

100-428091-30[illegible]

2 - Bureau (REGISTERED)
1 - New York (100-134637) (REGISTERED)
1 - Chicago

JUN 10 1959

EX-

JEK/kw
(4)

#5

Memo SAC to AHB 6-4-59

55 JUN 12 1959

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-24-00 BY SP4BJA-MLB
#906518

To CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT in 1/59 (Chicago letter to Bureau, 1/5/59, under caption "CP-USA, Funds, Reserve Funds")	$ 2,000
To CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT on 4/22/59 (Chicago letter to Bureau, 4/28/59)	1,000
SUB TOTAL	$10,000
Less $400 used by MORRIS CHILDS for payments of travel expenses of TIM BUCK and for postage and publications purchased for the CPSU and the CP of China	400
TOTAL	$10,400

BALANCE AS OF 5/15/59: $62,600

CG 5824-S* is maintaining this sum in a safety deposit box at the American National Bank and Trust Company of Chicago, 33 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Illinois.

As can be seen from the above, the Chicago Division has advised the Bureau on each occasion when there has been a disbursement of any of the funds in the possession of CG 5824-S* with the exception of the miscellaneous item of $400.00.

The Chicago Division is maintaining a sub file in the "SOLO" case for the purpose of recording the disbursements of these funds and maintaining a current balance of the funds in the possession of CG 5824-S*.

In order to avoid duplication of work in the future, the Bureau is requested to advise whether or not the disbursement of these funds should be handled under the "SOLO" caption or the "CP-USA, FUNDS (RESERVE FUNDS)" caption, or whether a separate file should be maintained for the sole purpose of showing distribution of funds received by the Communist Party - USA from the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

* This does not include a sum of $9,000 which was received from TIM BUCK on May 26, 1959, and turned over to NY 694-S* on May 27, 1959.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: 5/26/59

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46)(Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Re Chicago letter dated September 30, 1958, containing a tabulation of the expenditures and receipts for CG 5824-S* and [redacted] on the first "SOLO" trip.

b7D

Referenced letter reflects that the excess of expenditures over receipts was $6,522.23. However, there was a balance of $247.86 in the account established for the informants under the assumed names in the LaSalle National Bank in Chicago. Also, there was a sum of $900 which had been received from ELIZABETH MASCOLO and was being maintained in the safety deposit box at the LaSalle National Bank for the purpose of future use on "SOLO" trips.

The following is a tabulation of expenditures and receipts for CG 5824-S* for the second "SOLO" trip:

EXPENDITURES

DATE	ITEM	AMOUNT
12/24/58	Travel to Detroit for a passport	$ 74.58
1/2/59	Travel to New York City	200.00
1/8/59	An advance for expenses from Chicago to Moscow and return	900.00 *
1/16/59	Services of housekeeper, Mrs. JOHNSON	40.00
3/10/59	Hotel rooms to meet CG 5824-S* under secure conditions	69.20

2 - Bureau (REGISTERED)
1 - Chicago

JEK/kw
(3)

REC-44

100-428091-303

JUN 11 1959

INT. SEC.

55 JUN 12 1959

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 7-24-00 BY SPYBJA-MLB
#906318

DATE	ITEM	AMOUNT
3/19/59	Services of housekeeper, Mrs. JOHNSON	$ 280.00
4/10/59	Trip to New York City for five days	250.00

Total Expenditures.......................$1,813.58

RECEIPTS

DATE	ITEM	AMOUNT
5/22/59	Received from CG 5824-S* balance remaining from sums advanced to him **	$ 265.00

EXCESS OF EXPENDITURES OVER RECEIPTS: $1,548.58

It should be noted that CG 5824-S* also received in January, 1959, $1,000 from the Communist Party - USA for expenses for the second "SOLO" trip.

UACB, the balance of $247.86 in the account established for CG 5824-S* and [redacted] under the names used in the first "SOLO" trip will be maintained for future "SOLO" trips.

b7D

* The sum of $900 was the amount remaining from the first "SOLO" trip. This expenditure was authorized by Assistant Director A. H. BELMONT, orally, on January 5, 1959.

** This sum was turned over to the clerk handling the confidential funds in the Chicago Office on May 25, 1959.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: 5/26/59

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46) (Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

6-11-59

CG 5824-S*, on May 25, 1959, orally furnished to SA JOHN E. KEATING the information on the following page. This oral information was reduced to writing on May 26, 1959:

cc returned Rm. 1243 ajl

2 - Bureau (REGISTERED)
1 - New York (100-134637) (SOLO) (REGISTERED)
1 - Chicago

JEK/kw
(4)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-24-00 BY SP4BJA-MLB
#906318

EX-

REC-44 100-428091-304

10 JUN 11 1959

FBI

#5 ajl

55 JUN 12 1959

May 25, 1959

EUGENE DENNIS, on May 22, 1959, exhibited to MORRIS CHILDS a receipt for $10,000. DENNIS stated that he had obtained from JACK CHILDS $10,000 from the funds being received from the Communist Party of the Soviet Union for the Communist Party - USA. DENNIS turned over $10,000 to ISADORE WOFSY for the reserve fund of the Communist Party - USA. DENNIS stated that within a day or two after WOFSY received this money, he, WOFSY, turned over $2,500 of this amount to "The Worker".

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-24-00 BY SP4BJA MLB
#906318

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

DATE: 6/1/59

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C

ReBulet, 5/27/59.

On 5/29/59, NY 694-S furnished SA ALEXANDER C. BURLINSON the following accounting of Soviet funds given to him for transmittal to EUGENE DENNIS:

Receipts

9/8/58		$12,000.00
9/19/58		15,000.00
12/24/58		25,000.00
4/29/59		50,000.00
5/21/59		41,000.00
5/27/59		9,000.00
	Total	$152,000.00

Disbursements

10/11/58	$10,000.00	To EUGENE DENNIS
11/24/58	6,000.00	" " "
1/14/59	6,000.00	" " "
3/6/59	10,000.00	" " "
4/20/59	3,000.00	To credit of ROBERT THOMPSON on authority of EUGENE DENNIS
4/30/59	50,000.00	To CG 5824-S as depository for EUGENE DENNIS
5/1/59	2,800.00	To ISADORE WOFSY on authority of EUGENE DENNIS

EXP. PROC.

80

1 cc retained Rm 1243 9JL

2 - Bureau (100-428091)(RM)
1 - Chicago (134-46 Sub B)(RM)
1 - NY 100-134637 (415)

ACB:mfd
(4)

REC- 44

100-428091-305

11

25 JUN 2 1959

INT. SEC.

55 JUN 12 1959

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-24-00 BY 514 BJG/MLB
#906318

5/15/59	$10,000.00	To EUGENE DENNIS
5/28/59	10,000.00	" " "
9/8/58 to date	1,500.00	To TIM BUCK and ELIZABETH MASCOLO for expenses incident to transporting funds from Ottawa to Toronto, and from Toronto to New York
Total	$109,300.00	

Total Receipts:	$152,000.00
Total Disbursements:	109,300.00
Total balance in safe deposit box at Amalgamated Bank, NYC	$ 42,700.00

Except as above indicated, NY 694-S does not know what disposition EUGENE DENNIS has made of the funds paid to him. The informant advised, however, that it is his understanding that EUGENE DENNIS must account to CG 5824-S for all disbursements made by DENNIS from these funds.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: June 8, 1959

FROM : MR. J. A. SIZOO

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST

Tolson
Belmont
DeLoach
McGuire
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

ASAC McCabe called from New York today (6/8/59) and advised that Elizabeth Mascolo arrived from Canada today and turned over $21,000 in $20 bills to NY 694-S*. He will place these funds in the safe deposit box with the other funds. Mascolo said there was another $4,000 in Canada to be delivered to the CP, USA, but that it would have made too bulky a package for her to handle.

This is for information.

JAS:LL
(4)
1--Mr. Belmont
1--Mr. Baumgardner
1--Mr. Decker

100-428091

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-24-00 BY SP4BJA-MLB-
#906318

EX:

REC- 44

100-428091-306

10 JUN 11 1959

55 JUN 12 1959

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. SIZOO

DATE: 5/28/59

FROM : A. H. Belmont

0 Solo

Tolson
Belmont
DeLoach
McGuire
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

SUBJECT: CHICAGO INFORMANT 5824-S

SAC Auerbach called on the afternoon of 5/28. He said the Bureau has been advised by teletype of the results of the travel of 5824-S to Toronto and NY, over last weekend. He said this matter arose suddenly and he did not have a chance to check with the Bureau for authority to pay the informant's expenses for the travel, which will run between $200 and $250. I told him the expense was authorized.

Auerbach further referred to a letter dated 5/27 from Chicago indicating that Eugene Dennis wants the informant to take another trip to China and Russia in August of this year. Auerbach said that there is a question whether the informant's physical condition will permit this, but he thinks it may work out.

Auerbach said it may be possible for us to give the informant targets about which he can gain specific information which the Bureau wants during his trip. He requested that we look over carefully, in this respect, the Chicago letter of 5/27, upon receipt. I told him we would do so.

IIS-IIOF-EDIS
SEARCH
UPDATE
CREATE 4/9/81
DELETE

AHB:CSH (4)

cc Mr. Belmont
Mr. Donohue
Mr. J. S. Johnson

#5

EX.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-24-00 BY SP4BJA-MLD
#906318

REC- 44

100-428091-307

JUN 11 1959

55 JUN 12 1959

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Me...........um • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: 6/2/59

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46)(Sub B)

RDA
B

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-24-00 BY SP4BJA-MLB
#906318

Re New York letter to the Bureau dated May 19, 1959, requesting the Chicago Division to furnish to the Bureau and the New York Office with the opinion of CG 5824-S* in regard to the necessity for NY 694-S* to obtain a passport at this time.

CG 5824-S* advised on June 1, 1959, that recently EUGENE DENNIS stated that every Communist Party member who could possibly do so should obtain a passport in the event that it may become necessary to travel abroad in the future. This statement, and what has been observed recently, reflects that many Communist Party members have already or will be getting passports in the future.

If NY 694-S* had a current valid passport in his possession, he would be prepared for any contingencies. At some future date, time may be of the essence and the Communist Party may wish to send a courier to the Soviet Union or to some other country. If NY 694-S* were prepared to make such a trip at a moment's notice, the assignment might be given to him.

If NY 694-S* could indicate that he has a passport, this would indicate to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and/or the Communist Party - USA that the United States Government has no particular interest in him at this time. In other words, it would reflect that the United States Government feels that he is no longer active in the Communist movement. This then would be added reason for the Communist Party - USA and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union to use him in courier operations not only in the United States, but possibly in other countries.

Since NY 694-S* makes "business trips" to Canada, he could explain, if the need arose, that he obtained a passport with the view in mind of making contacts in other countries in connection with Arisco business. In this connection, it should be noted that the Chicago office of Arisco has recently received

REC- 44

100-428091-308

JUN 4 1959

② - Bureau (REGISTERED)
1 - New York (100-134637)(SOLO)(REGISTERED)
1 - Chicago

JEK/kw
(4)

EX

INT. SEC

5 JUN 12 1959

an inquiry from Switzerland as a result of an advertisement in a trade magazine.

CG 5824-S* stated that he realized that some problems could arise if NY 694-S* applied for a passport. On the other hand, such individuals as JAMES JACKSON, Member of the National Executive Committee of the Communist Party - USA, WILL WEINSTONE, Member of the National Committee of the Communist Party - USA, and ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG, long-time CPSU contact in the United States, have obtained passports without too much difficulty. Further, if any difficulty is anticipated in the obtaining of a passport by NY 694-S*, perhaps steps could be taken to insure that no difficulties will arise.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: 6/2/59

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46)(Sub B)

SUBJECT: (U) SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Re New York letter to the Bureau dated May 21, 1959.

On June 1, 1959, CG 5824-S* was exhibited photographs of the following individuals in an effort to identify the member of the Secret Service of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) with whom he met in Moscow on February 23, 1959:

IVAN E. PRIKHODKO
LEONID M. ZAMYATIN
MIHKAIL A. KHARLAMOV
PORFIRI F. ROZHKOV

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-24-00 BY SP4BJA-MLB
#906318

CG 5824-S* advised that of all the photographs he has observed, the full face photograph of KHARLAMOV most closely resembles the unidentified Russian.

The New York Division is requested to furnish the Chicago Office any other photographs of KHARLAMOV in its possession. A full description of KHARLAMOV, as well as the approximate date when the full face photograph was taken, might be helpful in this connection.

The composite drawing of the unknown Soviet is being returned herewith to the New York Division. No effort was made to alter this drawing. In regard to the drawing, CG 5824-S* made the following comments:

The hair should not look so bushy. The unknown Soviet has straight, light brown hair, which is combed straight back. His complexion is light, very similar to that of a person with blonde hair. The nose should be more pointed. There should be a slight bend in the bridge of the nose, as though it might have been broken at one time. The lips, particularly the upper lip, should be thinner. The cheeks should not be as full.

EX-PROC.

REC- 69 100-428091- 309

20 JUN 4 1959

2 - Bureau (REGISTERED)
1 - New York (100-134637)(SOLO)(REGISTERED)
1 - Chicago

JEK/kw
(4)

60 JUN 16 1959

INT. SEC.

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C.Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

FBI

Date: 5/28/59

Transmit the following in ______________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C
INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST

Remyairtel 5/21/59.

NY 694-S advised SA A. C. BURLINSON on 5/28/59, that on 5/27/59, CG 5824-S, who arrived in NYC on that date from Toronto, delivered to NY 694-S, for delivery to EUGENE DENNIS, $9000.00 in 20 dollar bills. This sum is the balance of the $50,000.00 given by the Soviet Ambassador to Canada to TIM BUCK for transmittal to the CP, USA, and was given to CG 5824-S by BUCK while the Chicago informant was in Canada.

The serial numbers on the above mentioned currency will be checked against the list of known currency issued to Soviet establishments in NYC and Washington, D.C. and the Bureau will be advised of the result of the said check.

3 - Bureau (100-428091) (RM)
1 - Chicago (134-46 Sub B) (RM)
1 - New York (100-134637) (415)

ACB:ab
(6)

REC 10 100-428091-310

EX-

10 MAY 30 1959

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-24-00 BY SP4 BJA-MLB
#906318

Approved: ______________________ Sent ________ M Per ________
Special Agent in Charge

55 JUN 15 1959

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: June 1, 1959

FROM : MR. F. J. BAUMGARDNER

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Tolson
Belmont
DeLoach
McGuire
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

see 100-428091-299

Roach

Chicago by airtel 5-26-59, attached, advised ~~that Eugene~~ Dennis, national secretary, Communist Party (CP), USA, desires that CG 5824-S* make a trip to Russia and China immediately after the next national committee meeting, CPUSA, scheduled to be held in New York 7/25-26/59. Purpose of trip would be to have informant present the line of the majority of the CPUSA to the communist parties of the Soviet Union and Red China. Airtel indicates informant held in high esteem by Dennis and is ex officio member of the national committee, CPUSA.

Chicago suggests that Bureau give the informant specific targets or missions to accomplish during this forthcoming trip. Chicago further suggests that the Bureau consider discussing this matter with top-ranking personnel in the White House, State Department, Central Intelligence Agency, and the military intelligence agencies for specific targets.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-24-00 BY SP4BJA-MLB #906318

OBSERVATIONS:

In view of the highly sensitive position of CG 5824-S*, there is a strong possibility that any discussion of this matter with other agencies could jeopardize his security. In addition, it is believed, that the Bureau, through its representation on various high-level intelligence committees and through our investigations of the CPUSA and Soviet and Chinese matters over a number of years, will be able to ascertain the specific targets which are of foremost interest to the United States Government at this time without consulting outside agencies.

A detailed study of this matter will be made by the appropriate sections in the Domestic Intelligence Division and following this collaboration and survey by Seat of Government personnel, specific recommendations will be submitted concerning specific targets or missions for the informant to accomplish during his trip. It is anticipated that this survey will be completed by 7-6-59, at which time the informant will be briefed as to specific information which we desire that he develop either through visual observations or through conversations while in the Soviet Union and China. Any changes in world conditions subsequent to July 6, 1959, which would have an effect on the targets selected will be carefully considered and the informant's targets modified where necessary.

100-428091-311

55 JUN 15 1959

Enclosure 6-2-59

REC-10

100-428091 filed in 100-428091-299

10 JUN 11 1959

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Donahoe

1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Kuhrtz
1 - Mr. Day

1 - Mr. Whitson
1 - Mr. Roach
1 - Mr. Decker

EX.

AJD:med (10)

#5

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: SOLO
100-428091

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. That appropriate sections of the Domestic Intelligence Division prepare specific targets or missions for the informant to accomplish during his trip to the Soviet Union and China in August, 1959.

2. That in view of the security of the informant and the information presently available to the Bureau through investigations and participation in intelligence committees, that the specific targets be selected without consulting outside agencies.

3. That this survey and collaboration among Seat of Government officials be completed by 7-6-59 subject to modification of targets necessitated by changing world conditions.

ACTION:

There is attached for your approval an appropriate communication to the Chicago Office advising of the Bureau's contemplated action in this matter.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: 6/1/59

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46)(Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

CG 5824-S*, on May 28, 1959, orally furnished to SA JOHN E. KEATING the information on the following page. This oral information was reduced to writing on May 29, 1959:

cc retained Rm 243

2 - Bureau (REGISTERED)
1 - New York (100-134637)(REGISTERED)
1 - Chicago

JEK/kw
(4)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-24-00 BY SP4BJA-MLB
#906318

EX. 10 100 428091-312

FBI

10 JUN ~~11~~ 1959
12

55 JUN 15 1959

May 28, 1959

It has been learned that on Tuesday, May 26, 1959, TIM BUCK, Head of the Labor Progressive Party (the Communist Party of Canada), turned over to MORRIS CHILDS $9,000. This sum represented the balance of $50,000 in the current sum of funds from the Communist Party of the Soviet Union to the Communist Party - USA via Canada. On Wednesday, May 27, 1959, CHILDS turned over the original package of $9,000 to JACK CHILDS in New York City.

BUCK commented that if any additional sums are received by the Labor Progressive Party for transmittal to the Communist Party - USA, this sum of $9,000 would merely add to the difficulties of transporting the money from Canada to the United States; therefore, he wanted MORRIS CHILDS to relieve him of the responsibility of getting this money to the United States.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-24-00 BY SP4BJA-MLD
#906318

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : A. H. Belmont

FROM : S. B. Donahoe

SUBJECT: (SOLO)
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

DATE: June 5, 1959

1 - Mr. Decker
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Donahoe
1 - Mr. Ruehl
1 - Mr. Belmont

Tolson
Belmont
DeLoach
McGuire
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

Reference memo F. J. Baumgardner to Belmont 6-1-59 which called for preparation of specific targets or missions for informant (CG 5824-S*) during his proposed trip to Soviet Union and China in August, 1959.

Basic reason for informant's trip is well defined along political lines - to present line of majority of Communist Party, USA to communist parties of Soviet Union and Communist China. While intelligence targets are limitless we feel any specific objectives must primarily tie in with background and capabilities of informant as well as with ostensible purpose of trip. We feel it would be unrealistic, for example, to give informant objective of acquiring data concerning a specific military target outside his capability which could only serve to cause him to be viewed with suspicion and possibly compromise him.

Recognizing that informant will be moving and talking in political circles we do feel there are specific matters regarding which informant can be alerted to endeavor to obtain data where the opportunity exists and where the informant feels he can make inquiry without jeopardy to his own security. We have broken these matters down into those more closely related to our own interests (Security Intelligence) and those of interest to intelligence community as a whole (National Intelligence).

Security Intelligence

1. Any data concerning plans, intentions or capabilities of Chinese Communists to carry out intelligence, propaganda or subversive activity within the U.S.

2. Any information indicating identity of persons, groups, publications, or organizations through which such activity has been, is being, or will be implemented.

3. Any data which would identify their method or channel of communication by which they implement action within the United States.

100-428091

EX. REC- 10

100-428091-313

10 JUN ~~11~~ 12 1959

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(6)

55 JUN 15 1959

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 7-24-00 BY SP4BJA-MLB
#906318

National Intelligence

From the standpoint of broad, national intelligence of interest in formulating national security policy of the U.S., any data which can be acquired along the following lines would be of definite assistance:

1. Over-all political - military strategy, intentions, and plans of the Chinese Communists particularly with respect to initiating hostilities using Chinese Communist armed forces.

2. a. Chinese Communist estimate of U.S. capabilities and intentions toward Chinese Communist regime and regarding situation in Far East.

   b. Major Chinese Communist international political objectives and courses of action particularly as to fomenting antagonism between Western and Asian powers and extending area of communist influence and control in Asia.

   c. Internal political strengths and weaknesses of Chinese Communist regime; conflicts within ruling group; strengths and weaknesses of police control; extent of actual or potential disaffection and resistance of population of mainland China.

   d. Role and influence of U.S.S.R. in Chinese Communist policies and courses of action; conversely, the role or influence of Communist China in Soviet-bloc policies and courses of action; and any evidence of strain in Sino-Soviet relations.

3. Methods contemplated by Chinese Communists to overcome general antipathy among overseas Chinese toward recently instituted "commune" system in China.

4. Any evidence of possible negotiations with Chinese Nationalists to effect a possible rapprochement now or after death of CHIANG Kai-shek as well as any evidence indicating successful infiltration of Chinese Nationalists organization on Taiwan by Chinese Communists.

Memorandum Donahoe to Belmont
Re: SOLO
100-428091

ACTION:

For consideration in connection with designating targets for informant recognizing that suggestions will have to be coordinated with those of other Sections to arrive at workable group of targets.

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 6/8/59

Transmit the following in ______________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL ______________________
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)(415)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C

NY 694-S* advised SA ALEXANDER C. BURLINSON on 6/8/59 that on said date ELIZABETH MASCOLO arrived from Toronto in NYC and delivered to him $21,000.00 in $20.00 bills for transmittal to the CPUSA. According to MASCOLO, $25,000.00 was given to TIM BUCK by the Soviet Ambassador in Canada for transmittal to the CPUSA. The $4,000.00 balance will be delivered on another occasion.

Serial numbers on the above-mentioned bills will be checked against the list of known currency issued to Soviet establishments in NYC and Washington, D. C.

MASCOLO will remain in NYC for a few days to visit relatives and will return to Canada on 6/13/59. She has no other official business in NYC.

1-cc returned Rm 1247 ap

3 - Bureau (100-428091)(RM)
1 - Chicago (134-46-Sub B)(RM)
1 - NY 134-91 (INV)(415)
1 - NY 100-134637 (415)

aw

ACB:msb (415)
(7)

REC- 10 100-428091- 314

~~18~~ 10 JUN ~~9~~ 11 1959
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EX.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-24-00 BY SP4BJA-MLB

#906314

INT. SEC.

Approved: ______________________ Sent ______________M Per ______________
Special Agent in Charge

55 JUN 15 1959

. Decker

SAC, Chicago (1?4-46-Sub F) June 12, 1959

Director, FBI (100-428091)

SOLO
IS-C

Reurlet 6-1-59.

Relet noted that your office is maintaining a subfile in the "Solo" case for the purpose of recording the disbursements of these funds and of maintaining a current balance of the funds in the possession of CG 5824-S*. The Bureau has no objection to this procedure and it is desired that the Chicago and New York Offices furnish details concerning disbursements from these funds to the Bureau each 30 days commencing 6-22-59. Your communications setting forth this information should be captioned "Solo" and it is further desired that you furnish one additional copy to the Bureau for the Communist Party, USA, Funds (Reserve Funds) file.

2 - New York (100-134637)

MAILED 19
JUN 12 1959
COMM-FBI

REC- 23 100-428091-315

16 JUN 15 1959

1 - 100-3-102 (CPUSA, Reserve Fund)

AJD:med
(7)

Tolson
Belmont
DeLoach
McGuire
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

55 JUN 18 1959

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-24-00 BY SP4BJA-MLB
#906318

CC Chicago [illegible] # 923-31

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: June 10, 1959

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46-Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS - C

CG 5824-S* on June 1, 1959, made available to SA JOHN E. KEATING for copying a picture postcard which he had mailed from Prague, Czechoslovakia, to his wife in Chicago. CG 5824-S* advised that he had selected this particular card because the lefthand side of the photograph to the left of the tower shows a portion of the hotel Praha. CG 5824-S* stated that this building is not marked as a hotel and is used exclusively by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia in order to give temporary lodging to top ranking members of other Communist Parties who happen to be in Prague for a few days for one reason or another.

One photographic copy of this item is enclosed herewith to the Bureau. The Chicago copy is located in Chicago file 134-46-Sub B-1A (53).

②- Bureau (Encl. 1) (RM)
1 - Chicago
JEK:LMA
(3)

ENCLOSURE

EXP. PROC.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-24-00 BY SP4BJA-MLB
#906318

REC-9 100-428091-316

16
JUN ~~15~~ 1959

EX-

INT. SEC.

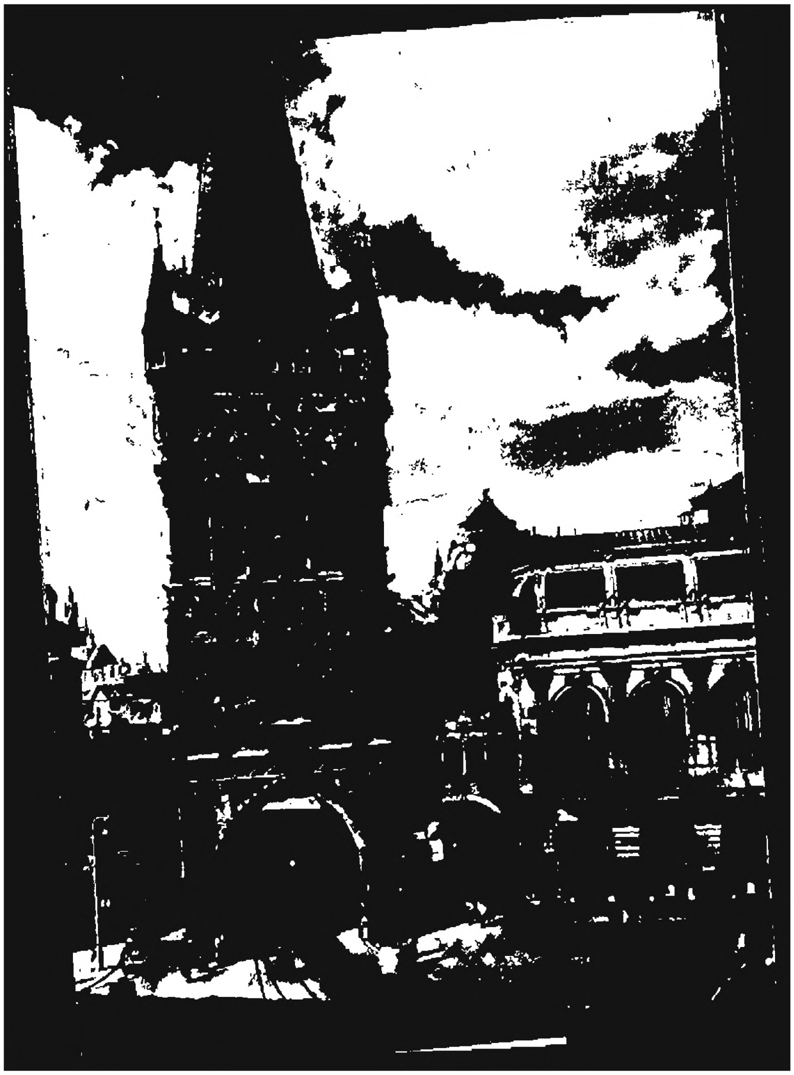
55 JUN 18 1959

ENCLOSURE (1) TO THE BUREAU

One photographic copy of postcard
showing portion of hotel Praha

RE: SOLO
IS - C

ALL INFORMATION ~~CONTAINED~~ On envelope
Only ~~HEREIN~~ IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-24-00 BY SP4BJA-MLB
#906318



SOLO

Operation SOLO was a long-running FBI program to infiltrate the Communist Party of the United States and gather intelligence about its relationship to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, China, and other communist nations. It officially began in 1958 and ended in 1977, although Morris and Jack Childs, two of the principal agents in the operation, had been involved with the Bureau for several years prior. The files posted here constitute the first two releases made from the FBI's SOLO file. They range from March 1958 to August 1960. Subsequent releases will be added in the future. Read a related story at

http://www.fbi.gov/news/stories/2011/august/byte-out-of-history-communist-agent-tells-all/.

PART 12 OF 22

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Men um • UNITED S GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: June 4, 1959

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Donohue
1 - Mr. Decker

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Nease
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

DeLoach
McGuire
W.C. Sullivan

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-24-00 BY SP4BJA-MLB
#906318

Captioned matter pertains to liaison activities of CG 5824-S between the CPUSA and the Soviet Union (SU). While in Russia Summer of 1958 CG 5824-S was promised $200,000 for the CPUSA for 1958. During informant's recent trip to Russia in connection with the 21st Congress, CPSU, informant was advised the Soviets would furnish the CPUSA $250,000 of which $100,000 was stated to be the balance for 1958 while the remaining $150,000 was to be for 1959 up to the time of the CPUSA National Convention November, 1959.

During the period from 9-8-58 to 5-26-59 the CPUSA received a total of $175,000 from Soviet Russia. $125,000 of this total was obtained by our informants, CG 5824-S and NY 694-S, from Tim Buck, head of the Labor Progressive Party (CP of Canada) who obtained this money from the Soviet Embassy in Ottawa, Canada. The remaining $50,000 was received by NY 694-S from Vladimir Barkovsky, counselor of Soviet United Nations Delegation on 4-23-59.

From 9-8-58 through 5-59 $69,700 has been disbursed by informants from this fund leaving a cash balance of $105,300. Concerning this balance $62,600 is presently maintained by CG 5824-S in a safe-deposit box, American National Bank and Trust Company, Chicago, Illinois, and $42,700 is maintained by NY 694-S in a safe-deposit box at Amalgamated Bank, New York City.

The following schedules show in detail the receipt and disbursements of funds received from the Soviets to date:

RECEIPTS

Date	Source of Funds	Informant Rec'g	Amount
9-8-58	Russian Embassy, Ottawa, Canada	NY 694-S	$12,000
9-19-58	" "	"	15,000
9-23-58	" "	CG 5824-S	12,000
9-24-58	" "	"	5,000
10-17-58	" "	"	6,000
12-23-58	" "	NY 694-S	25,000
4-23-59	Vladimir Barkovsky Soviet United Nations Delegation	"	50,000
5-21-59	Russian Embassy, Ottawa, Canada		41,000
5-26-59	" "	CG 5824-S	9,000

100-428091-317

JUN 17 1959

58 JUN 18 1959

REG-10

EX-

AJD:ssh
(5) ssh

TOTAL FUNDS RECEIVED - $175,000

/// ///

DISBURSEMENTS

Date	Informant Disbursing	Recipient	Amount
10-11-58	NY 694-S	Eugene Dennis	$10,000
10-22-58	CG 5824-S	Claude Lightfoot	2,000
11-24-58	NY 694-S	Eugene Dennis (National Secretary CPUSA)	6,000
12-7-58	CG 5824-S	" "	5,000
1-5-59	"	Claude Lightfoot (Chairman, Illinois District CP)	2,000
1-14-59	NY 694-S	Eugene Dennis	6,000
3-6-59	NY 694-S	" "	10,000
4-20-59	"	Robert Thompson (Executive Secretary, CPUSA)	3,000
4-22-59	CG 5824-S	Claude Lightfoot	1,000
5-1-59	NY 694-S	Isadore Wofsy (Head CPUSA Reserve Fund)	2,800
5-15-59	"	Eugene Dennis	10,000
5-28-59	"	" "	10,000
9-8-58 to date	NY 694-S	Tim Buck (Expenses)	1,500
9-8-58 to date	CG 5824-S	Tim Buck "	400

Total Disbursements - $69,700
Cash on Hand - - - - - 105,300

TOTAL ACCOUNTED FOR - $175,000

Concerning the funds received by Eugene Dennis, we are aware that at least $17,500 was used by Dennis to finance the publication of "The Worker." $1,000 was furnished to the Southern Regional Committee for CP work in the South, an additional $7,500 was given to Isadore Wofsy for the National Reserve Fund and $2,000 was used to pay back salaries of full-time functionaries of the National Office, CPUSA. It is believed that the additional funds received by Dennis not accounted for herein were utilized by him in financing the day-to-day operations of the National Office, CPUSA, and in giving further support to the publication of "The Worker."

The $5,000 furnished to Claude Lightfoot was for the purpose of increasing the organizational activity of the Illinois District CPUSA and for the purpose of adding a second full-time paid organizer to this District.

ACTION:

None. This is submitted for your information.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: 6/11/59

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)(415)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C

Re Chicago letter to the Bureau, 6/2/59.

There are enclosed herewith for the Chicago Office six photographs of MIKHAIL A. KHARLAMOV. The dates when these photographs were taken are not known, but it is believed that they were taken between 1955 and 1958.

The following is a description of KHARLAMOV:

Name	MIKHAIL AVERKIEVICH KHARLAMOV
Nationality	Russian
Race	White
Date of Birth	November 7, 1913
Place of Birth	Minsk, Russia
Height	5'4 3/4"
Hair	Brown
Eyes	Gray
Peculiarities	Crippled in right leg; walks with a limp.

2 - Bureau (100-428091)(RM)
1 - Chicago (134-46 Sub B)(SOLO)(Encl. 6)(RM)
1 - NY 134-91 (Inv)(415)
1 - NY 100-134637 (415)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-24-00 BY SP4BJA-MLP
#906318

REC- 23 100-428091-318

32

EX.

18 JUN 1959

ACB:mfd
(5)

55 JUN 22 1959

OFFICE MEMORANDUM UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

SECRET

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-102) DATE: 6/8/59

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-128861)(415)

SUBJECT: CP,USA - FUNDS (RESERVE FUNDS) (S) (U)
IS - C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

On 6/2/59, NY 694-S* advised SA ALEXANDER C. BURLINSON that in a conversation on 6/1/59 with ISIDORE WOFSY, the latter told him the following: (S)(U) (U) (S)

Bids up to $325,000.00 for the purchase of the building at 35 East 12 Street have been received. As many bids as possible will be received, and the highest will be accepted. CHARLES KELNER, who desires to buy the building, will be told that he may purchase the building at a price equal to the highest bid, provided payment be guaranteed. (S)(U)

WOFSY stated that during the past few weeks he had been given $14,000.00 by EUGENE DENNIS, and that this money had been "a life-saver." The money, he said, was not for the Reserve Fund, but rather was to be given, as needed, to PHIL BART for the

(S) (U)

4 - Bureau	(100-3-102)(RM) (1-100-428091)(SOLO) (1-100-3-81)(CPUSA - INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS)
2 - Chicago	(134-46-Sub I)(SOLO)(INFO)(RM) (1-134-46)(CG 5824-S)
1 - NY 134-91	(INV)(415)
1 - NY 100-134637	(SOLO)(415)
1 - NY 100-128314	(CPUSA - NYD - FUNDS)(416)
1 - NY 100-70303	(TWELFTH-THIRTEENTH REALTY CORP.)(41)
1 - NY 100-64424	(CHARLES KELNER)(424)
1 - NY 100-56579	(PHIL BART)(422)
1 - NY 100-19679	(ISIDORE WOFSY)(415)
1 - NY 100-8057	(EUGENE DENNIS)(415)
1 - NY 100-23825	(BENJAMIN J. DAVIS)(416)
1 - NY 100-129629	(WILLIAM ALBERTSON)(416)
1 - NY 100-84275	(WILLIAM PATTERSON)(415)
1 - NY 100-	(MILTON FRIEDMAN)(33)
1 - NY 100-86624	(CPUSA - INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS)(415)
1 - NY 97-169	(PUBLISHER'S NEW PRESS)(415)
1 - NY 100-128861	(415)

(S) (U)

~~Classified by 8972JDK/Ebm~~
~~Declassify on: OADR 10-17-84~~
acc to alternate release

ORIGINAL FILED IN

100-3-102-1100

[100-428091] (S)(U)

ACB:msb
(21)

03 JUN 23 1959

SECRET

NOT RECORDED
1 JUN 10 1959

DECLASSIFIED BY SP7 cls/ntc
ON 5-16-95 # 272640

payment of National Office expenses. WOFSY stated he did not know where DENNIS had obtained this money, and expressed the opinion that it might have come in "quietly" from the CP fund drive. (NY 694-S* stated that he did not think WOFSY actually believes the money came from the fund drive since the latter must be aware that the fund drive is a failure.) ~~(S)~~ (U)

NY 694-S* stated that the $14,000.00 is undoubtedly part of the funds described in the case entitled "SOLO, IS - C." The informant noted that in accordance with DENNIS' method of distributing the "SOLO, IS - C" funds, neither WOFSY, PHIL BART, nor any other CP functionary knows whence money they receive from DENNIS is coming ~~(S)~~ (U)

WOFSY further remarked that PHIL BART is clashing with the NY State CP regarding "the split" of money received from the fund drive and donors by the NY State CP. BART and DENNIS would like a fifty-fifty "split," but in WOFSY's opinion, the NY State CP would never agree to such an arrangement. WOFSY believes the National Office could obtain--and should accept, since it cannot hope to obtain more--40 per cent as its "split." ~~(S)~~ (U)

WOFSY also stated that the NY State CP finally has negotiated a settlement of its debt of $23,000.00 by a payment to the National Office of $6,000.00. ~~(S)~~ (U)

WOFSY expressed the opinion that in view of the fact that dues payments to the NY State CP are negligible, the said state organization must have a large reserve fund "somewhere," and that both WILLIAM ALBERTSON and BENJAMIN DAVIS, JR., must have knowledge of this fund. He also thought EUGENE DENNIS might know something of such a fund. ~~(S)~~ (U)

According to WOFSY, WILLIAM PATTERSON was recently "called in by the top brass" and told "to lay off his business enterprises." As a result of PATTERSON's "pushing at the embassies" and "MILTON FRIEDMAN's going to Hungary," they obtained "a $15,000.00 retainer from Hungary." From this money, FRIEDMAN paid himself $5,000.00 in legal fees. The Party believes PATTERSON "took a chunk for himself," and may have given some to "The Worker ~~(S)~~ (U)

The Party feels that this situation may result in a scandal, and has assigned PHIL BART to investigate the matter. WOFSY believes that BART, MORRIS CHILDS of Chicago, and he should confer regarding this situation ~~(S)~~ (U)

1 - [illegible]. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Donohue
1 - Mr. Decker
1 - Mr. Bartlett

SAC, New York (100-134637)

June 17, 1959

REC [illegible] (100-[illegible]) — 319

EX.

SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-24-00 BY [illegible] #906314

Reurlet 5-19-59 and Chicago letter 6-2-59.

The observations set forth in the above referenced communications clearly indicated the desirability at this time of having NY 694-S* obtain a current and valid passport under his true name. The observations set forth in referenced Chicago letter by CG 5824-S* reveal a definite possibility that NY 694-S* could receive a courier assignment from the Communist Party (CP), USA, in the event he possessed a current passport and, therefore, be in a position to accept the assignment on a moment's notice. In addition, it is pertinent to note that NY 694-S* has worked closely with CG 5824-S* in connection with the Solo operation and the obtaining of funds from the Soviet Union and would be Eugene Dennis' logical choice as alternate in the event CG 5824-S* is unable to carry out an assigned mission because of his health or other reasons.

The Bureau through its source at the Passport Office of Department of State has made suitable arrangements to insure that NY 694-S* will be able to obtain a passport under his true identity without any risk to the informant. It is suggested that you advise NY 694-S* that the Bureau believes that it would be definitely desirable for him to obtain a current passport in the immediate future. If this meets with informant's continuing concurrence, he should apply for a passport in New York City under his true identity. The Bureau should be kept fully apprised of developments in this matter and should be immediately advised of the date that the informant makes his application.

2 - Chicago (134-46-Sub B)

NOTE ON YELLOW:

See memo Baumgardner to Belmont dated 6-16-59, same caption, OHB:AJD/med.

AJD:med
(10)

MAILED 9
JUN 17 1959
COMM-FBI

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55 JUN 22 1959

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT 6/18

DATE: June 16, 1959

FROM : MR. F. J. BAUMGARDNER

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Baumgardner

Tolson
Belmont
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W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

Reference is made to my memorandum to you dated 6-5-59 (attached) in the above-captioned matter. Referenced memorandum discussed the possibility of having NY 694-S*, one of our top informants, obtain a valid and current passport so that he would be in a position to accept a courier assignment without delay for travel abroad for the Communist Party (CP), USA.

My memorandum recommended that Liaison Section check with the Passport Office of the Department of State to determine the present status of the John William Fox file, it being noted that informant obtained Passport Number 521459 on 6-11-32 fraudulently under this name, and to ascertain exact obstacles to overcome to obtain a passport for NY 694-S*. The Director noted, "O.K. H."

Mr. Bartlett of the Liaison Section requested Mr. Robert Johnson of the Passport Office to pull the Fox file so that it could be reviewed. The request was made on 6-10-59 and inasmuch as this old file was in dead storage, it was not available for review until 6-16-59. A review of the Fox file disclosed a "refusal memorandum" dated 3-19-40 bearing the following comment: "Refer any application for passport facilities to the Fraud Section. Records of World Tourist, Inc., show that this person's transportation was charged to the account of the CP." The file also shows a handwritten memorandum disclosing that Fox is also known as Jack Childs, the informant's true name. Without being requested, Mr. Johnson, who has been extremely cooperative with the Bureau in the past, said that he would insert a piece of paper on the top of the file requesting that the file be referred immediately to him in the event the file shows up in connection with a passport application. Mr. Johnson advised that if this happens, he will immediately get in touch with Mr. Bartlett of the Liaison Section.

OBSERVATIONS:

ENCLOSURE

It is to be noted that our relations with Mr. Robert Johnson who handles communist passports for the State Department are such that we will be able to obtain a passport for NY 694-S* without any risk to the informant. It should be further noted that through arrangements with Mr. Johnson in

Enclosures
100-428091
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Donohue
1 - Mr. Decker
1 - Mr. Bartlett
OHB:AJD/med
(6)

REC- 23

100-428091-319

EX-

10 JUN 18 1959

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-24-00 BY SPUBJA-MLB
#906318

#5

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: SOLO
100-428091

December, 1958, we obtained a passport for CG 5824-S* in connection with his trip to Russia as an official CPUSA delegate to the 21st Congress, CP of the Soviet Union. On this request, Johnson was merely advised that we were interested in seeing that this individual received a passport and there must be no indication in the State Department files that the FBI had an interest in this individual.

It is believed that it will be to our advantage at this time to have NY 694-S* obtain a passport under his true name so that he will be able to take advantage of any future courier assignment inasmuch as he could obtain a passport at this time without jeopardy to himself.

RECOMMENDATION:

1. That New York be advised that the Bureau has made suitable arrangements through the Passport Office at the Department of State to enable NY 694-S* to obtain a passport without jeopardizing his informant status.

2. That the informant apply for his passport at New York City under his true name and address and that the Bureau be immediately advised by New York at the time the informant makes application for his passport so that we will be able to follow it closely with Mr. Johnson at the State Department.

ACTION:

There is attached for your approval an appropriate communication to New York and Chicago in accordance with the above observations and recommendations.

6/17

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: June 5, 1959

FROM : MR. F. J. BAUMGARDNER

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Tolson
Belmont
DeLoach
McGuire
Mohr
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Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

The purpose of this memorandum is to consider the necessity and desirability of having NY 694-S*, one of our top informants, obtain a valid and current passport at this time.

New York and Chicago have recommended by letters dated 5-19-59 and 6-2-59, respectively, that NY 694-S* obtain a current valid passport. NY 694-S* has been utilized by Eugene Dennis, national secretary, Communist Party (CP), USA, for a number of years in courier operations with the Labor Progressive Party (CP of Canada) and more recently in clandestine funds operations. CG 5824-S*, the brother of NY 694-S*, has made two trips to Russia during the past year as the official CPUSA delegate to the CP of the Soviet Union and it is anticipated that CG 5824-S* will make a third trip to Russia and China in August, 1959, as Dennis' representative to present the current CPUSA line. As you are aware, we have obtained outstanding information as a result of each of informant's two earlier trips to Russia.

Chicago notes and the Bureau concurs that the possession of a current valid passport by NY 694-S* would place informant in a position to accept an assignment as a courier to the Soviet Union or some other foreign country at a moment's notice; thus enhancing the possibility of informant being afforded such an assignment. In addition, Chicago notes that if NY 694-S* did possess a passport, this fact would indicate to the CP of the Soviet Union and the CPUSA that the U.S. Government has no particular interest in informant at this time and this would be an added reason for the CPUSA to use informant in courier operations with foreign countries.

CG 5824-S* has reported that Eugene Dennis recently stated that every CP member who could possibly do so should obtain a passport in the event it becomes necessary to travel abroad in the future. Therefore, the obtaining of a passport by NY 694-S* would not place him under Party suspicion. NY 694-S* could explain if necessary that the passport was obtained in connection with Arisco (informant's cover company) inasmuch as Arisco has recently received an inquiry from Switzerland as a result of an advertisement in a trade magazine.

ENCLOSURE

100-428091
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Donohue
1 - Mr. Decker
AJD:med
(6)

REC- 23

100-428091-319

EX

10 JUN 18 1959

#5

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-24-00 BY SP4BJA-MLB
#906318

New York notes that NY 694-S* obtained a fraudulent passport under the name of John William Fox on 6-11-32 for travel to Russiaand subsequently without the informant's knowledge, this passport was used by CP functionary Philip Bart. The passport file of John William Fox contains an undated memorandum stating that John William Fox is possibly identical with our informant NY 694-S*. New York believes that if the informant applies for a passport and the passport division of the State Department reviews its indices, the possibility exists of associating our informant with John William Fox.

The matter of a passport for NY 694-S* has been discussed with CG 5824-S* and NY 694-S* by our Chicago and New York Offices and has been discussed by informants between themselves. The informants are in favor of this step as it could potentially increase the value of NY 694-S*'s services to the Bureau.

OBSERVATIONS:

1. It can be expected that the CPUSA will step up its contacts with foreign communist parties and that CG 5824-S* will be unable to handle all courier assignments with communist parties abroad without help. It is certainly to our advantage to have our informant, NY 694-S*, in a position where he will be able to accept a courier assignment on a moment's notice.

2. We should keep in mind the fact that CG 5824-S* is suffering with angina pectoris and his future trips abroad will, of course, depend to a large extent upon the condition of his health. NY 694-S* has worked closely with CG 5824-S* in connection with the Solo operation and the obtaining of funds from the Soviet Union and would be Eugene Dennis' logical choice as an alternate in the event CG 5824-S* is unable to carry out an assigned mission and, of course, if our informant, NY 694-S*, possesses a current valid passport.

3. It will be necessary for NY 694-S* to obtain a passport under his true name inasmuch as Dennis has insisted recently that passports obtained by CP leaders be obtained in their true identity to prevent a violation of the passport laws. It is believed desirable that our liaison Agent with the passport division of the State Department consult with our confidential source in the passport division to determine the current status of the John William Fox passport file and the exact obstacles which we must overcome to assure that NY 694-S* can obtain a passport without jeopardizing his security.

mjc

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: SOLO
100-428091

born 5-4-10 at Galloway W Va
PP#521459 issued 6-11-32

RECOMMENDATION:

1. It is recommended that liaison through its confidential source with the passport division of the State Department determine the present status of the John William Fox file, whether the undated memorandum identifying Fox with our informant is presently in this file and the exact obstacles which we must overcome to obtain a passport for NY 694-S*.

6/10 Robt Johnson, Passport Office, State pulling file from dead storage. Will take several days

6/16 file reviewed. OHB

2. In the event liaison determines that informant can obtain a passport without jeopardizing his security, it is recommended that New York be instructed to advise informant to file the necessary application at New York City under his true identity and that upon receipt of his passport he advise Eugene Dennis of this fact so that Dennis may consider him for future courier assignments with foreign communist parties.

V.

OK H

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Mem[illegible]um • UNITED STA[illegible]OVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: June 16, 1959

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS - C

Re Chicago let to the Bureau June 2, 1959, and New York let to the Bureau June 11, 1959, which enclosed to the Chicago Division six photographs of MIKHAIL A. KHARLAMOV and contained a description of KHARLAMOV.

CG 5824-S* orally advised SA JOHN E KEATING on June 15, 1959, that KHARLAMOV is not identical with the unidentified representative of the Secret Service of the Communist Party (CP) of the Soviet Union with whom the informant met in Moscow, Russia. While the full face photograph of KHARLAMOV closely resembles the unknown Russian, the unidentified Russian was several inches taller than 5'4 3/4" and did not walk with a limp.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-24-00 BY SP4BJA/MLB
#906318

REC-44 100-428091-320

23 JUN 19 1959

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (100-134637)(SOLO) (RM)
1 - Chicago

JEK:ldo
(4)

#5A

55 JUN 22 1959

SOLO

Operation SOLO was a long-running FBI program to infiltrate the Communist Party of the United States and gather intelligence about its relationship to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, China, and other communist nations. It officially began in 1958 and ended in 1977, although Morris and Jack Childs, two of the principal agents in the operation, had been involved with the Bureau for several years prior. The files posted here constitute the first two releases made from the FBI's SOLO file. They range from March 1958 to August 1960. Subsequent releases will be added in the future. Read a related story at

http://www.fbi.gov/news/stories/2011/august/byte-out-of-history-communist-agent-tells-all/.

PART 13 OF 22

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: 6/16/59

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637-Sub A)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C

b6
b7C

On 6/15/59, NY 694-S* advised SA [redacted] that pursuant to instruction issued to him by EUGENE DENNIS through MORRIS CHILDS, NY 694-S*, on 6/12/59, gave CHILDS $10,500.00 from funds received from the Soviets, for which the New York informant is acting as depository.

According to NY 694-S*, CHILDS was to give $5000.00 to ISIDORE WOFSY, presumably to be transmitted to PHIL BART for maintenance of the CP National Office; $5,000.00 to WILLIAM PATTERSON for the use of "The Worker"; and $500.00 to EUGENE DENNIS for payment of travelling expenses of some CP functionaries coming to New York "to work on the CP resolutions."

1 cc returned Rm 1-4399

3 - Bureau (100-428091)(RM)
(1-100-)(CPUSA FUNDS)(RESERVE FUNDS)
1 - Chicago (134-46 Sub F)(SOLO)(INFO)(RM)
1 - NY (100-)(CPUSA FUNDS)(RESERVE FUNDS)(415)
1 - NY (134-91)(INV.)(415)
1 - NY (100-134637-Sub A)

ACB:KMI
(7)

EX.

REC-4

100-428091-321

JUN 17 1959

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INT. SEC.

55 JUN 24 1959

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: 6/19/59

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637-Sub A)(415)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C

ReBulet 6/12/59 requesting accounting each 30 days of "SOLO" funds, and remylets 6/1/59 and 6/16/59 reflecting receipts and disbursements of said funds.

b6
b7C

On 6/19/59, NY 694-S* advised SA [redacted] [redacted] that he has made no disbursements of Soviet funds other than as previously reported (in referenced NY letters).

Disbursements to date total $119,800.00.

Receipts to date total $173,000, $21,000 having been received on 6/8/59 from the Soviet ambassador in Canada through TIM BUCK and ELIZABETH MASCOLO.

1 cc retained in 1243

3	- Bureau	(100-428091)(RM) (1-100-3-102)(CPUSA - FUNDS)(RESERVE FUNDS)
1	- Chicago	(134-46-Sub F)(SOLO)(RM)
1	- NY 134-91	(INV)(415)
1	- NY 100-128861	(CPUSA - FUNDS - RESERVE FUNDS)(415)
1	- NY 100-134637-Sub A	(415)

ACB:msb
(7)

REC- 4

EX-

100-428091-322

JUN 22 1959

FBI

RECEIVED

ret to NY 6-23-59

INT. SEC.

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

cc destroyed in

Mr. Decker

SAC, New York (100-134637 Sub A) (415) June 23, 1959

REC-4 Director, FBI (100-428091) – 322

SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

EX

Reurlet 6-19-59.

Information available to the Bureau indicates that NY 694-S* presently maintains a total of $53,200 of Solo funds. Please advise by return letter whether this figure is correct.

MAILED 20
JUN 23 1959
COMM-FBI

Tolson
Belmont
DeLoach
McGuire
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
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Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

AJD:wlg
(4)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

55 JUN 26 1959

FJB
AJD

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: June 22, 1959

R Daley

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub F)

SUBJECT: 0 SOLO
IS - C

Re Chicago letter June 1, 1959, and Bulet June 12, 1959, instructing that details concerning disbursement of funds in possession of CG 5824-S* be submitted to the Bureau each thirty days.

Balance in possession of CG 5824-S* May 15, 1959 -	$62,600
Disbursements on June 15, 1959 * -	3,200
Balance as of June 22, 1959 -	$59,400

* Details concerning these disbursements are contained in Chicago letter June 16, 1959, captioned "CP, USA, Funds (Reserve Funds), IS - C".

0 - 1-cc retained Rm-1243

3 - Bureau (RM)
1 - 100-3-102 (CP, USA, Funds (Reserve Funds)
1 - Chicago

JEK:ldo
(4)

cc destroyed Mo 9-23-59

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-3-102

REC-23 100-428091-323

EX

14 JUN 26 1959

#5

55 JUN 29 1959

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: 6/26/59

FROM : SAC, NY (100-134637-Sub A)

SUBJECT: SOLO
~~IS-C~~

ReBulet, 6/23/59.

The Bureau is correct in its computation that NY 694-S* presently maintains $53,200.00 of Solo funds.

~~CONF INFT~~

EX. PROC.

2 - Bureau (100-428091)(RM)
1 - NY 134-91 (ADM.)(415)
1 - NY 100-134637-Sub A)(415)

ACB:KMI
(4)

REC- 41/ 100-428091-324

12 JUN 30 1959

EX.

FBI

INT. SEC.

55 JUL 2 1959

1 - Liaison Section
1 - Mr. B[illegible]lett
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Donohue
1 - Mr. Decker

SAC, Chicago (134-46 Sub B) June 29, 1959

EX

REC-41

Director, FBI (100-428091) - 325

SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reurlet June 23, 1959.

You are authorized to advise CG 5824-S that his wife, [redacted] may accompany him on the proposed third Solo trip to Russia and China and, further, that she should apply for a passport under her true identity. Inasmuch as CG 5824-S did not desire to apply for a passport under his true name in Chicago, a similar situation may exist with respect to [redacted] You are instructed to advise the place where and the date when [redacted] will make her application as soon as this information is known to your office. Also advise the exact name under which the application is filed. For your information, suitable arrangements will be made by the Bureau with the Passport Division, Department of State, to insure that [redacted] will be able to obtain a passport without any risk.

b7D

In view of the present, extremely serious state of [redacted] health, it does not appear likely that she will be physically able to make this forthcoming trip. However, the Bureau agrees with your observation that the belief on her part that she will be able to make this trip and the obtaining of a current valid passport would certainly be of benefit from a psychological standpoint.

b7D

The Bureau should be kept fully apprised of developments in this matter.

NOTE ON YELLOW: See memo 6-26-59 Baumgardner to Belmont, same caption, AJD:jsm

AJD:jsm
(9)

Tolson
Belmont
DeLoach
McGuire
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

MAILED 30
JUN 29 1959
COMM-FBI

59

55 JUL 2 1959

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

DATE: June 23, 1959

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS - C

Re Chicago letter May 26, 1959, setting forth the possibility of a third Solo trip around August, 1959.

Reference is also made to Bureau letter June 17, 1959, reflecting that the Bureau, through its source at the Passport Office of the Department of State, has made suitable arrangements to insure that NY 694-S* will be able to obtain a passport under his true identity without any risk to the informant.

The Bureau is being advised by separate communication of the current status of the health of [redacted]. The examining physicians have recently advised CG 5824-S* that [redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

In view of the above, CG 5824-S* is understandably reluctant to leave [redacted] for even short periods of time. Therefore if the third Solo trip materializes he would want her to accompany him unless her physical condition at that time makes it physically impossible. CG 5824-S* estimates that the third Solo trip would be of only two or three weeks duration.

b7D

REC-41 100-428091-325

FBI

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - Chicago

30
17 JUN ~~25~~ 1959

JEK:ldo
(3)

Let To Chicago 6/29/59
ATD/kim

While CG 5824-S* would like to travel under his own name, this decision will depend on the instructions received from EUGENE DENNIS. If he should travel under his own name and if [redacted] accompanied him she would need a passport in her own name. At the present time maintaining the morale of [redacted] is as important as any medication she might be given. CG 5824-S* feels that if she would apply for a passport with a view of making the next Solo trip with him it might give her some perspective and be of benefit from a psychological standpoint. The Chicago Division agrees with this opinion of CG 5824-S* and also feels that it would not be proper to ask CG 5824-S* to make a third Solo trip without his wife accompanying him [redacted] b7D b6 b7C

CONF. INFT. b7D

[redacted] has never filed for a passport using her own name. If she applied she would have to list her maiden name in addition to her married name. The maiden name is SYLVIA SCHLOSSBERG. CHICAGO, Ill.

The Bureau is requested to authorize [redacted] to file a passport under her true name. The Bureau is also requested to consider making suitable arrangements, through its source at the Passport Office of the Department of State, to insure that [redacted] will be able to obtain a passport under her true identity without any risk. b7D

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : A. H. Belmont

DATE: June 29, 1959

FROM : F. J. Baumgardner

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Nease
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

Reference is made to my memorandum 6-4-59 which sets forth in detail the receipts and disbursements of funds received from a Communist Party (CP) of the Soviet Union by the CP, USA through May, 1959. As of the date of my memo, the CP, USA had received a total of $175,000 of the $350,000 due from the CPSU and had expended a total of $69,700. The balance of $105,300 was maintained by our top informants CG 5824-S and NY 694-S in safe deposit boxes in Chicago and New York.

During the period from June 1, 1959, to June 22, 1959, the CPUSA received an additional $21,000 from the Soviets and disbursed $13,900 leaving a cash balance of $112,400. There is a balance of $154,000 to be received by CPUSA from the Soviets.

Concerning the cash balance of $112,400, $59,400 is presently maintained by CG 5824-S in his safe deposit box in Chicago and $53,000 by NY 694-S in his safe deposit box in New York City.

Concerning the $13,900 expended since June 1, 1959, $5,000 was given to William L. Patterson for "The Worker" and $5,000 was given to Isadore Wofsy for the CPUSA reserve fund. It was expected that Wofsy would use this money to finance the operations of the national office CPUSA. An additional $500 was given to Eugene Dennis which he will use in connection with work on the main political resolution for the 17th National Convention CPUSA. $400 was furnished to Gus Hall for vacation expenses.

In addition to the above, $3,000 was given to Claude Lightfoot chairman of the Illinois District, CPUSA. Of this amount, $500 is to be used by Lightfoot as he sees fit in the Illinois District and the remaining $2,500 is to be used by Lightfoot for "Negro work."

ACTION:

REC- 39 100-428091-326

None. This is submitted for your information. You will be kept advised of additional receipts of funds and expenditures in the future

EX-

AJD:cef (4)

14 JUL 2 1959

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Decker

1 auto copy 7-6-59

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

55 JUL 7 1959

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : A. H. Belmont

DATE: June 26, 1959

FROM : F. J. Baumgardner

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Tolson
Belmont
DeLoach
McGuire
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

Reference is made to my memorandum to you dated June 1, 1959, noting that Eugene Dennis, National Secretary, Communist Party (CP), USA, desired that CG 5824-S make another trip to Russia and China in late July or early August, 1959, for the purpose of presenting the line of the majority of the CP, USA, to the communist parties of the Soviet Union and China. In connection with this proposed trip, we are presently preparing specific missions for the informant to accomplish while abroad.

CONF. INFT.

Chicago, by letter June 23, 1959, advises that CG 5824-S' wife's, [redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

[redacted] CG 5824-S is reluctant to leave her for even short periods of time and in the event the third Solo trip materializes, he desires that she accompany him unless her physical condition makes it impossible. Informant estimates that the third Solo trip would be of only two or three weeks' duration.

The Chicago Office recommends that [redacted] be permitted to accompany our informant on the forthcoming trip to Russia and China. Chicago points out that at the present time, the maintaining of the morale of [redacted] is as important as any medication she might be given and that if she believed that she could make this trip with informant, it might give her some perspective and be of benefit from a psychological standpoint.

b7D

CG 5824-S has a current valid passport which was issued to him in January, 1959, under his true name. In the event [redacted] is to accompany informant, it will be necessary to obtain her a current valid passport in her true name. Chicago recommends that the Bureau make suitable arrangements at the Passport Office of the Department of State to insure that [redacted] will be able to obtain a passport under her true identity without any risk.

b7D

Enclosure ~~sent~~ 6-29-59
100-428091
1 - Liaison Section
1 - Mr. Bartlett
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Donohue
1 - Mr. Decker
AJD:jsm (7)

REC-9

100-428091-327

JUL 6 1959

EX-

INT. SEC.

55 JUL 8 1959

Memorandum Baumgardner to Belmont
RE: SOLO
100-428091

OBSERVATIONS:

In view of the present state of [redacted] health, it is extremely doubtful that she will be physically able to make this contemplated trip to Russia and China with her husband. However, it is apparent that if we authorize informant to take his wife on this trip and she obtains a current valid passport, this would have a decided salutary effect on her morale and for that reason, it is believed that we should concur with Chicago's recommendation. b7D b6 b7C

It is to be observed that in December, 1958, the Liaison Section, through its source, [redacted] the State Department official who handles communist passports, made appropriate arrangements to enable our informant, CG 5824-S, to obtain a passport without any risk to the informant. It is believed that we should utilize this same method in obtaining a passport for informant's wife, [redacted]. b7D

RECOMMENDATION:

That Chicago be instructed to advise CG 5824-S that his wife, [redacted] can accompany him on his forthcoming trip to Russia and China and that she should obtain a passport ~~in Chicago~~ under her true identity. b7D

That Liaison Section discuss this matter with [redacted] the State Department official who handles communist passports. [redacted] should merely be advised that we are interested in seeing that this individual receives a passport promptly and that there must not be any indication in State Department's files that the FBI has an interest in this individual. b6 b7C

7-2-59 Discussed with [redacted] State. He advised that he will see that passport is issued to her & no record kept re FBI interest. [redacted] asked that he be advised re name a day or two prior to her requesting passport in Chicago. OSB

ACTION:

There is attached, for your approval, an appropriate communication to the Chicago Office in line with the above observations and recommendations.

CG advised 7-8-59 personal

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Mem[redacted]um • UNITED S[redacted] GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: July 2, 1959

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B) ATTN: Assistant Director
A. H. BELMONT

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS - C

Baumgardner

Re Chicago airtel May 26, 1959.

CG 5824-S* on June 29, 1959, orally furnished the following information to SA JOHN E. KEATING: C.P. MEMBER

On June 26, 1959, EUGENE DENNIS again mentioned to MORRIS CHILDS that he would like CHILDS to go to Russia and China after the next meeting of the National Committee of the Communist Party (CP), USA, scheduled to be held on July 25 and 26, 1959. The primary purpose of the trip would be to present the political line for the 17th National Convention of the CP, USA, to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU). DENNIS again mentioned that perhaps ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN could accompany CHILDS on such a trip and that they could be in China for the celebration of the 10th Anniversary of the founding of peoples China on or about October 1, 1959. U.S.A.

U.S.

C.P. MEMBER

On June 26, 1959, ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN and MORRIS CHILDS had a discussion concerning such a trip. She stated that although her sister, KATHY, is feeling better, that she feels that it would be too close to the 17th National Convention of the CP, USA, for a well known and publicly identified member of the National Committee to make such a trip. Further she said that she is from forty to sixty pounds overweight and does not feel well. She stated that while she would like to make such a trip in the future, she is not prepared for it at the present time.

CHILDS did not definitely commit himself to DENNIS to make this trip, pointing out that the physical condition of his wife may have a bearing on whether or not he will be able to make the trip.

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - Chicago

JEK:ldo
(3)

REC-95

100-428091-328

EX-

2 JUL 7 1959

FBI RECEIVED

55 JUL 9 1959

Disc

SAC, Chicago (134-46 Sub 3)　　　　　　July 8, 1959

Director, FBI (100-428091)

SOLO
IS-C

ReBulet 6-29-59.

On 7-2-59 an appropriate official of the State Department was contacted regarding the issuance of a passport to [redacted] This official advised that he will assure that a passport is issued to the informant without any record being made regarding FBI interest. This official requested, however, that he be furnished the informant's name a day or two prior to her requesting a passport in Chicago.

b7D

REC-18 100-428091-329

23 JUL 9 1959

EX-

MAILED 5
JUL 8 1959
COMM-FBI

PWD:med
(4)

Tolson
Belmont
DeLoach
McGuire
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

55 JUL 14 1959

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: 7/2/59

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
~~IS-C~~

ATTENTION: Assistant Director
A. H. BELMONT

On June 30, 1959, a document was received through a blind Post Office box in Chicago, the number of which had been previously furnished to Cg 5824-S*. This document was sent air mail registered from the Central Committee of the Communist Party (CP) of the Soviet Union. The document is the Volume V Number 54 (195) issue of the Daily Review of Soviet Press, published by Soviet Information Bureau. It is dated June 24, 1959, and consists solely of a translation from the June 19, 1959, issue of "Pravda". The translation is an article entitled "The Complete Victory of Socialism in the USSR and the Radical Turn in World Politics". The author is listed as Y. FRANTSEV, corresponding member, USSR Academy of Sciences.

One photostat copy of this item is enclosed herewith to the Bureau and the New York Division, the Chicago copy and the envelope in which the original was received are being maintained in Chicago file 134-46-sub B-1A55.

The original was given to Cg 5824-S* and he advised that he was mailing it to EUGENE DENNIS, Secretary of the CPUSA.

On July 2, 1959, Cg 5824-S* expressed the following opinion concerning this document:

The CPSU considers this document to be very serious and important, otherwise it would not have been sent air mail to the CPUSA. It is most likely that the CPSU has sent copies of this document to other Communist Parties. The article appeared in the Soviet press

CLOSURE

REC-15 100-428091-330

EX

20 JUL 10 1959

(2)-Bureau (encl 1) (AM RM)
1-New (100-134637) (SOL) (encl 1) (AM RM)
1-Chicago
JEK:BJD
(4)

Bureau = file 1cc in 100-3-81- (CPUSA - Int. Rel)

55 JUL 14 1959

during the time the Central Committee of the CPSU was in session.

The document indicates that the Soviet Union was able to survive when it was the only Communist country. The Soviet Union is now joined by other Communist countries and is stronger than the Capitalistic enemies. Thus emphasis is placed on the change in the balance of power in the world; therefore, in the opinion of Cg 5824-S*, this document may set the Communist line for the resumption of the Foreign Ministers Conference at Geneva and may indicate that the Soviet Union will continue to pursue a tough, uncomprising line at Geneva.

File No. 134-46-Sub B-1A(55)

Date Received 6/30/59

From Cg 5824-S*
(Name of contributor)

(Address of contributor)

By SA JOHN E. KEATING
(Name of special Agent)

To Be Returned Yes ( )
No (X)

Description:

One (1) photostat copy of the Vol V No. 54 (195) June 24, 1959, issue of "Daily Review of Soviet Press" published by Soviet Information Bureau.

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Vol. V, No. 74(195) Wednesday, June 24,1959

SUPPLEMENT

- The Complete Victory of Socialism in the USSR and the Radical Turn in World Politics (*Pravda*, June 19)

---oOo---

THE COMPLETE VICTORY OF SOCIALISM IN THE USSR AND THE RADICAL TURN IN WORLD POLITICS

Y. Frantsev,
Corresponding Member, USSR Academy of Sciences

The switch in the balance of forces in the world arena in favour of socialism is an important feature of our epoch. Surveying the results of socialist construction in the USSR, N.S. Khrushchov declared from the rostrum of the Twenty-First Congress of the CPSU that "the question of building socialism in one single country and its complete and final victory has been decided by the course of the historical development of society." This deduction in large measure characterises the present period of world history.

The teaching of the possibility of socialism triumphing first in one or several countries is a major contribution of Lenin's genius to the theory of social development. This teaching has defined the ways of society's progressive development in the epoch of imperialism and proletarian revolutions.

The entire ideological struggle in the epoch of the preparation for and victory of the revolution, and, subsequently, of the building of the new society proceeded chiefly around the Leninist theory of the socialist revolution. Precisely this aspect of Leninism was attacked by various renegades, traitors to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and to the cause of the working people. Now under the cover of "Left" phrases, now preaching frankly Right-wing capitulation to capitalism, they dragged socialist theory and the socialist movement backwards.

Using sophisms and juggling the facts in their fight against the Leninist teaching, the traitors to socialism contended that the victory of socialism in one country, in Russia especially, was impossible. Our Party has utterly exploded these false, capitulatory "theories," has upheld the Leninist teaching, has developed and enriched it by the vast historical experience of socialist construction, has led the country to the complete victory of socialism.

Examining the struggle of the classes after the victory of the proletarian revolution, Marx wrote that "with the proletariat coming to power its enemies do not yet disappear, nor does the old social order disappear," therefore the proletariat "must use coercive measures, that is, government measures; if it still remains a class and if the economic conditions on which the class struggle and the existence of classes are based have not yet disappeared, they must be forcibly eliminated or transformed, and the process of their transformation must be forcibly accelerated." (Works, vol. XV, p. 186.) When these transformations have been effected, when the remnants of the old social system have disappeared, when there are no longer in the country any forces that can secure the restoration of the capitalist order, then socialist society, according to Marx, begins to develop on its own basis, it triumphs and rules undividedly in the social life of the country.

Knowing the immutable laws of social development and having faith in the great creative power of the working people, the Communist Party being, as it is, able to organise the working people in a proper way has unswervingly led our country to the victory of socialism. V.I. Lenin wrote: "...the broad masses know that they are themselves building socialism with their own hands" and that "no force inside the country will prevent the completion of this work." (Works, vol. 28, pp. 120 and 121.) In his remarkable article, "On Cooperation," Lenin pointed out that the power of the state over all large-scale means of production, the power of the state in the hands of the proletariat, the alliance of the proletariat with the working peasantry, the assured leadership of the peasantry by the proletariat, and cooperation create all that is necessary for the building of a complete socialist society. Under the leadership of the Communist Party, the working class, in alliance with the peasantry and with all the working people, has brought the construction of socialism in the USSR to complete victory, has achieved that no force inside the country can prevent the attainment of this great goal.

The final victory of socialism presupposes not only the completion of socialist construction in the given country, but also respective changes in the international situation, the emergence of such external conditions under which new society cannot be destroyed by foreign armed force.

Socialism Has Become a World System

The building of socialism in our country, the development of Soviet society have constantly exerted a growing influence on the international situation. At first, when the Soviet system was not yet sufficiently strong, the capitalists, landlords, and Whiteguards inside the country received direct armed aid from the imperialists abroad. Speaking of the Soviet state's early successes in economic work, V.I. Lenin said that "the capitalist bosses will not be able to foil this work as easily as before." This was well demonstrated by the rout of the interventionists. As our successes mounted, the international positions of the USSR grew stronger, the authority of the ideas of socialism rose throughout the world, the bonds of the proletarian solidarity of the working people of all countries consolidated.

Under the leadership of the Communist Party, the Soviet people have secured the complete victory of socialism, have built up a mighty industrial socialist power. Speaking of this great victory of the Party and the people, N.S. Khrushchov stressed: "But that was not yet final victory. For Marxists understand the final victory of socialism to mean its triumph on an international scale. Having built socialism, our country remained for a long time the world's only socialist state, living in a hostile capitalist encirclement. It could not consider itself fully guaranteed against armed intervention, against the danger of a forcible restoration of capitalism by international reaction, for the capitalist states then surrounding the land of socialism were much stronger economically and militarily."

International reaction had scorned the policy of peaceful co-existence of the two different social systems, proposed by Lenin. Our country built socialism, living in a hostile capitalist encirclement and under the constant threat of intervention, though soon after the October Revolution a revolutionary situation arose in a number of East European countries, a revolution took place in Hungary, a Soviet Republic was set up in Bavaria, revolutionary battles broke out also in other capitalist countries. After the October, a number of conditions, doubtlessly, arose for the socialist revolution to triumph not only in our country, but in some other European countries as well. Hence, a system of socialist states could have come into being already then. Lenin had clearly seen this perspective and the possibilities for renovating world, held out by the situation of that time. A representative of the United States President, Colonel House, describing this situation wrote at that time in his diary: Bolshevism is everywhere gaining new positions. Hungary has just fallen. We are sitting on a powder keg, and one fine day a spark will blow it up....
(Colonel House's Archives, vol. IV, p. 306, OGIZ, 1944.)

But capitalism was still relatively strong, while the positions of socialism were weaker, the Communist Parties, capable of leading the revolutionary struggle of the proletariat for power, were just emerging in the capitalist countries, breaking with social-democratism. The revolutions in Hungary and Germany were drowned in floods of blood, imperialist reaction suppressed the revolutionary movement also in other countries. A treacherous role with regard to the revolutionary movement of the working class in the West was performed by the Right-wing social-democratic leaders.

The young Soviet state remained a rock in the capitalist sea and the future of socialism depended on the strength of this rock. Loyal to the ideas of Leninism, of building communism, the working people of our country have creditably upheld their gains.

The whole subsequent historical period has demonstrated a progressive weakening of capitalism and strengthening of socialism's positions. This found expression in the successful building of socialism in the USSR, the further deepening of the general crisis of capitalism, the strengthening of the vanguard of the working class -- the Communist Parties, which matured and were steeled in the struggle.

Yet, the imperialists, nevertheless, succeeded in organising a war against our country. The destinies of socialism were being decided in the Great Patriotic War of the Soviet Union against the fascist invaders. In combat with the most aggressive imperialist forces, socialism has not only held its own but has come out victorious. The second world war has shaken the capitalist system to its foundation.

The emergence and, later, the rapid development of the world socialist system has exerted a radical impact on the entire course of social development. "The world situation has changed radically since then." N.S. Khrushchov stressed. "The Soviet Union is no longer in a capitalist encirclement. There are two world social systems: capitalism, which is living out its day, and socialism, a full-blooded and growing system that has the support of the workers of all lands." The period of building socialism in one country has ended. And a new period has begun, in which socialism has emerged from the confines of one country and has become a world system.

The face of the Europan and Asian continents has altered. A whole system of socialist states has firmly taken up its place in Europe and Asia. In the centre of the European continent, the German Democratic Republic, the bulwark of the peace-loving and progressive forces of German nation, has sprung up. In Asia, the great People's Republic of China has arisen and has scored tremendous achievements in building socialist society. The socialist system has entered a peaceful competition with capitalism, and the prospect of its victory in this competition is clearly evident.

In the countries where power has passed into the hands of the working people, socialism is now being built in the framework of the world socialist system, in which fraternal mutual aid, unity and cohesion of the socialist countries have become an all-important requisite for the progressive development of each socialist country individually and the entire world socialist system as a whole.

The countries whose peoples have decided to follow the socialist road have found ideological, political and economic support in the Soviet Union. This is a mojor historic distinguishing feature of the formation of the world socialist system: it has the solid backing of the first country of victorious socialism.

The Socialist Camp is Invincible

In the United States in the early years after the war, a policy of "rolling back communism" was devised; theories were invented of "liberating" the People's Democracies from socialism, from the rule of the people; plans were hatched to restore the regime of exploitation in these countries. All these theories have one thing in common: to prattle about the "advantages" of the capitalist system while banking not on competition between the two systems, but on armed force.

The imperialists framed their postwar policy on the assumption that the United States alone would have a monopoly on the new lethal weapon of mass destruction, the atomic bomb. They hoped to achieve their ends by threatening war or directly by war. But their hopes have been dashed.

The Soviet Union has shown that it is by no means inferior to the imperialist countries not only with regard to atomic weapons but also with regard to hydrogen weapons. The imperialists who continued to bank on their military and technical might, on the development of armaments suffered one defeat after another. The launching of the world's first Soviet sputniks, the creation of the world's first man-made plannet, the immense achievements in rocketry -- all this has graphically demonstrated what inexhaustible possibilities the Soviet Union and the whole socialist world possess. Their banking on naked force as a basis of world politics has not yielded, nor could it yield, the imperialiststs any gain.

It has become increasingly clear that the strength of a social system cannot be gauged merely by guns and bombs. Even the ideologists of imperialism have begun to say that the Soviet system of education, which is accessible to the people, and the constant concern of society and the state for the development of science underlie the Soviet Union's technological advances. The strength of the Soviet system lies in the absence of antagonistic contradictions, in the strong moral and political unity of the people. If there still are exploiting elements in the other socialist countries, they have been made harmless by the rule of the people who govern the state. The ideas of communism have firmly gripped the minds of the masses.

Even its opponents now recognise the power of communism. The British Reynolds News has arrived at the conclusion that "the Soviets have a tremendous advantage over the West.... We live tripping along from booms to 'small' depressions." The British Prime-Minister Macmillan declared: "The material achievements of communism, supported by vast resources... are truly amazing. Edward Allen, chief of the US intelligence agency, says that there is ground for the "Soviet claim" that "the future belongs to communism and that it will win any competition with capitalism."

Characteristic of social life in the imperialist countries is a process of the monopolies becoming isolated from the rest of the population subjugated to them. As monopoly capital enhances its rule it evokes growing opposition not only on the part of the working people, the workers, the peasants, but also of the middle classes. Here and there the imperialists are seeking a way out of the prevailing situation by fascistization of the social system. The peoples, however, abhor fascism and war. The idea that war must not be allowed is now taking firm root in the minds of the masses. And this shows how strongly the people favour the policy of peaceful co-existence of countries with different socio-political systems.

The capitalist world cannot conceal its astonishment at the multiplying successes in peaceful construction by the Soviet Union, the People's Republic of China, all the countries of the socialist camp.

Both in the underdeveloped and in the highly-developed bourgeois countries people are beginning to calculate what benefits they would get if the huge material resources that are being expended on war preparations were channeled to socially-useful purposes. That such ideas come to the minds of people belonging to diverse segments of bourgeois society shows that they have begun to keep a record of capitalism's atrocities. And it is dangerous for the capitalists to swell this record by their policy of total militarism which spells the greatest sufferings and calamities to the masses.

The policy of militarism and war preparations increasingly undermines capitalism's prestige. On the other hand, socialism's prestige is mounting throughout the world. When the Soviet Union attains the world's highest living standard and shortest workday, the "last fastness of capitalism" will, as even the bourgeois press now writes, fall.

This "last fastness of capitalism" was strong because, as Lenin pointed out, in the period of imperialism "the advanced countries have created and are creating their culture by the ability to live at the expense of a thousand million oppressed people. Because the capitalists of these countries receive much more than they could receive as profit from robbing the workers of their own country." (Works, vol. 31, p. 205.) The disintegration of the colonial system now daily undermines the foundation of the notorious living standard in the imperialist countries. The imperialists' convulsive attempts to retain their power over the colonies and dependent countries by wars and intervention turn, in the final count, against the colonialists themselves.

In their political game, the imperialists cannot now count, as they used to, on the countries of the East. These countries will no longer become a blind tool of war. A whole system of peaceable neutral states, opposing the imperialist camp, has formed in the East. Upbuilding of their own national economies in the underdeveloped countries does not strengthen the capitalist system, and, in the final count, undermines it. Imperialism's policy loses its major resources: raw materials, cheap labour, markets in the Eastern countries which have won independence.

The idea of peaceful co-existence that is firmly pursued by the socialist countries has proved to be a powerful ram capable of battering the war ideology which capitalism has for ages been developing and propagating among the masses. A major document of the Leninist peaceable foreign policy, and its creative development in present-day conditions, is N.S. Khrushchov's recent book, "On Victory in Peaceful Competition with Capitalism." It exposes many varieties of theories whereby the imperialists "are trying to convince man who should engage in peaceful labour that he can live only when he creates instruments of his own destruction." The fact is that imperialism's antihuman, misanthropic theories are now fully discrediting themselves among the masses, while communism attracts more and more adherents to its banners.

The Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the fraternal Marxist-Leninist parties of the other countries, expressing, as they do, the fundamental interests of the working people of the whole world and fighting for the radiant future of mankind, are a great progressive force of our time.

By comprehensively analysing the present world situation N.S. Khrushchov in his report to the 21st Congress of the CPSU has drawn the following conclusion of immense fundamental significance: "There is no power in the world that can re-establish capitalism in our country, or crush the socialist camp. The danger of capitalist restoration in the Soviet Union is ruled out. And this means that the triumph of socialism is not only complete but final."

The World Socialist System Is a Reliable Bulwark of Peace

The final victory of socialism in the USSR causes further changes in world politics, is a turning point in their modern development. The notorious imperialist "positions of strength" policy is crumbling. Its appearance was an expression of the fact that in the epoch of imperialism the capitalist countries develop most unevenly, and the contradictions between the strong plunderers and their weaker competitiors become more acute. The relations between capitalist countries are based on the might of one set of countries and the weakness of another. Whereas in the pre-monopoly stage of capitalism bourgeois politicians preached the "balance of power" theory and asserted that peaceful relations between nations can exist only so long as this "balance" exists, in imperialist epoch another theory has come up: that peace and tranquility can reign in the world only when the boot of the stronger power presses down upon all the weak countries.

This theory of the rule of naked force in international relations has taken on a new form after the advent of the socialist system. The imperialists had hoped to "fix up" the law-governed course of history which gave rise to the new social system. Accordingly, the overlords of the biggest capitalist powers began to set up military blocs, herding the weaker bourgeois countries into them. Such blocs have enabled and do enable the chief imperialist plunderers to subdue to their will, to their dictation, the foreign and home policies of the less strong members of the various military coalitions. All these blocs are maintained primarily by a common platform of preparing war against the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist camp.

As an ideological cover the imperialists advance the notorious "communist threat" myth.

At the same time the idea of a lasting peace on earth is changing from a dream into a feasible goal. The aggressors may, of course, make an insane attempt to attack the countries of the socialist camp. We, therefore, must be highly vigilant, and take unflagging care to strengthen the defensive capacity of the country and keep our powder dry.

The new balance of forces in the world arena, the constantly growing economic might of the socialist camp, will enable the peace-loving peoples to compel the aggressive forces in future to abandon their plans of unleashing a world war. Further development of the world socialist system will turn this perspective into a historic reality. Mankind's dream of a durable and lasting peace will come true. As it is stated in N.S. Khrushchov's report to the 21st Congress of the CPSU, a real possibility of excluding world war from the life of society will take shape even before the universal triumph of socialism, with capitalism still existing in some parts of the world.

Successful accomplishment by the Soviet working people of the tasks of all-out building of communist society, the rapid development of the national economy in the People's Republic of China and in all the other countries of the socialist camp, bring nearer a sharp turn in world politics, when the idea of peaceful co-existence of the two systems will triumph everywhere, when the possibility of a world war will be ruled out. And socialism is bringing this gift to all mankind. (Pravda, June 19. In full.)

THE END

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

D D

FBI

Date: 7/15/59

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637 Sub A) (415)

From

SUBJECT: ⓪ SOLO
IS-C

ReNYairtel, dated 6/8/59.

b6
b7C

NY 694-S* advised SA [redacted] on 7/14/59, that while in Toronto on 7/13/59, he was given $4,000.00 in $20.00 bills by TIM BUCK, head of the Canadian CP, for transmittal to the CPUSA. As reflected in referenced airtel, said $4,000.00 is part of the $25,000.00 previously given to TIM BUCK by the Soviet ambassador in Canada for transmittal to the CPUSA. As also reflected in referenced airtel, ELIZABETH MASCOLO, on 6/8/59, delivered $21,000.00 of the aforesaid $25,000.00 to NY 694-S* for transmittal to the CPUSA.

Serial numbers on the above-mentioned $4,000.00 in $20.00 bills will be checked against the list of known currency issued to Soviet establishments in NYC and Washington, D.C.

② - 1 cc retained Rm. 1243 AJD
③ - Bureau (100-428091) (RM)
1 - Chicago (134-46) (RM)
1 - New York (134-91) (INV) (41)
1 - New York (100-134637 Sub A) (415)

ACB:mml
(7)

EX-

REC-61 100-428091-331

6 JUL 17 1959

Approved: ______ Sent ______ M Per ______ INT. SEC.
Special Agent in Charge

55 JUL 21 1959 59

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

DATE: 7/16/59

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46)(Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Re Bulets dated June 29, 1959, and July 8, 1959, concerning the issuance of a passport to [redacted] b7D

CG 5824-S* has discussed with [redacted] the advisability of obtaining a passport. While she has agreed to make application, no date has been agreed upon as yet. CG 5824-S* pointed out that even obtaining photographs for a passport is a tremendous task for CG 5853-S at the present time. b7D

For the information of the Bureau [redacted] has not been able to go to work on three days during the past two weeks and rarely works a full day. With the concurrence of [redacted] her employer is now making arrangements to employ someone to replace her. It is anticipated that this will be accomplished in about two weeks. After that time, [redacted] would work only on a day-to-day basis as her condition permits. It appears that the condition of [redacted] is becoming more and more serious and any plans involving her have to be made on almost a day-to-day basis. b7D

CG 5824-S* is still anxious to have her apply for a passport, if only for purposes of maintaining her morale, which has been at a very low ebb during the past few weeks. If she applies for a passport, the application will have to be made in Chicago.

The Bureau will be advised if and when [redacted] selects a date to make the application. b7D

cc retained R-1243

REC-23 100-428091-332

2 - Bureau (REGISTERED)
1 - Chicago

JUL 27 1959

JEK/kws
(3)

55 JUL 24 1959

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: 7/20/59

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637 Sub A)(415)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS - C

ReNYairtels, 6/8/59, and 7/15/59, reporting receipt by NY 694-S from sources abroad of separate sums of $21,000 and $4,000 in $20 bills.

The serial numbers on the above-mentioned bills have been checked with negative results against the list of known currency issued to Soviet establishments in NYC and Washington, D.C.

2 - Bureau (100-428091)(RM)
1 - Chicago (134-46 Sub F)(RM)
1 - NY 134-91 (Inv)(415)
1 - NY 100-134637 Sub A (415)

d

1-d

0-1 to NY
Re status
7-30-59
ASD/med
Ok from N.Y.
Letter to be submitted
8/6/59

REC- 18 100-428091-333

EX.

12 JUL ~~21~~ 1959

ACB:mfd
(5)

55 JUL 24 1959

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

DATE: 7/20/59

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637-Sub A)(415)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C

Remylet 6/19/59 furnishing an accounting of "SOLO - IS-C" funds in possession of NY 694-S*.

b6
b7C

On 7/20/59, NY 694-S* advised SA [redacted] [redacted] that since 6/19/59, when he was depository for $53,200.00 in "SOLO - IS-C" funds, he has received and disbursed the following sums:

Disbursements

6/22/59	$ 200.00	to	EUGENE DENNIS
6/29/59	8,000.00	"	EUGENE DENNIS
6/29/59	5,000.00	"	CG 5824-S

Receipts

7/13/59	$4,000.00	from	TIM BUCK

7/20/59 Balance - $44,000.00

The informant further advised that he is not aware of the ultimate disposition made of funds disbursed to EUGENE DENNIS and CG 5824-S.

1-cc [illegible] 1243

3 - Bureau (100-428091)(RM)
(1-100-3-102)(CPUSA - FUNDS)(RESERVE FUNDS)
1 - Chicago (134-46-Sub F)(SOLO)(RM)
1 - NY 134-91 (INV)(415)
1 - NY 100-128861 (CPUSA - FUNDS)(RESERVE FUNDS)(415)
1 - NY 100-134637-Sub A (415)

ACB:msb
(7)

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

REC-63 100-428091-334

FBI 30
12 JUL 22 1959

EX.

F173

55 JUL 31 1959

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: July 22, 1959

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46-Sub F)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS - C

Re Chicago letter 6/1/59 and Bulet 6/12/59 instructing that details concerning disbursements of funds in possession of CG 5824-S* be submitted to the Bureau each 30 days.

Balance in possession of CG 5824-S* June 22, 1959	- $59,400
Additions	
Transfer of funds in possession of NY 694-S* to possession of CG 5824-S* on June 26, 1959*	- 5,000
Disbursements	
None	
Balance as of July 22, 1959	- $64,400

* Details contained in Chicago letter dated July 2, 1959, captioned, "CP, USA, FUNDS, RESERVE FUNDS, IS - C".

③ - 1 Secretarial Rm. 1243 (91)
Bureau (RM)
1 - 100-3-102 (CP, USA, Funds (Reserve Funds))
1 - Chicago
JEK:LMA
(4)

EX-PROC.
[illegible] 9-23-59
UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN [illegible]

REC- 23 100-428091-335

EX-

18 JUL ~~24~~ 30 1959

ENT. SEC.

F177

55 JUL 31 1959

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: July 29, 1959

FROM : MR. F. J. BAUMGARDNER

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Tolson
Belmont
DeLoach
McGuire
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

Reference is made to my memorandum, June 29, 1959, which sets forth in detail the receipts and disbursements of funds received from the Communist Party, Soviet Union (CPSU), by the Communist Party (CP), USA, through June 22, 1959. As of that date, the CP, USA, had received a total of $196,000 from the CPSU and had expended a total of $83,600. The balance of $112,400 was maintained by our top informants CG 5824-S and NY 694-S in safe-deposit boxes in Chicago and New York.

During the period from June 23, 1959, to July 22, 1959, the CP, USA, received an additional $4,000 from the Soviets making the total receipts $200,000 and disbursed $8,000 for total expenditures of $91,600 leaving a cash balance of $108,400. There is a balance of $150,000 to be received from the CPSU by the CP, USA.

Concerning the cash balance of $108,400, $64,400 is presently maintained by CG 5824-S in his safe-deposit box in Chicago and $44,000 by NY 694-S in his safe-deposit box in New York City.

Concerning the $8,000 expended since June 23, 1959, $5,000 was given to Isadore Wofsy for the CP, USA, reserve fund. It was expected that Wofsy would use this money to finance the operations of the national office, CP, USA. An additional $3,000 was given to William L. Patterson, business manager of "The Worker," to finance the publication of this communist organ.

ACTION:

None. This is submitted for your information. You will be kept advised of additional receipts of funds and expenditures in the future.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Decker

AJD:ejp
(4)

~~UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN~~

cc Destroyed MB 9-23-59

#5

REC- 11 100-428091- 336

EX-

25 JUL 31 1959

59

55 AUG 12 1959

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Decker

SAC, Chicago (134-46-Sub B) July 29, 1959

EX- 137 REC- 63

Director, FBI (100-428091)—337

SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

ReBulet 6-2-59 concerning targets or missions for CG 5824-S during a possible third trip to the Soviet Union.

The Bureau has given this matter serious consideration and feels that there are certain general objectives or targets which can be given to the informant involving matters of interest to the Bureau and the U. S. Government. These objectives can be placed in two main categories; namely, (1) matters relating to the Communist Party (CP), USA, and (2) matters relating to international affairs. The Bureau realizes the informant will most likely not be in a position to obtain information on all the subjects set forth below. His contacts are usually limited to those with top Soviet leaders interested in Party operations and activities and he does not have access to or receive information about Soviet political and military policy and intentions. However, it is felt that some information along the latter lines might be obtainable through proper guidance and direction of discussion between the informant and the Soviets. It is not anticipated that informant will take any action whatsoever which might jeopardize his security which is, of course, of primary significance.

The following items are listed for your guidance in briefing the informant relative to matters of interest to the Bureau.

Matters Relating to CPUSA:

1. Soviet choices for top leaders to be elected at 17th National Convention and Soviet opinion of current CP leaders and effectiveness of CPUSA operations.

2. In what fields and how should CPUSA intensify its activities including propaganda and organization?

[illegible] 8/21/59

JUL 30 3 55 PM '59
FBI

NOTE ON YELLOW:

See memo Belmont from Baumgardner dated 7-28-59, same caption. PWD:medo

PWD:med
(6)

55 AUG 6 1959

MAILED 10
JUL 29 1959
COMM-FBI

Tolson
Belmont
DeLoach
McGuire
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Baumgardner

3. Soviet intentions with respect to future financial assistance to CPUSA such as amount of help which can be expected and manner in which funds will be handled. Will the current funds and communications apparatus be continued?

4. Nature of businesses in U.S., if any, now being financed by the Soviets or satellite nations. Informant should indicate CPUSA does not believe it is wise for CP members to be operating businesses such as the proposed company being established by William Patterson and Milton Friedman, the purpose of which is to import and sell products from Hungary. The CPUSA believes such businesses should have CPUSA clearance as to political trustworthiness of the participants and to assure a share of the profits are received by the Party.

5. Any indications CP members in the U.S. are currently being utilized or are expected to be used by the Soviets in espionage and sabotage activities.

6. What steps should the CPUSA take in anticipation of a possible nuclear war to preserve its cadres and to protect its industrial workers and other members. What arrangements should be made for financing Party operations in the event of a war.

7. Determine steps CPUSA should be taking to establish a line of communication with communist parties in Latin and South America. Also develop as much information as possible with respect to strength, activities and future plans of communist parties in those countries.

Matters Relating to International Relations:

1. Indications of Soviet plans for aggression against the U.S. or any other country in the world.

2. The Soviets' stand on Berlin and Germany including such matters as possible concessions by the Soviets for a summit meeting, plans to harass American supply routes to Berlin and over-all Soviet intentions on this situation.

3. Information regarding the international situation in Russia including such matters as the effectiveness of control of the CPSU over military forces and secret police and the effectiveness of Khrushchev's control over the CP of the Soviet Union. Also any preparation of Soviet citizens by the Russian Government for nuclear warfare such as civil defense training, shelter program and underground factories and facilities.

4. CP of the Soviet Union relationship with communist parties in other Soviet Bloc countries, particularly the effectiveness of Soviet control over Communist China.

5. Any details obtainable as to how the CP of the Soviet Union directs and controls communist parties in other countries especially those in the Western hemisphere.

Should the informant travel to Communist China following his visit to the Soviet Union, we are interested in obtaining all possible data relating to activities, control and intentions of the CP of China. The following matters are indicative of the type of information which would be extremely valuable:

1. Plans, intentions, or capabilities of the Chinese to carry out intelligence, propaganda or subversive activities in the United States; identities of individuals or organizations being used or to be used to implement such activity; methods or channels of communication.

2. Over-all political - military strategy, intentions and plans of the Chinese including their estimates of U. S. capabilities; major international political objectives, international political strengths and weaknesses of the Chinese communists; strengths and weaknesses of police

control; extent of potential or actual disaffection or resistance by mainland Chinese; role or influence of U.S.S.R. in Chinese communist policy and any indications of strain in Sino-Soviet relations.

3. Methods contemplated to overcome general antipathy among overseas Chinese toward the commune system.

4. Efforts of possible negotiations with the Chinese Nationalists now or in the future and evidence of any successful infiltration of Chinese Nationalist organizations on Taiwan by the Chinese communists.

5. The setup and staff organization of the foreign section of the CP of China.

The foregoing suggestions are not to be considered all inclusive but as a guide to the type of information in which we are particularly interested. Informant should not feel his quest for information should be limited in any way to the suggested matters. It is realized that information probably will not be made available to the informant on all subjects mentioned above and it is emphasized that the informant should take no action to obtain the information not readily available which action would in any way jeopardize his security or his position. Under no circumstances should he make any written notes of the objectives nor should he ask any direct questions which might place him under suspicion.

You are instructed to brief the informant thoroughly on the above matters when it appears likely that he will be making his third trip to Russia. The purpose of the briefing should be made unmistakably clear and the informant should be impressed with the fact that the Bureau considers his security of prime importance. You are instructed to keep the Bureau currently advised of all pertinent developments in this matter.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: July 28, 1959

FROM : MR. F. J. BAUMGARDNER

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Tolson ____
Belmont ____
DeLoach ____
McGuire ____
Mohr ____
Parsons ____
Rosen ____
Tamm ____
Trotter ____
W.C. Sullivan ____
Tele. Room ____
Holloman ____
Gandy ____

By memorandum 6-1-59 it was recommended and approved that appropriate sections of the Domestic Intelligence Division examine possible targets or missions to be assigned to our top-level informant, CG 5824-S, in the event he makes a third trip to Russia in August, 1959.

In analyzing previous contacts which CG 5824-S has made with the Soviets, it was noted his main discussions have been limited to conversations with leading Communist Party (CP) functionaries. He is accepted as a top functionary of the CPUSA who is in Russia on Party business and discussions are normally along these lines rather than relating to Russian foreign policy and intentions as such. As a result of these observations, it is felt the missions assigned to informant must be confined primarily to those matters which he would likely be in a position to discuss with the Soviets plus any general intelligence he may be in a position to pick up by properly directing discussions if and when given the opportunity to do so.

In line with the foregoing, we have in mind giving the informant the following general targets and objectives: (1) How much and what kind of guidance, direction and assistance can be expected by the CPUSA from the Soviets now and in the future and how can the Party plan its future activities in light of the current international situation. This would include such matters as who the Soviets feel should be the top leaders in the CPUSA, the Party line for the 17th National Convention, continuing arrangements for delivery of funds to the CPUSA, present involvement in or intentions to finance business operations in the U. S., the income from which would accrue to the CPUSA, use of CPUSA members for espionage assignments, nature of steps CPUSA should take in preparation for a possible nuclear war including how the Party should be held together organizationally and financially and other matters of primary interest on a Party level. (2) General intelligence data with respect to Soviet intentions in world affairs with particular emphasis on Berlin and Germany and the effectiveness of the control of the CPSU over military, secret police in the Soviet Union and of control over other communist parties, especially the Chinese CP. (3) Should the informant travel on to Red China or have an opportunity to discuss that country with the Soviets, he should attempt to obtain intelligence information relating to that country.

Enclosure Sent
100-428091
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Decker
PWD:med
(4)

REC- 63 100-428091-337

EX- 137 24 JUL 31 1959

OBSERVATIONS:

It is realized that the informant will not be in a position to obtain information on all targets and objectives which we will give him. On the other hand, by giving him specific assignments it is believed the trip can be made more worth-while for us as well as for the informant. The assignment of specific objectives will give him a definite idea of our interests so he can place emphasis on these subjects when the opportunities are presented. We will specifically instruct the informant that he is to make no written record of targets or assignments and that he is to take absolutely no action in relation to these objectives which would in any way jeopardize his security.

ACTION:

Attached for approval is a letter to Chicago containing appropriate instructions for briefing the informant on targets and objectives in the event he embarks on a third trip to the Soviet Union in the near future.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: 7/30/59

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46)(Sub B) **ATT'N:** Assistant Director A. H. BELMONT

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Re Chicago airtel dated May 26, 1959.

CG 5824-S*, on July 30, 1959, orally furnished the following information and opinion to SA JOHN E. KEATING:

At approximately 11:00 P.M. on July 29, 1959, PHIL BART, National Organization Secretary of the Communist Party - USA, telephonically contacted CG 5824-S* and stated that he was calling on the instructions of EUGENE DENNIS, General Secretary of the Communist Party - USA. BART stated that DENNIS was leaving New York City on a vacation during the weekend of August 1 and 2, 1959, and that his vacation would extend through Labor Day. BART did not indicate where DENNIS planned to spend his vacation, but said that he would obtain DENNIS' address prior to his departure.

BART stated that the National Executive Committee and the National Committee made no significant changes in the draft of the main Political Resolution for the 17th National Convention of the Communist Party - USA; however, some proposals were made which chiefly involved the reconstruction of some sentences. According to BART, DENNIS is presently working on these changes and the revised draft will not be ready for distribution prior to August 10, 1959. Therefore, the Party discussion on the resolution will not begin until September, 1959. Because of this, it is not necessary for CG 5824-S* to rush into New York City. He should take care of his personal problems, since the discussion has been postponed.

In the opinion of CG 5824-S*, this message indicates that DENNIS has decided that in view of the status of the health of [redacted] and the fact that the final draft of the main Political Resolution for the 17th National Convention will not be discussed by the Communist Party - USA until September, 1959,

b7D

REC-31 100-428091-338

4 AUG 1959

2 - Bureau (REGISTERED)
1 - Chicago

JEK/kws
(3)

55 AUG 6 1959

that the proposed trip of CG 5824-S* to Russia to present the line of the Communist Party - USA to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union is being postponed until September, 1959.

CONF. INFT Of course, the developments in regard to the physical condition of [redacted] will determine whether or not CG 5824-S* can make such a trip.

b6
b7C
b7D

The Bureau will be advised promptly of any further developments in this matter.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office M[illegible] • UNITE[illegible]VERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: 8/3/59

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C

ReBulet, 6/17/59.

NY 694-S advises that the reason why he as yet has not applied for a passport pursuant to Bureau instructions is that he desires an opportunity to discuss this matter personally and thoroughly with CG 5824-S before making application for a passport. By reason of his own and CG 5824-S' recent commitments, such an opportunity has not presented itself.

According to NY 694-S, unless the condition of CG 5824-S' [redacted] the Chicago informant plans to spend a few hours in NYC during the current week, and at that time NY 694-S will discuss the passport matter with him.

b6
b7C

As soon as NY 694-S applies for a passport, the Bureau will be advised immediately.

0-1 sent to NY 9-3-59 [illegible] informant's vacation & then [illegible]

cc returned Rm. 1243

2- Bureau (100-428091) (RM)
1- Chicago (134-46 Sub B) (Info) (RM)
1- New York (134-91) (INVES.) (415)
1- New York (100-134637)

ACB:gms
(5)

0-1 sent to NY re status of case 8-24-59
NY/D/[illegible] letter submitted 8-26-59

EX-PROC

REC- 7 100-428091-339

18 AUG 14 1959

EX-

FBI
AUG 4 11 08 AM '59
RECEIVED

INT. SEC.

59
55 AUG 11 1959

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: 8/26/59

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

SUBJECT: C
SOLO
IS-C

Sizoo

Remylet, dated 8/3/59.

On 8/26/59, NY 694-S* orally advised SA [redacted] that informant recently has had an opportunity to confer with CG 5824-S* regarding the possibility of informant obtaining a passport. NY 694-S* stated that it was agreed that he would obtain a passport in the future. The informant stated that he will visit the NYO Passport Office as soon as his other commitments permitted for the purpose of making application for a passport.

b6
b7C

NY 694-S* advised he would advise the NYO as soon as he made application for this passport and the NYO will in turn advise the Bureau.

0-1 sent to NY 9-25-59 re status [illegible] D/[illegible]
Per instructions Sizoo 9/30/59 no action being taken re this matter

EXP. PROC.

2 - Bureau (100-428091) (RM)
1 - Chicago (134-46 sub B) (INFO) (RM)
1 - New York (134-91) (INV) (41)
1 - New York (100-134637) (415)

DR:mml
(5)

EX 102
REC-18
100-428091-340
AUG 27 1959

FBI
RECEIVED
53 SEP 2 1959

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office [redacted]um • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: 8/21/59

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46) (Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Re Bulet dated July 29, 1959, concerning targets and missions for CG 5824-S* during a possible third trip to the Soviet Union; and re 0-1 Form dated August 20, 1959.

The contents of referenced Bulet were discussed with CG 5824-S* on August 3, 1959, by SAC RICHARD D. AUERBACH and SA JOHN E. KEATING.

CG 5824-S* has advised that during the week of August 16, 1959, he was given a message by PHIL BART. This message was from EUGENE DENNIS and reflected that the proposed trip of CG 5824-S* to Russia and China was being delayed because of the illness of [redacted] however, DENNIS indicated that he still expected and wanted CG 5824-S* to make this trip. b7D

CG 5824-S* orally advised SAC JULIUS M. LOPEZ and SA JOHN E. KEATING on August 21, 1959, that recently [redacted] has expressed a desire to accompany CG 5824-S*, if he makes this third trip. From the standpoint of giving [redacted] it would be advantageous to have her accompany CG 5824-S* on his third "SOLO" trip. b6 b7C b7D

[redacted]

Since a third "SOLO" trip necessarily depends on the physical condition of [redacted] this matter will have to be handled on a day-to-day basis and the Bureau will be promptly advised once a decision has been reached that CG 5824-S* can or cannot make the third "SOLO" trip during the fall of 1959. b7D

5 cc retained Rm 1243

100-428091-341

(2) - Bureau (REGISTERED)
1 - Chicago

JEK/KWS
(3)

REC-18

23 AUG 28 1959

FBI

RECEIVED

#5

55 SEP 3 59 1959

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: 8/20/59

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637 Sub A)(415)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C

ReNYlet, 7/20/59, furnishing an accounting of "SOLO; IS-C" funds in the possession of NY 694-S*.

On 7/19/59, NY 694-S* advised SA [redacted] that he has received no further "SOLO; IS-C" funds in the current accounting period. On 7/31/59, at the request of EUGENE DENNIS, he gave the latter $10,000.00 from the Soviet funds for which the informant is acting as depository. DENNIS did not explain why he wanted the said $10,000.00.

b6
b7C

According to NYO, computations, NY 694-S* currently is depository for $34,000.00 in Soviet funds.

1 - cc [illegible] 243

3 - Bureau (100-428091)(RM)
(1 - 100-3-102)(CP, USA, Funds (Reserve Fund)
1 - Chicago (134-46 Sub F)(Info)(RM)
1 - NY 134-91 (Inv)(415)
1 - NY 100-128861 (CP, USA, Funds (Reserve Fund)(415)
1 - NY 100-134637 Sub A (415)

cc [illegible] 9-23-59

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

REC- 18

100-428091-342

33

INT/SEC

ACB:mfd
(7)

55 SEP 3 1959

DARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: August 28, 1959

FROM : MR. F. J. BAUMGARDNER

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Decker

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Tolson
Belmont
DeLoach
McGuire
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

Reference is made to my memorandum 7-29-59 which sets forth in detail the receipts and disbursements of funds received from the Communist Party (CP) of the Soviet Union by the CPUSA through 7-22-59. As of the latter date, the CPUSA had received a total of $200,000 from the CP of the Soviet Union (CPSU) and had expended a total of $91,600. The balance of $108,400 was maintained by our two informants as custodians in safe deposit boxes in Chicago and New York.

During the period from 7-23-59 to 8-21-59, the CPUSA disbursed an additional $13,800 for total expenditures to date of $105,400. No additional funds were received from the Soviets during this period and the cash balance is currently $94,600. There is a balance due of $150,000 from the CPSU by the CPUSA.

Concerning the cash balance of $94,600, $62,000 is presently maintained by CG 5824-S in a safe deposit box, Michigan Avenue National Bank, Chicago, and $32,600 by NY 694-S in a safe deposit box, Amalgamated Bank, New York City.

Concerning the $13,800 expended since 7-23-59, $10,000 was furnished to Eugene Dennis by NY 694-S. Dennis did not explain the use to which he would put this sum of money. $1,900 was furnished to Mollie West, a member of the national committee of the CPUSA, to cover approximately $400 in loss of wages and $1,500 for transportation and other expenses in connection with West's trip to Vienna, Austria, to attend the Seventh World Youth Festival. An additional $500 was furnished to Claude Lightfoot, chairman, Illinois District, CPUSA, which sum was to be used by Lightfoot for Negro work. An additional $1,400 was furnished to John Pittman to cover in part his transportation expenses in connection with his forthcoming move to Moscow, Russia. Pittman, a long-time CP member, a former editor of the "Daily Worker" and the "Daily People's World," former CP publications, has been appointed the official representative of "The Worker" in Moscow, Russia, and is scheduled to depart 9-17-59 from New York City for Moscow.

ACTION:

EX REC 53 100-428091-343

None. This is submitted for your information. You will be kept apprised of all pertinent developments in this matter.

14 SEP 1 1959

Baumgardner

100-428091
AJD:Med
(4)

SEE ADDENDUM PAGE 2

55 SEP 29 1959

#5 Decker

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: SOLO
100-428091

ADDENDUM: August 28, 1959

Subsequent to preparation of this memorandum, New York advised telephonically additional $19,000 received today (8-28-59) from Soviets. Total received to date $219,000, cash on hand $113,600.

AJD:med

8/28

MR. A. H. BELMONT August 28, 1959

MR. F. J. BAUMGARDNER

VISIT OF SOVIET PREMIER NIKITA SERGEYEVICH KHRUSHCHEV TO THE UNITED STATES
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA
(KHRUVIS)

SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST

At 10:20 a.m., 8/28/59, ASAC McCabe called from the New York Office (NYO).

Mr. McCabe stated that NY-694-S had just advised that Elizabeth Mascolo, common law wife of Tim Buck, head of the Canadian Communist Party, had delivered $10,000.00 to NY-694-S. This is part of the money which the Russians are making available to the Communist Party, USA (CP, USA).

Elizabeth Mascolo delivered a message from Tim Buck. She said that Buck wants the CP, USA to find out, through its contacts in Government circles in Washington, D. C., what questions will be posed to Khrushchev when he arrives in the United States. According to Mascolo, Buck was given this assignment by someone in the Russian Embassy in Ottawa.

NY-694-S stated he will pass Buck's request to Arnold Johnson, Legislative Secretary, CP, USA. As you will recall, Johnson recently made a trip to Chicago and the West Coast, compiling information about the conditions in each city visited, which will be furnished to Khrushchev upon his arrival. (This was the subject of the Current Intelligence Analysis dated 8/19/59.) NY-694-S will advise our NYO of Arnold Johnson's reaction to this request. He will also, if possible, find out what Johnson plans to do about it.

ACTION: You will be kept advised. *As soon as we learn what action Johnson plans to take, we will disseminate this information to the White House, the Vice President, the Secretary of State and the Attorney General as a follow-up to facts previously furnished concerning the activity of the CP, USA, in obtaining information for the Russians to present to Khrushchev.*

FJB:LL
(7)
1-Mr. Belmont
1-Mr. Baumgardner
1-Mr. J. D. Donohue
1-Mr. Decker
1-[redacted]
1-100-428091 (Solo; IS-C)

100-428091

NOT RECORDED
145 AUG 28 1959

b6
b7C

55 SEP 25 1959

ARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: 8/21/59

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46)(Sub F)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Re Bulet dated June 12, 1959, instructing that details concerning disbursement of funds in possession of CG 5824-S* be submitted to the Bureau each thirty days.

Balance in possession of CG 5824-S* as of July 22, 1959	$64,400
Additions	
None.	
Disbursements	
$1,900 to MOLLIE WEST on 7/27-28/59 $ 500 to CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT on 7/28/59*	2,400
Balance as of August 21, 1959	$62,000

* Details contained in Chicago letter dated July 30, 1959, captioned "CP-USA, FUNDS, RESERVE FUNDS. IS - C".

On July 23, 1959, CG 5824-S* transferred this money from a safety deposit box in the American National Bank and Trust Company of Chicago to the Michigan Avenue National Bank, which is located at the corner of Michigan Avenue and Washington Street, Chicago. This transfer was made inasmuch as both CG 5824-S* and [redacted] had access to the safety deposit box in the American National Bank. In view of the serious illness of [redacted] the transfer was made to avoid further legal complications.

b7D

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Secretariat Rm 1243

REC- 47 100-428091-344

3 - Bureau (REGISTERED)
(1 - 100-3-102) (CP-USA, Funds)(Reserve Funds)
1 - Chicago

23 SEP 1 1959

EX-

JEK/kws
(4)

59

55 SEP 3 1959

On August 20, 1959, CG 5824-S* sent $1,400 to JOHN PITTMAN for travel expenses. CG 5824-S* will obtain this amount and the balance of the amount specifically provided by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union for the travel to Moscow of PITTMAN and his family from NY 694-S*. Therefore, the amount maintained by CG 5824-S* in Chicago will not be affected.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: August 25, 1959

FROM : MR. F. J. BAUMGARDNER

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Tolson
Belmont
DeLoach
McGuire
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

Baumgardner

Captioned matter pertains to liaison activities of CG 5824-S between Communist Party (CP), USA, and the Soviet Union. While in Russia Summer, 1958, informant was advised Russians would furnish $200,000 to CPUSA for 1958. During informant's second trip to Russia to attend 21st Congress, CP of the Soviet Union (CPSU) January - March, 1959, he was advised Soviets would furnish CPUSA $250,000, of which $100,000 was stated to be balance for 1958 while remaining $150,000 was to be for 1959. Informant was instructed by Soviets regarding establishment of clandestine apparatus for transmittal of funds and communications between Soviets and CPUSA. This apparatus designed to effect direct contact between Soviets and CPUSA rather than through Canada as was the case in the past. From September, 1958, through August 21, 1959, a total of $200,000 has been received by the CPUSA from the Soviets as a result of the arrangements made by our informant at the instructions of the Soviets and Eugene Dennis, national secretary, CPUSA.

CG 5824-S and his brother, our second top informant, NY 694-S, at instructions of Eugene Dennis, are presently acting as custodians of funds received from the Soviets maintaining the cash in safe deposit boxes in Chicago and New York. Informants have absolutely no control over the disbursement of these funds and disburse same at Dennis' specific instructions.

We have critically examined our present position of having our informants receiving and acting as depositories for the funds received by the CPUSA from the Soviets to determine whether if any time in the future we would be subject to any justifiable criticism. In the event we remove our two top informants from this financial and communications apparatus, this action would certainly weaken the confidence that Dennis has placed in them and as a result, they would no longer hold their current high positions of trust in the CPUSA. This, of course, would also result in drastic reduction of our security coverage on a high level, particularly in the field of international relations. Further, even though our informants were removed from the position of handling this money, without a doubt, the money would continue to arrive in this country from Russia and we would be in the position of being entirely unaware of the amount of money being received and the uses to which it is placed by the CPUSA. Thus, we would lose extremely valuable information not only from the intelligence standpoint

55 SEP 8 1959

100-428091
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Decker
AJD:med
(4)

~~6 SEP 4 1959~~

REC-73 100-428091-345

10 SEP 2 1959

#5

Donohue

but from the standpoint of potential evidence in prosecutive action against the CPUSA. We would not be properly discharging our internal security responsibilities in the event action of this nature would occur. It is believed, therefore, that our position is sound and that it should be continued.

ACTION:

If you approve, we will continue to utilize our two top informants, CG 5824-S and NY 694-S, in the above-described funds and communications apparatus.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: 8/31/59

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)(415)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C

J. J. Jackson

b6
b7C

NY 694-S* made available to SA [redacted] on 8/28/59, $19,000 consisting of 200 $20 bills and 300 $50 bills. This money was delivered to the informant on the same date from ELIZABETH MASCOLO (girl friend of TIM BUCK and courier between CP, USA, and CP of Canada), who stated that it was funds given to TIM BUCK by the Soviets in Canada for transmittal to the CP, USA.

Serial numbers of the above-mentioned bills will be checked against the lists of known currency issued to Soviet establishments in NYC and Washington, D.C. and the Bureau will be advised of positive results.

On 8/28/59, the sum of $3500 was returned to NY 694-S* by SA [redacted] and informant advised that same date that he had forwarded this amount by check to CG 5824-S. Informant stated that this money is destined for JOHN PITTMAN to cover his travel expenses to the Soviet Union and that the Chicago informant will forward the money to PITTMAN.

b6
b7C

EX. PROC.

It is also noted that on the same date NY 694-S* advised that he had delivered the sum of $100 to ARNOLD JOHNSON and that JOHNSON was to use this money for expenses in connection with a trip he is making to Washington, D.C. on 9/1-3/59 at the request of NY 694-S*.

N.Y.

1 cc returned Rm 1243 9/1

~~2~~ - Bureau (100-428091)(RM)
1 - Chicago (134-46 Sub B)(Info)(RM)
1 - NY 134-91 (Inv)(415)
1 - NY 100-134637 Sub A (Solo-Funds)(415)
1 - NY 100-128861 (CP, USA, Funds)(Reserve Fund)(415)
1 - NY 100-134637 (415)

100-428091-346

FBI

REC- 63

EX.

7 SEP ~~1~~ 3 1959

DR:mfd
(7)

INT. SEC.

59

55 SEP 28 1959

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: September 3, 1959

FROM : MR. F. J. BAUMGARDNER

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Tolson
Belmont
DeLoach
McGuire
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

Captioned matter pertains to liaison activities of CG 5824-S between the Communist Party (CP), USA, and the CP of the Soviet Union. By memorandum 6-1-59, I noted that Eugene Dennis, national secretary, CPUSA, desired that CG 5824-S make another trip to Russia and China in July or August, 1959, to present the CP line to the CPs of the Soviet Union and Red China. By memorandum 6-26-59, I advised informant reluctant to make this trip without his wife, [redacted] My memorandum recommended that we permit [redacted] to accompany CG 5824-S on his forthcoming trip to Russia and China and that appropriate arrangements be made to enable her to obtain a passport. The Director noted "O.K. H." Subsequent to my latter memorandum, [redacted] and this trip was postponed indefinitely. Chicago by letter 8-31-59 advised that CG 5824-S although most anxious and desirous of making this third Solo trip has noted that from viewpoint of security of this operation, it would be necessary that [redacted] accompany him. He said the condition of his wife's health is well-known throughout the CP and if he took a trip and left her in Chicago, he would be unable to explain his action to CP members.

b6
b7C
b7D

[redacted]

she would be able to take a trip from Chicago [redacted] The physicians further noted that it would be well for her to take a trip since it would boost her morale.

[redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

Chicago will follow the physical condition of [redacted] on a day-to-day basis and if her health permits, she will apply for a passport and the Bureau will be advised.

b7D

100-428091
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Decker
AJD:med
(4)

REC 31

100-428091-347

EX 104

10 SEP 4 1959

51

57 SEP 17 1959

INT. SEC.

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: SOLO
100-428091

OBSERVATIONS:

Plans for a third Solo trip will necessarily have to be made on almost a day-to-day basis and the trip will depend on the physical condition of [redacted]. The developments of the past week certainly indicate that her condition can change on almost a day-to-day basis. In view of the outstanding information developed by informant in connection with the two previous Solo trips, we are definitely interested in informant again going to Russia and China. However, the reluctance of informant to make this trip without his wife for both personal and security reasons is quite understandable.

b7D

ACTION:

b7D

This is furnished for your information to apprise you of the current status of [redacted] health and the outlook for a third Solo trip. We will follow this matter quite closely and will keep you apprised of all pertinent developments.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: 8/31/59

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46)(Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

J. Donahue

Re Chicago letters dated July 30, 1959, and August 21, 1959, containing recent developments regarding a possible third "SOLO" trip.

~~CONF. INFT.~~ It is firmly believed by the contacting Agent that CG 5824-S* is most anxious and desirous of making a third "SOLO" trip in September, 1959. However, he could not take such a trip and leave [redacted] in Chicago. Not only would CG 5824-S* not do this from a personal standpoint, but could not do it from the viewpoint of the security of his operations within the international Communist movement. [redacted] he were to take a trip and leave her in Chicago, he would not be able to explain this action to Communist Party members, who at least make the pretense of being extreme humanitarians. Thus, if CG 5824-S* is to make the third trip, [redacted] will have to accompany him.

b6
b7C
b7D

CG 5824-S* has advised that [redacted] wants him to make the third "SOLO" trip, since she does not want her illness to interfere with his activities. [redacted] also wants to make the trip, since she feels that it would give her something to do to take her thoughts away from her physical condition and would also give her some purpose in life or a goal for her to contemplate.

b7D

REC- 72 100-428091-348

CG 5824-S* and [redacted] regarding the possibility of [redacted] taking a trip or trips away from Chicago. [redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

② - Bureau (REGISTERED)
1 - Chicago

CC returned

memo Baumgardner to Belmont 9-3-59 AJD/mel

#5

JEK/kws
(3)

59

55 SEP 28 1959

standpoint it would be well for her to do this, since it would boost her morale. They advised that the morale factor is most important at this time. Further, she could be provided with medicine to take on such a trip.

During the week of August 23, 1959, the physicians tentatively agreed that [redacted] might leave the hospital on Sunday, August 30, 1959. However, during the middle of the week [redacted] b6 b7C b7D

[redacted] b6 b7C b7D CG 5824-S* had advised that if her condition permitted and she was released from the hospital, [redacted] wanted to make a trip to Seattle, Washington, to see her mother. She planned to spend at most three or four days in Seattle. If she could make such a trip, it might give an indication as to whether she would be able to withstand a longer trip.

Prior to the time [redacted] was hospitalized, she had obtained photographs to be used in an application for a passport to be issued in her true name. If the third "SOLO" trip is made, CG 5824-S* does not know at this time whether or not EUGENE DENNIS would want it to be a "legal" or an "illegal" trip, but feels that they should be prepared to make the trip either way. If [redacted] is able to apply for a passport, the Bureau will be advised in advance of the date the application will be made. b7D

From the above, it can be seen that any plans for a third "SOLO" trip will necessarily have to be made on almost a day-to-day basis. The trip will depend upon the condition of [redacted] and the developments of the past week show that this condition can change on almost a day-to-day basis. b7D

The Chicago Division is following this matter very closely and the Bureau will be promptly advised if and when there are any pertinent developments.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: 8/31/59

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46)(Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

CG 5824-S* advised that he learned from ARNOLD JOHNSON that ~~MAUD~~ RUSSELL recently returned from China with a message that the Communist Party of China wants old publications of the Communist Party - USA sent to it. It will be recalled that the Communist Party of China had made the same request of CG 5824-S*. So as not to jeopardize his contact with the Communist Party of China, CG 5824-S* plans to mail the following publications to Peking in the near future:

The following issues of "Masses":

Two copies of the December, 1948, issue.

The March and August, 1950, issues.

The March, July, September, November, and two copies of the December, 1952, issues.

One copy of all issues for 1953, except May.

One copy of all issues for 1954.

The following issues of "Political Affairs":

One copy of all issues for 1953, except March.

Also, CG 5824-S* plans to send airmail to Peking one copy of the draft of the main political resolution and one copy of the draft resolution on the Negro question in the United States. These are the resolutions which are to be considered by the 17th National Convention of the Communist Party - USA.

REC- 47

100-428091-349

2 - Bureau (REGISTERED)
1 - Chicago

18 SEP 9 1959

#5

JEK/kws
(3)

EX

55 SEP 28 1959

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: 9/10/59

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46)(Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

CG 5824-S*, on September 8, 1959, advised that he plans to send a copy of the following document to both the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Communist Party of China:

> "Agricultural Statistics, 1958 -- United States Department of Agriculture".

This item is printed by the United States Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., and is available to the public.

2 - Bureau (REGISTERED)
1 - Chicago

JEK/kws
(3)

34

REC- 90 100-428091-350

24 SEP 11 1959

FBI

5

57 SEP 17 1959

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: 9/11/59

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)(415)

SUBJECT: SOLO
~~IS-C~~

ReNYlet, 8/31/59, which set out that on 8/28/59, NY 694-S* made available to the NYO $19,000 in U.S. paper currency consisting of 200 $20 bills and 300 $50 bills. This money originated with the Soviets and was designated for the CP, USA.

The serial numbers of the above bills have been reviewed by the NYO and it has been determined one $50 bill (serial #B 02469014A, Series 1950) was included in a group of $50 bills (serial numbers B02468005A to B02472000A) which were sent by the Chase National Bank, NYC, to the State Bank of the USSR, Moscow, by registered airmail on 2/18/53.

Information regarding the 1953 shipment of funds to the USSR is located in NY letter to Bureau dated 4/1/53, captioned "RUSSIAN FUNDS; IS-R" (Bufile 65-28939, NY file 65-6315-1492).

For information.

cc retained R-1243 9/10

2 - Bureau (100-428091)(RM)
1 - NY 100-134637 Sub A (Solo-Funds)(415)
1 - NY 100-128861 (CP, USA, Funds (Reserve Fund)(415)
1 - NY 65-6315 (Russian Funds)(33)
1 - NY 65-17696 (Tracing of American Money Used in Soviet Espionage Operations)(33)
1 - NY 100-134637 (415)

EX. 124 REC-37 100-428091-351

12 SEP 14 1959

SEP 11 10 [illegible] '59

DR:mfd
(7)

51

57 SEP 17 1959

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: 9/3/59

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46) (Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

[redacted] advised on September 2, 1959, that the physicians had advised her that her condition had improved sufficiently to allow her to return home from the hospital. b7D

CG 5824-S* advised on September 2, 1959, that the personal physician for [redacted] has told him that she should be permitted to go through with whatever plans she may have for travel, provided that at the time she feels physically capable of carrying through with these plans. The physician advised that from a mental or morale standpoint, it would be well for [redacted] to make such plans; however, it is impossible to predict what may happen from day-to-day with the type of illness which she has. b7D

To date, no plans have been made for carrying through on a possible third "SOLO" trip. Until the reaction to the return of [redacted] to her residence from the hospital is known, it will be impossible to seriously consider any such plans. b7D

The Bureau will be advised if there are any pertinent developments.

cc-retained Rm 1243

2 - Bureau (REGISTERED)
1 - Chicago

JEK/kws
(3)

EX 134

REC-37

100-428091-352

10 SEP 14 1959

57 SEP 17 1959

Mr. Ruehl

EX-104 REC-33

SAC, Chicago (134-46 Sub B) 9/10/59

Director, FBI (100-428091)-353

SOLO
IS - CH

Reurlet 8/31/59.

Bureau has no interest in pamphlet captioned "Concerning the Question of Tibet" as Bureau reviews on continuing basis documents, speeches, news dispatches, radio broadcasts, etc., emanating from Communist China.

VER:gds gds
(4)

NOTE: On 8/31/59 Chicago Office received in its blind post office box a pamphlet from the Communist Party of China. This pamphlet of 275 pages consists of a collection of documents, speeches, news dispatches, and other Communist China public source material defending the policy of the Chinese Communist Government in Tibet. The post office box number had previously been furnished to CG 5824-S* and Chicago assumes the informant furnished it to CP of China and as such it was used as the mailing address for the above-described pamphlet. Chicago desired to be advised if Bureau wished to review this pamphlet. No necessity for Bureau to review as Bureau receives a representative amount of public source material emanating from Communist China. Central Research advised it does not wish to review this pamphlet.

MAILED 19
SEP 10 1959
COMM-FBI

Tolson ____
Belmont ____
DeLoach ____
McGuire ____
Mohr ____
Parsons ____
Rosen ____
Tamm ____
Trotter ____
W.C. Sullivan ____
Tele. Room ____
Holloman ____

51

SEP 1959 gew

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

SD/gew

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: 8/31/59

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46)(Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

This is to advise that on August 31, 1959, there was received in a blind post office box in Chicago a pamphlet from the Communist Party of China. This pamphlet is entitled "Concerning the Question of Tibet". It was printed by the Foreign Languages Press, Peking, 1959. The pamphlet contains the following "Publishers' Note": CHINA

> "This collection of documents, speeches, news dispatches, editorials, commentaries and background materials concerning the Tibetan question is published to help readers abroad acquire a full understanding of the recent situation in China's Tibet, the background knowledge of the Tibetan question, and the policy of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China towards the Tibetan region."

The blind post office box number had previously been furnished to CG 5824-S* by the Chicago Division, and CG 5824-S* had furnished it to the Communist Party of China.

This pamphlet will be turned over to CG 5824-S*. Since it is 275 pages, it is not being photostated by the Chicago Division. If the Bureau has need for the pamphlet, the Chicago Division will either photostat it or borrow it from CG 5824-S* for perusal by the Bureau.

The Bureau is requested to advise whether or not it has an interest in the pamphlet.

EX-124 100-428091-353

REC-37

23 SEP 14 1959

2 - Bureau (REGISTERED)
1 - Chicago

JEK/kws
(3)

Nat-Intell

6 to CG
9/16/59
VEK:gd

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: September 4, 1959

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner

SUBJECT: REQUEST FOR SPECIAL HANDLING
OF FILE ON HIGHLY PLACED INFORMANT

b7D

The purpose of this memorandum is to recommend that all sections of file 100-248516 be maintained in the Special Mail Room of the Records and Communications Division, Room 7513. This informant is furnishing extremely valuable information to the Bureau and his file should receive this special attention. At the present time the files of CG 5824-S, NY 694-S, [redacted] and Solo, are maintained in this location. The Special Mail Room is isolated from the rest of the Records Division and close supervision is maintained over these files at all times. In view of the delicacy of the operations involving these informants and the necessity to maintain utmost security, all requests to review files of CG 5824-S, NY 694-S, [redacted], and now [redacted], are to be referred to J. D. Donohue, Extension 816. Requests to review the Solo file are made to A. J. Decker, Extension 2001. Special Agents Donohue and Decker then contact the supervisor or official making inquiry for the particular file and ascertain purpose of the request. If file review or check of any kind is necessary, such is done by Donohue or Decker and the interested official or supervisor is advised of the results.

RECOMMENDATION:

This memorandum be routed to the Records and Communications Division and the file 100-248516 on [redacted] be properly flagged and handled as outlined above.

b7D

1 - Mr. John J. McGuire
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Donohue

JDD:ssh
(5)

100-428091

NOT RECORDED
135 SEP 11 1959

~~15 SEP 9 1959~~

100-17404-36

82

55 OCT 5 1959

9/15/59

airtel

To: SAC, Chicago (134-46SUB B)

From: Director, FBI (100-428091)

Re: SOLO - INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reurairtel 9/10/59. The requested birth certificate with the desired information thereon is attached hereto together with the Photostat of the birth certificate of [redacted].

b6
b7C

Enclosures (2)

JME:llh
(5)

11 AM

MAILED 22
SEP 15 1959
COMM-FBI

REC- 41 100-428091-354

10 SEP 16 1959

Tolson
Belmont
DeLoach
McGuire
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

55 SEP 28 1959

1 - Mr. Decker

September 16, 1959

CODE

TELETYPE

URGENT

TO SAC CHICAGO (134-46-Sub B)

FROM DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

SOLO, IS DASH C. RE YOUR TELCALL THIS DATE. CG FIVE EIGHT TWO FOUR DASH S SHOULD BE INSTRUCTED TO ADVISE EUGENE DENNIS AT NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING SEPTEMBER ONE EIGHT DASH ONE NINE NEXT OF INFORMANT DASH S POOR FINANCIAL SITUATION DUE TO PROLONGED ILLNESS OF [redacted] AND OBTAIN DENNIS APOSTROPHE PERMISSION TO USE FUNDS RECEIVED AS RESULT OF SOLO OPERATION TO FINANCE INFORMANTS APOSTROPHE FORTHCOMING TRIP ABROAD. IT IS NOTED CG FIVE EIGHT TWO FOUR DASH S TOGETHER WITH NY SIX NINE FOUR DASH S PRESENTLY CUSTODIANS FOR APPROXIMATELY ONE ONE ZERO THOUSAND DOLLARS SOLO FUNDS.

b7D

AJD:med
(3)

NR. 162215
ENC.
CK.
APPROVED BY
TYPED BY

TELETYPE

SEP 16 1959

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

7:20 P JS

REC- 47

EX.

100-428091-1355

10 SEP 17 1959

Tolson
Belmont
DeLoach
McGuire
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

55 OCT 5 1959

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. SIZOO

DATE: 9/15/59

FROM : A. H. Belmont

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Tolson
Belmont
DeLoach
McGuire
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

At 12:15 p.m., ASAC Brown called from Chicago, relative to the pending possible trip of CG 5824-S and his wife to Russia. He said that NY 694-S called CG 5824-S last night to state he has contacted the Canadians, and all arrangements have been made for floating visas at the Czechoslovakian Embassy in Brussels, to be picked up on 9/22 or 23/59. Brown said it is, therefore, necessary that the birth certificate be prepared for [redacted] (wife of 5824-S) at once, and be sent to Chicago so that [redacted] can make application for a passport.

b7D

CONF. INFT.

RUSSIA

I checked with Mr. Conrad of the Laboratory and he said this is being worked with all possible speed. I so informed Brown, also advising that we would notify him as soon as the birth certificate was ready and when it would reach Chicago.

In view of the time element here, we should send the birth certificate by the fastest possible means and notify Chicago as to the time of its arrival. We should further be prepared to expedite the passport of this informant so that the trip will not be held up for lack of a passport. Please see that this is handled as a special.

AHB:CSH (4)

REC- 41 100-428091-356

cc Mr. Belmont
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Baumgardner

EX-

10 SEP 17 1959

55 OCT 7 1959

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Mohr
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

FBI

Date: 9/9/59

Transmit the following in ______________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via A I R T E L AIR MAIL - REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Baumgardner

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : ~~SAC,~~ CHICAGO (134-46) (Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

ATT'N: Assistant Director
A. H. BELMONT

Re Chicago letters dated 8/31/59 and 9/3/59.

ALL PLANS SET OUT HEREINAFTER ARE COMPLETELY DEPENDENT UPON THE PHYSICAL CONDITION OF [redacted] WHICH CAN AND HAS CHANGED FROM DAY TO DAY.

b7D

CG 5824-S* has advised that [redacted] wants CG 5824-S* to make a third "SOLO" trip, since she does not want to feel that her illness is adversely affecting his operations. Because of the condition of [redacted], CG 5824-S* would not make the third "SOLO" trip unless [redacted] could accompany him. This is not only because of personal reasons, but also because it would not be advisable from the standpoint of the security of his operations in the Communist movement, since many persons in the Party know of the serious nature of the illness of [redacted]. [redacted] wants to make the trip with CG 5824-S*, since she feels that it would give her some perspective and something to think about besides the seriousness of her illness. Her personal physician, while not knowing any details, has advised that if [redacted] feels all right at the time, there is no reason why she could not take a trip of some weeks duration.

Based on the above and because time is of the essence, CG 5824-S* plans to leave Chicago for New York City via American Airlines at 11:00 A.M. on Friday, 9/11/59. The main purpose of this trip will be to have a discussion with EUGENE DENNIS in regard to a third "SOLO" trip. CG 5824-S* had planned to leave

REC- 41 100-428091-357

EX.

10
~~7~~ SEP 11 1959

3 - Bureau
1 - Chicago cc to Hecker

~~JEK/kws~~
(4)

Approved: ______________ Sent ________ M Per ________
Special Agent in Charge

NR SEC

55 OCT 5 1959

Chicago for New York City on 9/9/59, but in a telephone conversation with PHIL BART he learned that DENNIS has not yet returned to New York City from his vacation.

It will be recalled that CG 5824-S* has a standing invitation to attend the 10th Anniversary of the coming of the Communist Party of China into power, and this anniversary celebration is scheduled to start on 10/1/59. CG 5824-S* also has a standing invitation to visit in Moscow on his way to or from Peking, China. Also, DENNIS has previously advised that he wants CG 5824-S* to go to Russia to present the main line of the Communist Party - USA (CPUSA) to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) prior to the 17th National Convention of the CPUSA. CG 5824-S* would also discuss with DENNIS the possibility that SUE WARREN, JOHN PITTMAN and possibly JOE NORTH might accompany CG 5824-S* and [redacted] to Peking. It is noted that WARREN is planning to go to China in any event, and that JOHN PITTMAN is preparing to go to Moscow to become the correspondent for "The Worker". CG 5824-S* desires to have others in any delegation going to Peking so that they could make any necessary public appearances. This would allow him to spend his time in discussions with the top leadership and at the same time avoid publicity. b7D

CG 5824-S* also wants to discuss with DENNIS the possibility of an agreement that CG 5824-S* will be added to the new National Committee by co-optation, since he would be out of the country during the pre-Convention period and could not engage in the necessary political maneuvers in order to be elected to the National Committee. He will argue that it would be better, because of his international assignments, that he not be one of the known members of the new National Committee.

CG 5824-S* will also discuss with DENNIS whether he and [redacted] should go to Moscow and Peking "legally" or "illegally". It is noted that from the standpoint of passports and identification, CG 5824-S* and [redacted] are prepared to go "illegally". While CG 5824-S* is prepared to go "legally", it will be necessary for [redacted] to obtain a passport under her true name. It is very possible that because of the exchange of visits between NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV and President EISENHOWER that DENNIS will advise that at this time CG 5824-S* and [redacted] should make the trip in a manner similar to that used to make the first "SOLO" trip. b7D

If arrangements for the third "SOLO" trip can be made with DENNIS during the weekend of 9/12-13/59, CG 5824-S* may see if NY 694-S* is in a position to carry a message to TIM BUCK, Head of the Labor Progressive Party, for delivery to the CPSU. This message would notify the CPSU of the contemplated trip and it would request arrangements in regard to the picking up of floating visas. CG 5824-S* feels that he should not make a trip to Toronto at this time, since too little time has elapsed since his last trip to see TIM BUCK. However, if NY 694-S* is not able to make this trip, CG 5824-S* may have to do it, since it is most important to get this information to the CPSU as soon as possible, if CG 5824-S* and [redacted] are to be in Peking, China, by 10/1/59. b7D

CG 5824-S* has also advised that if the plans for the third "SOLO" trip can be carried out, that he and [redacted] may make a trip of three or four days duration to Portland, Oregon, during 9/59, in order for [redacted] to visit her mother and to advise her mother that she is going to take a trip and that she should not be concerned if there is some irregularity in the receipt of letters from her during the next few weeks. b7D

The New York Division is being advised by separate airtel of the plans of CG 5824-S* to leave Chicago for New York City on 9/11/59. CG 5824-S* plans to return to Chicago on Sunday evening, 9/13/59, since he has to meet with JOHN PITTMAN in Chicago on 9/14/59. PITTMAN is stopping off in Chicago to receive funds from CG 5824-S* before continuing on his trip to New York City and Moscow.

The Bureau will be promptly advised of any pertinent developments in this matter, including any arrangements made for [redacted] to apply for a passport under her true name. b7D

LOPEZ

OARD FORM NO. 64

fice Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: 9/11/59

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46)(Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

CG 5824-S* advised on September 10, 1959, that he planned to send the following items to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union:

The September, 1959, edition of "Political Affairs", which contains resolutions for the 17th National Convention of the Communist Party - USA.

The September, 1959, edition of "Economic Notes".

CG 5824-S* also advised that he planned to send the following items to the Communist Party of China:

"The September, 1959, issue of "Political Affairs".

Pamphlet No. 136 of the headline series of the Foreign Policy Association which is entitled, "Mao's China", and lists PEGGY DURDEN as the author.

Five different issues of the 1944 series of "The Communist".

All 1951 issues of "Political Affairs", except the April issue.

All 1954 issues of "Political Affairs".

All 1957 issues of "Political Affairs".

All 1958 issues of "Political Affairs", except the December issue.

rd

5

2 - Bureau (REGISTERED)
1 - Chicago

REC-41 100-428091-358

FBI

10 SEP 17 1959

JEK/kws
(3)

55 OCT 7 1959

Six issues of the 1953 series of "Masses".

All issues of the 1955 series of "Masses".

Eleven issues of the 1956 series of "Masses".

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: September 16, 1959

FROM : MR. F. J. BAUMGARDNER

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Tolson
Belmont
DeLoach
McGuire
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

E11.

CONF. INFT.

Reference is made to your memorandum 9-15-59 noting that ASAC Brown had called from Chicago relative to the pending trip of CG 5824-S and his wife, [redacted] to Russia and had inquired concerning the birth certificate being prepared by the Laboratory for the use of [redacted] in applying for her passport. You instructed that the birth certificate be forwarded to Chicago by the fastest possible means and that Chicago be notified as to its time of arrival. You further instructed that we be prepared to expedite the informant's passport to prevent any delay in this trip. b7D

At 6:25 p.m. on 9-15-59, Mr. Sizoo called Chicago in regard to captioned matter. He advised SAC J. Lopez that the Laboratory had completed the preparation of the birth certificate and that it was being forwarded to Chicago airmail, special delivery, registered, on 9-15-59 and would arrive in Chicago on 9-16-59 by 11:00 a.m.

Lopez was instructed by Mr. Sizoo to advise the Bureau as early as possible during the morning of 9-16-59 of the exact time and place that informant will apply for her passport. b6 b7C

As you are aware, on 7-2-59, Liaison Agent Bartlett contacted [redacted] the State Department official in charge of issuing passports to communists and suitable arrangements were made at that time to insure that [redacted] would obtain a passport without any risk to the informant or any indication of the FBI's interest. [redacted] requested at that time that he be advised a day or two in advance of informant applying for her passport, of her identity and the passport office where she will apply. This is necessary so that [redacted] can send a teletype to the appropriate passport office expediting the issuance of the passport. b6 b7C

ACTION:

We will immediately advise [redacted] of the identity of the informant and the place where she will apply for her passport as soon as this information is received from Chicago.

REC- 41 100-428091-359

EX. 2

10 SEP 17 1959

55 OCT 5 1959

100-428091
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Bartlett
1 - Mr. Decker
AJD:med (5)

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 9/14/59

Transmit the following in ____________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : ~~SAC,~~ NEW YORK (100-134637)(415)

SUBJECT: SOLO
~~IS-C~~

On 9/14/59, NY 694-S* directed the attention of the NYO to the attached lead article appearing on the front page of "New York World Telegram" on 9/12/59, and captioned "U.S. Red Digs Dirt For Khrushchev." The article, according to the informant, constitutes a definite threat to the security of NY 694-S* and CG 5824-S*, particularly to the latter, who at the moment is preparing to go to Moscow.

The informant stated that paragraph 5 of the article, which reads "His notes, when passed on to Moscow, weighed 35 pounds," pinpoints NY 694-S* as the source of the information in the said article. The informant stated that he doubts that ARNOLD JOHNSON divulged that particular item of information to anyone else besides the informant, and if, by chance, he did, it was to a highly restricted number of individuals among Soviet personnel and/or top CP functionaries.

3 - Bureau (100-428091)(Encl. 1)(RM)
1 - Chicago (134-46-Sub B)(Encl. 1)(RM)
1 - NY 134-91 (INV)(415)
1 - NY 100-134637 (415)(Attachment)

ACB:msb (415)
(7)

REC- 91 100-428091-360

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/5/96 BY SP3 BT/dmg
#312,224

20 SEP 16 1959

1 ENCLOSURE

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-3-40-711

CC destroyed 8-22-?? ~~62-104145~~

INT. SEC.

55 SEP 28 1959

Approved: ____________ Sent ________ M Per ________
Special Agent in Charge

U.S. Red Digs Dirt For Khrushchev

By HENRY N. TAYLOR,
Scripps-Howard Newspapers.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—A top American Communist has made a secret cross-country trip along the route of Nikita Khrushchev, collecting derogatory information about cities the Soviet boss will visit.

Arnold Johnson, a New Yorker who is national legislative director of the Communist party (U.S.A.), apparently sought sordid details of juvenile delinquency, race discrimination and labor strife.

His object apparently was to provide Khrushchev with precise information the Russian leader could—if he chooses—cite in the American cities he visits.

[Reporters seeking to question Johnson today could not reach him. At his apartment at 56 Seventh Ave., a woman came to the door and would say only that Johnson was "in the country." The woman refused to identify herself or answer other questions.]

Johnson, a former convict under the Smith Act, left New York Aug. 6, the day after Khrushchev's tour was announced. He was gone six days, visiting Los Angeles, San Francisco and Chicago—then listed as a probable Khrushchev stop.

Johnson posed as a "free lance writer" on special assignment, visiting unemployment bureaus, relief offices, slums and other places likely to turn up material unflattering to the U.S.

His notes, when passed on to Moscow, weighed 35 pounds.

In each city, Johnson met with local Communist party members and sympathizers, who helped do his leg-work. They piled up cost-of-living data, ratios of whites to Negroes in different cities, sta-

Continued on Page Two.

R 12, 1959

U.S. Red Digs Dirt for Visit By Nikita

(Continued From Page One)

tistics of alcohol consumption and families on relief.

In Chicago, Johnson surveyed strikes since 1952, the number of arrests for strike activity, and current unemployment. In New York, he got together case histories of juvenile crimes by Puerto Ricans.

He did not visit Pittsburgh and Des Moines, presumably because these cities were not yet on Khrushchev's itinerary.

Much of the material Johnson sent Moscow would have been available from press reports passed on by Soviet diplomatic missions in New York and Washington. But not in such last-minute detail, pinpointed to individual cities. Russian citizens here, for instance, could not legally have traveled to San Francisco, a closed area.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/15/97 BY

article from
New York
World Telegram
dated 9/12/59

100-428091-360
ENCLOSURE

NY 100-134637

4-41 (Rev. 2-9-59)

DECODED COPY

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont ✓
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

☐ **Radio** ☒ **Teletype**

✓ BAUMGARDNER

URGENT 9-14-59 5:48 PM JC

TO DIRECTOR 4

FROM SAC NEW YORK 142110

SOLO; IS-C. NY 694-S* ADVISED SA [redacted] ON SEPTEMBER 14, 1959 THAT HE WILL LEAVE NYC AT 8:10 PM ON AFORESAID DATE VIA AMERICAN AIRLINES FOR TRIP TO TORONTO, CANADA, WHERE HE WILL CONTACT TIM BUCK REGARDING CG 5824-S PLANS WITH RESPECT TO CAPTIONED MATTER. NY 694-S* WILL ARRIVE TORONTO AT 10:10 PM, AND WILL STAY AT PRINCE GEORGE HOTEL, TORONTO.

b6
b7C

RECEIVED: 5:57 PM TELETYPE

5:57 PM CODING UNIT CTF

REC- 20 100-428091-361

10 SEP 17

#5

Mr. Belmont cc: Mr. Decker

55 OCT 5 1959

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: September 15, 1959

FROM : MR. J. A. SIZOO

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Tolson
Belmont
DeLoach
McGuire
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

X CONF. INFT.

Supervisor Warren Marchessault, of New York, called on morning of 9/14/59, advising that NY 694-S* thought he should go to Canada to talk to Tim Buck in furtherance of the third Solo trip of CG 5824-S*. NY 694-S* also had some instructions to relay to Tim Buck from officials of the Communist Party, USA. New York Office asked for authority to advance $200.00 against expenses for the trip.

ACTION:

New York Office was authorized to make the above advance.

JAS:LL
(5)
1--Mr. Belmont
1--Mr. Baumgardner
1--Mr. Dise
1--Mr. J. S. Johnson, Adm. Div., Room 5525

REC-20 100-428091-362

EX

10 SEP 17 1959

#5

82

55 OCT 5 1959

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 9/10/59

Transmit the following in ______________________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via A I R T E L AIR MAIL - REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46) (Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

ATT'N: Assistant Director
A. H. BELMONT

Re Chicago letter dated 9/9/59.

In connection with the possibility that [redacted] may have to apply for a passport in her own name, CG 5824-S* has advised that on the first "SOLO" trip he and [redacted] had to provide separate biographies to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. Because [redacted] has a brother who has been and is still in Europe doing intelligence work for the United States Army, [redacted] indicated in her biography that she was born in Chicago instead of Latvia, so that the Russian Intelligence might not be able to associate her with her brother, provided that they have any information concerning him.

b7D

While [redacted] is naturalized and could thus furnish the necessary documents with which to obtain a passport under her true name, the passport which would be issued would indicate her birthplace as Latvia, and on the third "SOLO" trip the Russians would have this passport in their possession while CG 5824-S* and [redacted] are in Russia. One way to avoid this problem would be to alter the birth certificate which was prepared for [redacted] for the first "SOLO" trip.

b7D

CONF. INFT.

There is enclosed herewith to the Bureau the passport for SILVIA SONEY SCHLOSSER, which was prepared for [redacted] for

REC- 20 100-428091-363

3 - Bureau (Encls. 2)
1 - Chicago

JEK/kws
(4)

Returned to Chicago

EX 11 1959

INDEX FILE

Approved: Special Agent in Charge

Sent ____________ M Per ____________

55 OCT 5 1959

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date:

Transmit the following in ______________________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via ______________ ______________________________
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

---

the first "SOLO" trip. The only changes which would have to be made on this document are the following:

Item #1

Full name of child should read "SYLVIA SCHLOSSBERG".

Item #8

Full name of mother should read "ANNA SCHLOSSBERG".

Item #10

Full name of father should read "LOUIS SCHLOSSBERG".

There is also enclosed herewith to the Bureau a photostat copy of the birth certificate for [redacted] in the event that this might be of help to the Laboratory in regard to the State of Illinois seal, etc.

b6
b7C

It will be recalled that the Laboratory prepared birth certificates for the first "SOLO" trip during the latter part of March or the first part of April, 1958.

If [redacted] is to use a birth certificate showing her place of birth as Chicago, the element of time is most important. She would not be able to apply for the passport until she has the birth certificate in her possession. She should have the passport itself not later than 9/23/59, if the third "SOLO" trip is to be made in time to arrive in Peking by 10/1/59.

b7D

The Chicago Division fully realizes that an almost impossible request is being made of the FBI Laboratory in this letter. However, if the Laboratory can expeditiously produce the necessary birth certificate, it would be greatly appreciated since it would remove one source of worry on the part of

Approved: ______________________ Sent ______________M Per ______________
Special Agent in Charge

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

F B I

Date:

Transmit the following in ________________ (Type in plain text or code)

Via ________ ________________ (Priority or Method of Mailing)

CG 134-46 (Sub B)

CG 5824-S* and [redacted] in regard to their security.

b7D

If the Laboratory cannot comply with this request, it is suggested that the Chicago Office be promptly advised.

The enclosures should be returned to the Chicago Division.

LOPEZ

Approved: ________________ Sent ________ M Per ________

Special Agent in Charge

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C.Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

FBI

Date: 9/17/59

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : ~~SAC,~~ NEW YORK (100-134637)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS - C - *INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST*

On 9/17/59, NY 694-S*, who has furnished reliable info in past, made available to SA [redacted] $11,000.00 (consisting of 5 packs of 100 $20.00 bills and one pack of 100 $10.00 bills) in US currency. Informant advised this money was received by him in Toronto, Canada, on 9/16/59, from TIM BUCK (leader of CP of Canada) who in turn had received it from the Soviet Embassy in Ottawa, for transmittal to the CP, USA.

b6
b7C

Serial numbers of the above bills will be checked against lists of known currency issued to Soviet establishments in NYC and Washington, D.C., and the Bureau will be advised of positive results.

3 - Bureau (100-428091) (RM)
1 - Chicago (134-46-Sub B) (INFO) (RM)
1 - New York (100-134637-Sub A) (SOLO-FUNDS) (415)
1 - New York (134-91) (INV.) (415)
1 - New York (100-128861 (CP,USA, FUNDS-RESERVE FUND) (415)
1 - New York (100-134637) (415)

DR:gmg
(9)

EX.- REC- 61 100-428091-364

4 SEP 18 1959

FBI

Approved: ______ Special Agent in Charge Sent ______ M Per ______

55 SEP 28 1959

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 9/17/59

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637) (415)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C

On 9/17/59, NY 694-S advised SA [redacted] [redacted] that on that date he returned from Toronto, Canada, where, at the request of CG 5824-S, he had furnished information relative to captioned matter to TIM BUCK, Canadian CP leader. NY 694-S stated that according to BUCK, the latter submitted to the Soviets CG 5824-S' request for visas to Moscow and Peiping. The Soviets assured BUCK that the matter would be taken care of, and that CG 5824-S could pick up the visas in Brussels. Other details concerning NY 694-S' trip to Canada are being submitted to Bureau by separate communication.

b6
b7C

3 - Bureau (100-428091) (RM)
1 - Chicago (134-46 Sub B) (RM)
1 - NY 134-91 (INV) (415)
1 - NY 100-134637 (415)

ACB:mml
(7)

REC- 61 100-428091-365

SEP 18 1959

53 SEP 23 1959

Approved: ____________ Special Agent in Charge

Sent ______ M Per ______

00 00

A I R T E L

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-33702) DATE: 9/18/59
(100-30067)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-19804)

SUBJECT: JOHN PITTMAN
SECURITY MATTER - C

MARGARETE ADLER PITTMAN, aka.
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Re Bureau airtel dated 9/16/59.

The Chicago Division has not received any information that JOHN PITTMAN will serve as a correspondent for "The Worker" from any other source other than CG 5824-S*. The information concerning the expenses for this trip has not been received from any source other than CG 5824-S*. It is most unlikely that the Chicago Division will receive any information regarding PITTMAN from any other source in the near future.

7 - Bureau (AIR MAIL) (REGISTERED)
(1 - 100-428091) (SOLO)
3 - New York (AIR MAIL) (REGISTERED)
(1 - 100-88386) (JOHN PITTMAN)
(1 - 100-60689) (MARGARETE PITTMAN)
(1 - 134-91) (NY 694-S*)
2 - San Francisco (AIR MAIL) (REGISTERED)
(1 - 100-40386) (JOHN PITTMAN)
(1 - 100-1465) (MARGARETE PITTMAN)
2 - Chicago
(1 - A/134-46)

JEK/kws
(14)

100-428091-
NOT RECORDED
186 SEP 25 1959

62
58 OCT 1 1959

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-33702-53

The Bureau's attention is called to Chicago letter dated 9/15/59, captioned "COMMUNIST PARTY - USA, INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS; INTERNAL SECURITY - C", which contains, in part, the following information from CG 5824-S*:

> "On September 11, 1959, EUGENE DENNIS was heard to ask MORRIS CHILDS to inform the Communist Party of the Soviet Union that JOHN PITTMAN is to be a working correspondent and not a 'rep' of the Communist Party - USA while he is in Moscow, Russia.....
>
> "DENNIS was heard to ask CHILDS if PITTMAN and his wife had any difficulty in obtaining passports. CHILDS replied that they had to wait several weeks before receiving their passports. DENNIS then commented that in view of this, the Communist Party - USA would not make any announcement that PITTMAN was going to Moscow to be the correspondent for 'The Worker' at least until after PITTMAN's arrival in Moscow. DENNIS was also heard to instruct CHILDS that PITTMAN should not be told the source of funds furnished to him for expenses of himself and his family from their residence in California to Moscow, Russia."

For the further information of the Bureau, this conversation was conducted in DENNIS' residence with no other persons present, and DENNIS is most security conscious at all times.

Unless the information concerning PITTMAN is available from sources other than CG 5824-S* and NY 694-S*, the Chicago Division is of the opinion that the release of this information at this time could seriously jeopardize the security of the operations of CG 5824-S* and NY 694-S* and could have an affect on the current "SOLO" operation.

LOPEZ

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. J. A. Sizoo

DATE: September 16, 1959

FROM : Mr. A. H. Belmont

SUBJECT: SOLO

Tolson
Belmont
DeLoach
McGuire
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

CONF INFT

On the afternoon of September 16, SAC Lopez of Chicago advised that the birth certificate of [redacted] had arrived and she had filed for a passport with the State Department passport people in Chicago this afternoon. She has filed under the name of Sylvia Childs, nee Schlossberg, 7949 South Michigan Avenue. Passport officials in Chicago indicated they would call State Department in Washington today in order to speed up this passport.

b7D

CHICAGO, Ill. FOREIGN

The above information was furnished to Supervisor Bartlett of the Liaison Section. At 6:15 p.m. Bartlett advised that Passport Division had sent a teletype to Chicago instructing that this passport be issued and that State be advised as soon as it had been issued. Bartlett said there will be nothing in the State Department files reflecting an interest on the part of the FBI.

While I was talking to SAC Lopez, he indicated that CG 5824-S will be going to New York this week to attend a national executive committee meeting.

#5

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Donohue

AHB:mtb
(3)

REC-61 100-428091-366

10 SEP 22 1959

53 SEP 23 1959

4-41 (Rev. 2-9-59)

DECODED COPY

☐ **Radio** ☒ **Teletype**

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

URGENT 9-17-59 1:49 PM MB

TO DIRECTOR AND SAC, NEW YORK

FROM SAC, CHICAGO 171721

SOLO, IS - C. REBUTEL SEPTEMBER 16, LAST. CG 5824-S HAS USED SOME SOLO FUNDS TO PURCHASE OVERSEAS PLANE TICKETS AND WILL DISCUSS AUTHORIZATION FOR THIS AND OTHER EXPENDITURES WITH DENNIS. OPPORTUNITY HAS NOT BEEN PRESENTED AS YET TO FULLY DISCUSS WITH INFORMANT ALL FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS RE THIRD SOLO TRIP BUT THIS WILL BE DONE AS SOON AS POSSIBLE. CG INFORMANT AND HIS WIFE HAVE RESERVATIONS ON SABENA AIRLINES LEAVING NYC FOR BRUSSELS ON SEPTEMBER 23, NEXT. CG 5824-S PLANS TO LEAVE CG EVENING OF SEPTEMBER 17, INSTANT, TO ATTEND SOME SESSIONS OF NEC MEETING AND FOR PRIVATE DISCUSSIONS WITH DENNIS, HALL, FOSTER, AND OTHER LEADERS. HE PLANS TO RETURN TO CG EVENING OF SEPTEMBER 20, NEXT, TO MAKE FINAL PREPARATIONS FOR SODO TRIP. INFORMANT'S WIFE SCHEDULED FOR FINAL PHYSICAN EXAMINATION SEPTEMBER 18, NEXT.

RECEIVED: 2:55 PM TELETYPE

3:08 PM CODING UNIT MLL

#59 D

cc Mr. Baker

EX.

REC- 61 100-428091-367

10 SEP 22 1959

53 SEP 23 1959

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP 18 1959

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C.Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

URGENT 9-18-59 3-18 PM CB

TO DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM SAC, CHICAGO 1P

SOLO. IS DASH C. [redacted] ADVISED THIS DATE EXAMINING PHYSICIAN STATED THAT BLOOD TESTS SHOW AN IMPROVEMENT BEYOND WHAT HE HAD EXPECTED. THE PHYSICIAN GAVE APPROVAL FOR A TRIP OF FROM FOUR TO SIX WEEKS.

END AND ACK PLS

4-18 PM OK FBI WA JS

TU DISC T

b7D

1244

EX-124
REC-92

100-428091-368

SEP 21 1959

Mr. Belmont

52 SEP 24 1959

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE: 9/21/59

FROM : A. H. Belmont

~~CONF-INF~~

SUBJECT: Chicago Informant 5824-S

C. G.

0 SOLO

Tolson
Belmont
~~DeLoach~~
McGuire
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

This Chicago informant, in accordance with Communist Party (CP) instructions, has been attempting to make arrangements for an additional trip to the Soviet Union and Communist China, as an official representative of the CPUSA. [redacted] has made planning difficulty; however, her doctor has indicated that she can go with him on the trip. We made expeditious arrangements with the State Department to get her a passport.

b6
b7C

SAC Lopez, Chicago, called this afternoon to advise that the plans for the trip have crystallized and the informant and his wife will go tomorrow night to New York, and will leave the next day, 9/23, for Russia. We will have more details on his itinerary and instructions he receives from Eugene Dennis and Gus Hall, Communist leaders, after he gets his final briefing from them in New York.

Lopez said that the informant had approached Dennis to use some of the Soviet funds for his travel and expenses during the trip, but that Dennis would only authorize $1000 for this purpose. The informant hopes to get additional funds from the Soviets and/or the Chinese for his trip home. On the assumption, however, that only the $1000 will be made available by the Party, Lopez requested authority to make available to the informant the additional funds necessary. The expenses are as follows:

Travel for informant and wife to Moscow	$1,084
Excess luggage charges, hotel rooms, et cetera	300
Expenses for clothing and luggage for wife, and upkeep of their folks while they are gone	500
Expenses of return trip	1,384
Total	$3,268
Minus:	
Money furnished by CP	1,000
Balance	$2,268*

*In the event the Russians or Chinese pay the return expenses, as they did last time, this would be cut by an estimated $1,384, leaving a net cost to the Bureau of an estimated ---------$ 884

(-1,384)

REC-32

100-428091-369

AHB:CSH (4)

cc Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Baumgardner

EX.

SEP 24 1959

55 SEP 28 1959

Director

In view of the extreme importance of this trip to the Bureau, and the country, I authorized Lopez to go ahead with these arrangements, stressing the fact that the informant should get the return expenses from the Soviets or Chinese if at all possible.

I also authorized Special Agent Keating, who handles the informant to go to New York so that he could get from the informant the results of the final instructions from Dennis and Hall, prior to the informant's departure.

I told Lopez that in addition to the other assignments which have been given to this informant for this trip, he should endeavor to determine the Russian reaction to Khrushchev's trip to the US and, in view of the needling which Khrushchev has undergone in this country, endeavor to ascertain what if anything the Russians are planning for President Eisenhower during his proposed trip to Russia. Lopez said this would be done.

ACTION:
A further detailed memorandum on the informant's travels and instructions from the CP will be submitted as soon as the information is available.

GAL.

K.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: 9/22/59

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46)(Sub F)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Re Bulet dated June 12, 1959, instructing that details concerning disbursement of funds in possession of CG 5824-S* be submitted to the Bureau each thirty days.

Balance in possession of CG 5824-S* as of 8/21/59	$62,000
Additions	
Transfer of $3,500 from NY 694-S* to CG 5824-S*. This sum received from the CPSU via the Labor Progressive Party for travel expenses of JOHN PITTMAN and his family from California to Moscow	3,500
Disbursements	
To CG 5824-S* for the current SOLO operation	1,000
In connection with the JOHN PITTMAN Trip*	3,500
Balance as of 9/22/59	$61,000

* The sum of $3,000 was given to JOHN PITTMAN. Of the remaining $500, $161 was given to the Labor Progressive Party for travel expenses in connection with the transporting of the sum of $3,500. CG 5824-S* used $70 for various expenses in connection with communications to PITTMAN and lodging and meals in Chicago for PITTMAN and his family. CG 5824-S* will use the remaining $269.00 to purchase literature and books for the CPSU and the CP of China and postage in connection with the mailing of these items.

1 retain Rm 1243 + 1 destroyed.

REC-47 100-428091-370

3 - Bureau (REGISTERED)
~~(1 - 100-3-102)(CP-USA, Funds)(Reserve Funds)~~
1 - Chicago

JEK/kws
(4)

14 SEP 24 1959

EX.

#391

55 SEP 28 1959

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

DATE: 9/21/59

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46)(Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

CG 5824-S*, on September 20, 1959, orally furnished to SA JOHN E. KEATING the information on the following page. This oral information was reduced to writing on September 21, 1959:

~~Secretaries~~ Rm 1243 JD

2 - Bureau (REGISTERED)
1 - New York (100-134637)(REGISTERED)
1 - Chicago

JEK/kws
(4)

REC- 41

100-428091-371

23 SEP 25 1959

ENCLOSURE

#5

cc Baumgardner

55 SEP 28 1959

September 20, 1959

In a private conversation, while walking the streets of New York City, during the weekend of September 19-20, 1959, both GUS HALL and EUGENE DENNIS agreed that MORRIS CHILDS would go to Peking, China, as an official representative of the Communist Party - USA to the celebration of the 10th Anniversary of the founding of People's China.

GUS HALL stated that he would like to have CHILDS try to make arrangements with some society in China so that an invitation would be sent from the society to FREDERICK FIELD in Mexico City. HALL pointed out that FIELD is an expert on Far Eastern affairs, and that his attitude may be more favorable as a result of his recent conversations with JAMES JACKSON and the contemplated contact between FIELD and LEM HARRIS in Mexico.

On September 20, 1959, CHILDS asked EUGENE DENNIS what he should do if the Chinese comrades indicated to him that they are insulted because the Communist Party - USA has not accepted an offer of $20,000 made to JAMES JACKSON for the purpose of getting a Communist Negro magazine started in the United States.

DENNIS replied that undoubtedly the Communist Party of China would discuss with the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) any financial arrangements it would make with the Communist Party - USA. Therefore, DENNIS suggested that CHILDS first discuss this offer with the CPSU in order to get the reaction of the CPSU. CHILDS should then use his own judgement, based upon the reaction of the CPSU. CHILDS should also point out to the CPSU that the Communist Party - USA is not shopping around for funds; yet, it does not want to insult the Communist Party of China.

100-428091-371

ENCLOSURE

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: 9/21/59

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-13467-Sub A)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C

ReNYlet, 8/20/59, furnishing an accounting of "SOLO; IS-C" funds in the possession of NY 694-S*.

On 9/21/59, NY 694-S* advised that from the Soviet ambassador in Canada, through TIM BUCK, the informant received $19,000.00 on August 28, 1959, and $11,000.00 on September 16, 1959.

On 9/14/59, pursuant to instructions from EUGENE DENNIS, NY 694-S* gave to ISIDORE WOFSY of the CPUSA Finance Committee, $5,500.00, which the informant believes was intended for payment of CP National Office expenses.

The informant advised that currently he is depository for $58,500.00 in Soviet funds.

2 - 1 - cc retained Rm 1243
+ 1 cc destroyed

3 - Bureau (100-428091) (RM)
(~~1 100-3-102) (CP, USA FUNDS - RESERVE~~ FUND)
1 - Chicago (134-46 Sub F) (INFO) (RM)
1 - New York 134-91 (INV) (415)
1 - New York 100-128861 (CP, USA FUNDS - RESERVE FUND) (415)
1 - New York 100-134637-Sub A) (415)

ACB:mml
(7)

FBI

EX.

REC-62 100-428091-372

7 SEP 23 1959

RECEIVED
53 SEP 30 1959

4-41 (Rev. 2-9-59)

DECODED COPY

☒ **Radio** ☒ **Teletype**

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

URGENT 9-22-59 3:26 PM CB

TO DIRECTOR AND SAC NEW YORK

FROM SAC CHICAGO 221929

SOLO. IS - C. CG 5824-S AND [redacted] ARE SCHEDULED TO DEPART CG VIA AMERICAN AIRLINES FOR NYC AT 7 PM ON SEPTEMBER 22 INSTANT, ON THE FIRST LEG OF THE CURRENT SOLO TRIP.

b7D

RECEIVED: 4:29 PM TELETYPE

4:30 PM CODING UNIT MAP

Mr. Belmont

cc Mr. Durkin

#5

100-428091-373

REC- 96

10 SEP 28 1959

82

55 SEP 29 1959

EX.

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: September 25, 1959

FROM : MR. F. J. BAUMGARDNER

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Donohue
1 - Mr. Decker

Tolson
Belmont
DeLoach
McGuire
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference is made to my memorandum 8-28-59 which sets forth in detail the receipts and disbursements of funds received from the Communist Party (CP) of the Soviet Union by the CPUSA from 9-8-58 through 8-28-59.

The following schedules show the present status of the funds received from the Soviets together with the receipts and disbursements subsequent to 8-28-59.

TOTAL RECEIVED TO 8-28-59		$222,500*	
TOTAL DISBURSED (See previous memorandum)		105,400	
BALANCE OF FUND 8-28-59			$117,100
RECEIPTS FROM 8-28-59 to 9-24-59			
9-16, via Tim Buck	$11,000		11,000
			$128,100
LESS DISBURSEMENTS 8-28-59 to 9-24-59			
9-14, to CPUSA reserve fund	5,500		
9-15, to John Pittman	1,600		
9-, to Labor Progressive Party	161		
9-, communications expense	70		
9-, literature and books for CP, Soviet Union and CP of China	269		
9-23, Solo trip	1,000		8,600
BALANCE IN FUND 9-24-59			$119,500

SUMMARY

Total Receipts to 9-24-59	$233,500
Less disbursements to 9-24-59	114,000
Balance	$119,500**

*Includes $3,500 transmitted to CPUSA from Soviet Embassy, Ottawa, Canada, to cover John Pittman's transportation expenses to Moscow, Russia.

**$61,000 maintained by CG 5824-S in safe deposit box, Michigan Avenue National Bank, Chicago, Illinois; $58,500 maintained by NY 694-S in safe deposit box, Amalgamated Bank, New York, New York.

100-428091-374

REC-96

10 SEP 28 1959

EX.

100-428091
AJD:med
(5)

55 SEP 29 1959

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: SOLO
100-428091

ACTION:

None. This is submitted for your information. You will be kept apprised of all pertinent developments in this matter.

4-41 (Rev. 2-9-59)

DECODED COPY

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. Belmont ✓
- Mr. DeLoach
- Mr. McGuire
- Mr. Mohr
- Mr. Parsons
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tamm
- Mr. Trotter
- Mr. W.C. Sullivan
- Tele. Room
- Mr. Holloman
- Miss Gandy

☐ Radio ☒ Teletype

URGENT 9-28-59 12:42 PM ETO

TO DIRECTOR 1

FROM SAC, NEW YORK 281615

SOLO, IS-C. BUFILE 100-428091. NY 694-S ADVISED ON SEPTEMBER 28, 1959 THAT ON SAID DATE HE RECEIVED A CODED NOTE DATED SEPTEMBER 24, 1959 AT BRUSSELS, FROM CHICAGO 5824-S. NOTE REFLECTED THAT ALL WAS WELL, THAT VISAS HAD BEEN OBTAINED FOR FURTHER TRAVEL, AND THAT INFORMANT WOULD LEAVE FOR PRAGUE ON SEPTEMBER 25, 1959. CHICAGO ADVISED BY MAIL.

RECEIVED: 12:44 PM TELETYPE

12:45 PM CODING UNIT JW

EX-

Mr. Belmont

REC- 41 100-428091-375

cc: Mr. Decker

) not sent 12/3

10 SEP 29 1959

55 OCT 2 1959

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: 9/30/59

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46)(Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

CG 5824-S*, on September 21, 1959, orally advised SA JOHN E. KEATING that he planned to send the following items to Peking, China, for the Communist Party of China:

The following issues of "Political Affairs":

1945 - One each of the August, November, and December issues.

1948 - One copy of the January, two copies of the September, and three copies of the December issues.

1949 - Two copies of the February issue; one copy of the March issue; two copies of the June issue; one copy of the August, September, October, and November issues; and three copies of the December issue.

1950 - One copy of the February issue; two copies of the June, September, and December issues; and one copy of the October issue.

1951 - One copy of the January issue; two copies of the February issue; one copy of the March, June, July, October, and December issues; and two copies of the September issue.

1953 - One copy of all issues, except the March issue.

1953 - One copy of the January and June issues; three copies of the July issue; two copies of the August issue; one copy of the October issue; two copies of the November issue; and one copy of the December issue.

REC- 96

100-428091-376

EX-

RECEIVED

10 OCT 1 1959

2 - Bureau (REGISTERED)
1 - Chicago

JEK/kws
(3)

#5

55 OCT 5 1959

1956 - Two copies of each issue for the entire year.

1957 - One copy of each issue for the entire year.

1958 - One copy of each issue, except the December issue.

The following issues of "The Communist":

1942 - The January, March, May, June, July, August, and September issues.

The following issues of "Masses":

1954 - One copy of the February, March, April, June, July, August, November, and December issues.

The following issues of "Mainstream":

1957 - One copy of the February, March, April, May, August, September, and October; and two copies of the June issues.

1958 - Two copies of all issues, except the November issue.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

9/29

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: 9/24/59
ATT : FBI LABORATORY

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637A) (415)

3a-12

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C

PC-58628

Remylet to Director (Attn. FBI Laboratory) dated 8/21/58, entitled, "CP, USA, FUNDS; IS-C" (Bufile 100-3-63). This letter enclosed for Laboratory examination five pieces of light string which bound U.S. currency believed to have originated in the Soviet Union and which was delivered on 8/21/58, to NY 694-S* by ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG who has been identified as a "go-between" between the CP,SU and the CP, USA.

By FBI Laboratory report dated 9/27/58 (Laboratory File No. PC-54070 IS) the NYO was advised the specimens of twine are approximately 1/64" in diameter and are constructed of three plies of white flax fibers that are twisted together with a left twist. Examination of the twine revealed that it does not have widespread use in this country and a comparison with twines in the Cordage File of the Laboratory was negative.

In the past year, in connection with the SOLO operation, large amounts of U.S. paper currency have been received by NY 694-S* and CG 5824-S*. This money is reported to have originated in the Soviet Union and is forwarded to the CP, USA via the Soviet Embassy in Ottawa, Canada. On most occasions it has been noted this paper currency is bound in packs of 100 bills with twine which appears to be exactly similar to that forwarded to the Laboratory as an enclosure to NY letter dated 8/21/58.

COPY & SPECIMENS RETAINED IN LAB FOR LAB ACTION & REPORT

3 - Bureau (100-428091) (Encls. 3) (RM)
(1-FBI Laboratory)
1 - Chicago (134-46 Sub F) (INFO) (RM)
1 - NY 65-6315 (RUSSIAN FUNDS) (33)
1 - NY 65-17696 (TRACING OF AMERICAN MONEY USED IN SOVIET ESPIONAGE OPERATIONS) (33)
1 - NY 100-134637A (415)

DR:mml
(7)

ENCLOSURE

REC- 99

100-428091-377

4 SEP 25 1959

59 Q Q Q 3 pieces of twine

59 OCT 14 1959

On 8/28/59, NY 694-S* made available to the NYO $19,000.00 in U.S. paper currency which sum informant received on the same date from a source who originally received the money from the Soviet Embassy in Ottawa, Canada. The money was packed in packages of 100 bills and tied with the same type of white flax fiber twine as referred to above, except one pack of bills which was packed with a heavier twine of a different material.

On 9/22/59, NY 694-S* orally advised that he has received Soviet money in the past year from TRACHTENBERG, a Russian diplomat in NYC, and indirectly from the Russian Embassy in Canada. On every occasion this money was neatly bundled in packs of 100 bills of the same denomination, and in the case of the money received from Canada and TRACHTENBERG the money was bound with the white flax fiber twine. In the instance where the money was received directly from the Russian it was bound with elastic bands.

The NYO is herewith forwarding (Attn: FBI Laboratory) as an enclosure two pieces of white flax fiber twine and one piece of a heavier white twine it being noted this twine was utilized to bind the money that was received by NY 694-S* on 8/28/59, and which allegedly came from abroad through the Soviet Embassy in Canada. Attention is called to the fact that the lighter flax fiber twine is the same as was received in the past as a binding of batches of money originating with the Soviets while the heavier white twine was only received on the one instance.

It is requested the FBI Laboratory conduct examinations of the above twine to determine if the white flax fiber twine has the same characteristics as the twine forwarded to the Laboratory on 8/21/58, and to conduct appropriate fiber examinations on the heavier twine to identify and if possible to determine the locality of its origin.

The NYO has maintained two pieces of the white flax fiber twine received on 8/28/59 for possible future evidentiary purposes so it will not be necessary for the Laboratory to return the twine after examination.

It is the suggestion of the NYO that the Bureau might desire to include the white flax fiber twine in the Cordage File of the Laboratory inasmuch as there appears to be a strong likelihood this twine may be used in the binding of a large quantity of currency used by the Soviets in clandestine operations, and the Bureau may deem it desirable to alert specific Field Divisions to the use of this twine and the fact a comparison is possible by the FBI Laboratory.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: 9/29/59

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)(415)

SUBJECT: SOLO
~~IS-C~~

Remyairtel, 9/24/59.

On 9/28/59, NY 694-S* advised SA [redacted] that on said date, at the request of PHIL BART, he delivered to ELIZABETH MASCOLO, for transmittal through TIM BUCK to the Soviets, the credentials of CG 5824-S*, a copy of which is as follows:

b6
b7C

no lcc. no lcc.

"Communist Party USA
23 West 26th St., New York 10, NY
September 23, 1959

"Dear comrades:

"Comrade (name) is secretary of the International Affairs and Peace Committee of the National Committee, CPUSA. He is authorized to take up with you a number of problems of mutual interest to our Parties. Before his departure Comrade (name) met with the National Executive Committee and its secretariat. He held personal conversation with Comrades Eugene Dennis and Gus Hall. They suggest that some details be discussed only with him and not with any other member of the CPUSA.

"Fraternally yours,
Phil Bart
Philip Bart
National Organizational Secretary
CPUSA."

New York

34

REC- 41 100-428091-378

10-2

2 - Bureau (100-428091) (RM)
1 - Chicago BT (134-46-Sub B) (SOLO) (RM)
1 - NY 100-134637 (415)

12 ~~SEP 30~~ 1959

ACB:msb
(4)

55 OCT 5 1959

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

FBI

Date: 9/24/59

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS - C
Internal Security - Communist

On 9/24/59, NY 694-S*, who has furnished reliable info in the past (conceal) made available to SAS [redacted] [redacted] and [redacted] $10,000 in U.S. paper currency consisting of 5 packs of 100 $20 bills each. This money was delivered to the informant on the same date in NYC New York City by ELIZABETH MASCOLO (girl friend of TIM BUCK and courier between CP,USA and CP of Canada), who indicated the funds were a portion of Soviet funds designated for the CP,USA via the Soviet Embassy in Ottawa, Canada.

Serial numbers of the above bills will be checked against the lists of known US paper currency issued to Soviet establishments in NYC and Washington, D.C. and the Bureau will be advised of positive results.

NY 694-S* advised on the same date that MASCOLO would return to Canada on 9/28/59. MASCOLO will deliver to TIM BUCK, for transmittal to the Soviets, credentials of CG 5824-S*, reflecting that he alone has CP,USA authority to discuss CP,USA matters with the Soviets and the Chinese Communists. These credentials are signed by PHIL BART as National Organizational Secretary, CP,USA.

2 cc returned [illegible] + 1 cc [illegible]

3 - Bureau (100-428091) (RM)
1 - Chicago (134-46-Sub B) (INFO) (RM)
1 - New York (134-91 (INV.) (415)
1 - New York (100-134637-Sub A) (SOLO-FUNDS) (415)
1 - NY (100-128861) (CP,USA, FUNDS - RESERVE FUND) (415)
1 - New York (100-134637) (415)

DR:gmg
(9)

EX-109
REC-37
100-428091-379
13 SEP 25 1959

b6
b7C

cc - Decker

Approved: Special Agent in Charge

Sent M Per

55 OCT 5 1959

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date:

Transmit the following in ______________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via ______________________
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

NY 100-134637

MASCOLO will also give to BUCK for transmittal to officials of the Chinese Communist government the greetings of the CP, USA on the anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

This makes a total of $243,500

Approved: ______________________ Sent ____________ M Per ______________
Special Agent in Charge

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-25-2011

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

DATE: 9/25/59

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46) (Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

~~TOP SECRET~~
NO FOREIGN DISSEM

CG 5824-S*, on September 23, 1959, orally furnished to SA JOHN E. KEATING the information on the following page. This oral information was reduced to writing on September 24, 1959.

2 - Bureau (REGISTERED)
1 - New York (100-134637) (REGISTERED)
1 - Chicago

JEK/kws
(4)

~~TOP SECRET~~
~~NO FOREIGN DISSEM~~

~~Classified by 1289~~
~~Exempt from GDS, Category 2,3~~
~~Date of Declassification Indefinite~~
10/16/76

EX 109
REC- 96

100-428091-380

14 OCT 7 1959

OCT 6 5 04 PM '59
FBI - JUSTICE
REC'D ... MENT

SEP 29 8 03 AM '59

#5-9-D

55 OCT 12 1959

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~NO FOREIGN DISSEM~~

September 23, 1959

MARY KAUFMAN stated on September 23, 1959, that she still has not received a contact from the representative of the Soviet Union who is supposed to discuss the handling of legal matters in connection with Soviet trade and business agreements in the United States.

KAUFMAN stated that if MORRIS CHILDS wanted to, he might discuss with the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) how the attorneys group in the Soviet Union wants to receive information regarding the defense of the legal rights of the Communist Party - USA and the amnesty campaign in the United States. She said that a special committee will be set up in the United States to handle the defense of the legal rights of the Communist Party - USA. Some of the material which will come from this committee will be handled in the Party press. She would like to know if a separate committee will be set up in the Soviet Union or in another country to handle the international campaign for the defense of the Communist Party - USA.

KAUFMAN stated that EUGENE DENNIS is primarily interested in the defense of the Communist Party - USA and in individual Smith Act cases. He is not as interested in the amnesty campaign, since he feels that it would divert attention from the campaign for the defense of the Communist Party.

KAUFMAN stated that while she also wants emphasis on Smith Act membership cases, she is also interested in the amnesty campaign. She stated that she had talked to many lawyers in England, France, and Russia, concerning the United States laws. She said that possibly there will be a ruling on the SCALES case in January, 1960, and on the McCarran Registration Act during the middle of 1960.

KAUFMAN also requested CHILDS to try to see HENDRICH (ph), a leading member of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia. She said that HENDRICH (ph) had told her that he would raise the question of the defense of the legal rights of the Communist Party - USA in a meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, and would propose an international campaign similar to that conducted for the Greek, GLEZOS, in order to show how the Communist Party - USA is being persecuted.

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~NO FOREIGN DISSEM~~

ENCLOSURE

100-428091-380

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

(ST) Gud

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: 9/25/59

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46) (Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

CG 5824-S*, on September 23, 1959, orally furnished to SA JOHN E. KEATING the information on the following page. This oral information was reduced to writing on September 24, 1959:

2 - Bureau (REGISTERED)
1 - New York (100-134637) (REGISTERED)
1 - Chicago

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REC- 96

EX- 109

100-428091-381

14 OCT 7 1959

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ENCLOSURE

SEP 28 9 08 PM '59
FBI - CHICAGO
REC'D BY MAIL

#5910

55 OCT 12 1959

U.S. 9

September 23, 1959

On September 23, 1959, IRVING POTASH told MORRIS CHILDS that he would like CHILDS to discuss with the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) the possibility of a trade union paper to be published by the Communist Party - USA.

CHILDS told POTASH that this matter had already been discussed with the CPSU and that the CPSU had agreed in principle to such a proposal. POTASH said that he had not been told this.

CHILDS then asked POTASH if he has any concrete plans for such a paper. POTASH replied that he did not have any plans. CHILDS told POTASH that he would have to have some information such as the proposed editors, the initial cost, the estimated budget, etc., before he would discuss this proposal again with the CPSU.

POTASH stated that he and PHIL BART would work on plans for such a trade union paper.

100-425091-381

ENCLOSURE

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

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(ST)
Look

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: 9/25/59

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46)(Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

CG 5824-S*, on September 23, 1959, orally furnished to SA JOHN E. KEATING the information on the following pages. This oral information was reduced to writing on September 24, 1959:

2 - Bureau (REGISTERED)
1 - New York (100-134637)(REGISTERED)
1 - Chicago

JEK/kws
(4)

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REC-96 100-428091-382

EX-109

18 OCT 6 1959

ENCLOSURE

#5910

59
55 OCT 12 1959

September 23, 1959

On September 23, 1959, there was a discussion between GUS HALL, member of the National Executive Committee of the Communist Party - USA, and MORRIS CHILDS in Madison Park in New York City. HALL had previously visited WILLIAM Z. FOSTER at the latter's residence.

CHILDS reminded HALL that HALL knew that CHILDS was on his way to Moscow and Peking. CHILDS asked HALL if he could speak for him, as well as for EUGENE DENNIS. HALL replied, Yes.

In regard to the national leadership, CHILDS asked if there would be a team which included HALL and DENNIS. HALL replied, Yes. While HALL still complained about DENNIS' method of work, he said that he and DENNIS will work together. HALL said that he will not be misused by anyone. He stated that the new national leadership will probably consist of a Secretariat of five members, which will include himself and DENNIS. NY

HALL also stated that BEN DAVIS was taken by surprise by the remarks made about him by JAMES JACKSON at the Saturday, September 19, 1959, session of the National Executive Committee of the Communist Party - USA, and has asked for a private meeting with JACKSON. NY

CHILDS then stated that he had heard that WILLIAM L. PATTERSON has had contact with someone in the Czechoslovakian diplomatic corps and discussed the need for funds for work in the Negro field in the United States. Further, that PATTERSON was told that his request would be given consideration. CHILDS said that he felt that it is necessary to know who can and who is talking to Russia and to other Socialist countries in regard to funds and similar matters concerning the Communist Party - USA. CHILDS said that he thought that this should be centralized so that all information concerning contacts with the Socialist countries should come to him and to DENNIS and HALL. CHILDS then asked, Can just anyone in the Communist Party - USA talk to a representative of one of the Socialist countries in the name of the Communist Party - USA or does everything have to clear with me? HALL then replied that everything should be cleared with CHILDS.

CHILDS asked if there was anything of a political nature that HALL might want him to discuss with the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU). HALL said that CHILDS should talk about the concept of a democratic front. HALL said that the CPSU should be told that while the Communist Party - USA agrees that in international Communism the Right danger is the main danger, in the

100-428091 — 382

ENCLOSURE

United States sectarianism is the big danger. HALL said that the Communist Party - USA has got to break away from its isolation. It would, therefore, be good if a leader or leaders of the CPSU should state that the Communist Party - USA has got to end its isolation.

Continuing, HALL said that big class struggles, as evidenced by the steel strike, are in the making in the United States. He stated that there is an indication that many in the Communist Party - USA have lost faith in the ability of the workers to fight against Capitalism. The strength of Capitalism is overestimated. This gives adventurers in the Party a chance to put over their theories and this leads to further isolation.

14 Russia China

Then HALL said that word has been received that WILLIAM WEINSTONE will not return to the United States until December, 1959. HALL stated that the CPSU should not let WEINSTONE return to the United States until after the 17th National Convention of the Communist Party - USA. The political reason for this is that if WEINSTONE returns just prior to the Convention, it will be said that he is bringing instructions to the Communist Party - USA from the CPSU. HALL also stated that CHILDS should tell the CPSU that WEINSTONE represents no one in the leadership of the Communist Party - USA.

CHILDS asked what he should do if WEINSTONE goes to China for the purpose of attending the 10th Anniversary celebration on October 1, 1959. HALL said that if WEINSTONE follows CHILDS to Peking, then CHILDS should use his own judgement and perhaps he could make WEINSTONE a fraternal observer.

CHILDS then told HALL that the Communist Party - USA is in a terrible spot financially. HALL replied that he hoped that CHILDS could straighten things out and improve the financial situation. He did not ask CHILDS any specific questions in regard to funds.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: 9/25/59

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46)(Sub B) ATT'N: Assistant Director A. H. BELMONT

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Re telephone conversation between Assistant Director A. H. BELMONT and SAC J. M. LOPEZ on September 22, 1959.

The following is a general outline of the tentative itinerary of CG 5824-S* and [redacted] for the third "SOLO" trip: b7D

The informants left New York City via Sabina Airlines on September 23, 1959, for Brussels, Belgium. They are scheduled to obtain floating visas at the Czechoslovakian Embassy in Brussels, and will proceed as quickly as possible to Prague, Czechoslovakia. They will leave Prague as soon as possible for Moscow, Russia. They will spend two or three days in Moscow, but will leave Moscow as soon as possible in order to arrive in Peking, China, prior to October 1, 1959, at which time the 10th Anniversary celebration of the founding of People's China is scheduled to begin.

Once in China, the length of the stay there will depend upon the health of [redacted]. On the first "SOLO" trip, CG 5824-S* politely refused an invitation to travel beyond Peking, using the excuse that he had been away from the United States for a long period of time and had to return. If such an invitation is extended to him on this trip, CG 5824-S* will have to accept it. Thus, he may have to travel to Manchuria, Canton, and other cities in China and visit Chinese communes. It is estimated that the stay in China will be approximately three weeks. b7D

The informants will return to Moscow from Peking. The length of the stay in Moscow will depend upon what the desires of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union are. It is possible that the informants will remain in Moscow until November 7, 1959, for the annual celebration on this day, and then start the return trip to the United States shortly thereafter. The return trip

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EX-109 REC-96 100-428091-383

2 - Bureau (REGISTERED)
1 - New York (100-134637)(REGISTERED)
1 - Chicago

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55 OCT 12 1959

will probably include a stop-over of one or two days in Prague, Czechoslovakia, and possibly London, England. Therefore, the entire trip may take approximately seven weeks.

In regard to the objectives of the trip, the contents of Bulet dated July 29, 1959, have been discussed with CG 5824-S* on two occasions, the last being September 21, 1959. While it is not expected that CG 5824-S* will be able to obtain information in regard to every item in referenced Bulet, he is aware of the type of information desired.

More specifically, the 10th Anniversary celebration in Peking will be a gathering of representatives from Communist Parties throughout the world. In this respect, it will be similar to the gathering of Communist Party representatives at the 21st Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. This should provide CG 5824-S* an opportunity to broaden his contacts in the international Communist movement and, in general, to obtain the thinking of many Communist Parties on various subjects, particularly international relations.

In regard to China, CG 5824-S* hopes to be able to obtain a good estimation of what is happening throughout China, how the people are reacting to the commune system, what the internal problems are, what the current economic and political situations are, and, if possible, what the intentions of China are in the international field. In regard to the latter, what is the current relationship between China and the USSR, what is the reaction of the Communist Party of China to the exchange of visits between NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV and President EISENHOWER, etc.

In regard to his dealings with the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, CG 5824-S* will attempt to ascertain, on his way to Peking, China, what kind of a reception President EISENHOWER might expect in Russia. CG 5824-S* is not certain that he can obtain any information in this regard, and further is not certain that he could transmit it if he did obtain it. However, this matter was discussed with CG 5824-S* and NY 694-S* on the afternoon of September 23, 1959. CG 5824-S* was asked to attempt to work out with NY 694-S* a simple disguised message which would be sent to NY 694-S* and would contain some indication of the kind of reception the President might expect in Russia.

Further, in regard to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, CG 5824-S* will present the current political line of the Communist Party - USA as embodied in the main political resolution for the 17th National Convention and as discussed at the meeting of the National Executive Committee on September 18 and 19, 1959. He will, of course, obtain any instructions the Communist Party of the Soviet Union might have in regard to this political line. He will also ask the Communist Party of the Soviet Union if the Communist Party - USA can expect more financial assistance from the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and if so, how much and in what manner funds or messages will be transmitted in the future.

CG 5824-S* will tell the Communist Party of the Soviet Union that the new leadership of the Communist Party - USA will probably consist of a Secretariat of five, including EUGENE DENNIS and GUS HALL. He will tell the Communist Party of the Soviet Union of WILLIAM Z. FOSTER's continued desire to receive an invitation to go to Russia for medical treatment. He will obtain any information regarding plans for an international campaign for the defense of the "legal rights" of the Communist Party - USA. In general, he will do everything which will enhance the possibilities that he, and also NY 694-S*, will be the main, if not the sole, source of official communications between the Communist Party - USA and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and vice versa.

ARD FORM NO. 64

(57)

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: 9/25/59

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46) (Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

CG 5824-S*, on September 23, 1959, orally furnished to SA JOHN E. KEATING the information on the following page. This oral information was reduced to writing on September 24, 1959:

② - Bureau (REGISTERED)
1 - New York (100-134637) (REGISTERED)
1 - Chicago

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EX 109

REC-96 100-428091-384

18 OCT 6 1959

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FBI - OFFICE
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ENCLOSURE

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September 23, 1959

It was learned on September 23, 1959, that PHIL BART, National Organization Secretary of the Communist Party - USA, stated that he would prepare the following message and give it to JACK CHILDS for delivery to the Labor Progressive Party for transmittal to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU):

That, per instructions of EUGENE DENNIS and GUS HALL, MORRIS CHILDS is the only official representative from the Communist Party - USA in Party dealings with the Communist Party of China, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and Communist Parties in other Socialist countries.

That CHILDS has met with the National Executive Committee of the Communist Party - USA and has had private conversations with EUGENE DENNIS, GUS HALL, WILLIAM Z. FOSTER, and other leading members of the Communist Party - USA. That CHILDS has had discussions with these leaders on all Party problems, some of which are only to be discussed with CHILDS.

This message is to be signed by PHIL BART for the National Executive Committee of the Communist Party - USA.

BART also stated that he will get word to MORRIS CHILDS through JACK CHILDS if there is anything MORRIS CHILDS should know about the Communist Party - USA while he is out of the United States.

100-428091-384

ENCLOSURE

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-25-2011

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: September 29, 1959

FROM : MR. F. J. BAUMGARDNER

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Decker

~~SECRET~~

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

~~Classified by~~ 6-3
~~Declassify on: OADR~~

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DeLoach
McGuire
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

b7D

Chicago by memoranda 9-25-59 advised CG 5824-S and wife, [redacted] departed New York on third Solo trip 9-23-59 for estimated duration of seven weeks. Informants obtained floating visas at Czechoslovakian Embassy, Brussels, Belgium, 9-24-59 and scheduled to arrive Moscow, Russia, in time for conferences of two or three days' duration prior to attending 10th anniversary celebration of founding of Red China 10-1-59. Informant will be in China about three weeks and the remaining time will be spent in Soviet Union with stops of one or two days' duration in Prague and London on return trip.

Objectives of Solo Mission:

My memorandum 7-28-59 set forth specific targets and missions for informant in connection with this trip. These objectives were approved by the Director and forwarded to Chicago by letter 7-29-59. These objectives have been thoroughly discussed with informant.

(U)

Tenth anniversary celebration of Red China's founding will be gathering of Communist Party (CP) representatives from throughout the world and will give informant opportunity to ascertain thinking of many CPs, particularly concerning international relations. Informant will attempt to ascertain Chinese people's reaction to commune system, China's intentions in international field, current relationship between China and U.S.S.R. and reaction of China to exchange of visits between Khrushchev and President Eisenhower. In addition, informant in dealing with CP of Soviet Union (CPSU) will attempt to ascertain the kind of reception President Eisenhower might expect in Russia.

~~S~~

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Informant will present the CPUSA current political line to the CPSU as embodied in the main political resolution for the 17th National Convention. He will ask the CPSU if the CPUSA can expect more financial assistance from the CPSU and if so the amount and the manner the funds and messages will be transmitted in the future.

Instructions from CPUSA Leaders:

EX-109
REC- 96. 100-428091-385

Gus Hall, Secretary for Midwest Affairs:

18 OCT 6 1959

Hall on 9-23-59 stated new CP national leadership will probably consist of Secretariat of five members including Hall and Eugene Dennis.

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Hall instructed informant to discuss concept of a democratic front with Soviets pointing out to Soviets that while CPUSA agrees that in international communism, right wing is the main danger that in U.S. sectarianism is a big danger. Hall noted necessity for CPUSA breaking away from its isolation and desired a CPSU leader to state that the CPUSA has to end its isolation.

Hall instructed informant to advise Soviets all negotiations of CPUSA with CPs of socialist countries must be cleared with our informant.

Eugene Dennis, National Secretary, CPUSA: NY

Dennis instructed informant 9-20-59 to advise CPSU that Dennis and Gus Hall are the leaders of the CPUSA and that no decision has been made as to whether the CPUSA will have a Secretariat of three or five members.

Mary Kaufman, New York Communist Attorney: NY Russia

(U) ~~S~~

Kaufman traveled to Soviet Union July and August, 1959, and entered into agreement reportedly approved by the Central Committee of the CPSU to set up law office in New York to handle legal defense of CPUSA as well as Soviet legal business in the U.S.

Kaufman advised informant 9-23-59 a special committee will be set up in U.S. to handle defense of legal rights of CPUSA. She asked informant to determine from Soviets whether a separate committee will be set up in Soviet Union or other countries to handle international campaign for defense of CPUSA. She requested that informant contact Hendrich (phonetic), a leading member CP of Czechoslovakia. Kaufman noted Hendrich had advised her he would raise the question of defense of legal rights of CPUSA at meeting of Central Committee, CP of Czechoslovakia, and would propose that an international campaign similar to the one conducted for a Greek CP leader be initiated to show how the CPUSA is being persecuted.

Kaufman also indicated an interest in an amnesty campaign for imprisoned CPUSA leaders but noted that Eugene Dennis is primarily interested in a campaign for defense of the CPUSA and for Smith Act defendants.

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Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: SOLO
100-428091

N.Y.

Philip Bart, CPUSA Organizational Secretary:

Bart advised informant 9-23-59 that pursuant to instructions of Dennis and Hall, Bart has prepared for transmittal to the CPSU a message designating informant the sole official representative of CPUSA in dealings with CPs of Soviet Union, China and other socialist countries.

NY

Irving Potash, Labor Secretary, CPUSA:

Potash on 9-23-59 asked informant to discuss with CPSU possibility of trade-union paper being published by CPUSA. Informant advised Potash that this matter previously discussed with Soviets and approved in principle but that further action required concrete information such as proposed editors, initial cost, budget, etc. Potash together with Philip Bart will work out plans for such a paper and probably will forward details to informant in the Soviet Union if possible. (U)

~~S~~

Miscellaneous: NY. - Russia

In addition to the above, informant instructed to advise Soviets of William Z. Foster's continuing desire to receive an invitation to Russia for medical treatment.

ACTION:

This matter will continue to be followed very closely. Upon the informant's return to this country, the information obtained from him will be carefully analyzed and consideration will be given at that time to dissemination of pertinent points on a high level.

✓

~~SECRET~~

Laboratory Transmittal Form
7-72

6 0

FBI LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

To: FBI, New York (100-134637A)

Date: October 5, 1959

Re: CP, USA - FUNDS
IS - C
SOLO
IS - C

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

FBI File No. ~~100-3-63~~
Lab. No. PC-58628 IZ

Examination requested by: New York

Reference: Letter 9/24/59

Examination requested: Microscopic

Remarks:

Specimens Q12 through Q16 were described in FBI Laboratory report PC-54070 IS, dated August 27, 1958, entitled CP, USA - FUNDS IS - C. It was pointed out on the transmittal page of this report that twine such as Q12 through Q16 may be very common in the Soviet Union. This report was furnished to your office and the Chicago Office.

Since the Laboratory no longer maintains a Cordage File, specimens Q17 through Q19 are being returned to you as enclosures to this report.

100-3-63-5241

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

100-428091-
NOT RECORDED
141 OCT 6 1959

Enclosures (6) (Q17 through Q19, 3 Lab report)
1 - New York (100-74560) Enclosure (Lab report)
1 - New York (65-6315) Enclosure (Lab report)
1 - New York (65-17696) Enclosure (Lab report)
1 - Chicago (100-33742) Enclosure (Lab report)
1 - Chicago (134-46 Sub F) Enclosure (Lab report)
1 - Bufile (100-428091)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Nease
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

CGM:tjo
(10)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

55 OCT 9 1959

7-1b

REPORT
# of the
FBI
LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

To: FBI, New York

Date: October 5, 1959
FBI File No. 100-3-63
Lab. No. PC-58623 IZ

Re: CP, USA - FUNDS
IS - C

SOLO
IS - C

Specimens received 9/29/59

Q17 - Q19 Three pieces of twine

Results of examination:

Two of the pieces of twine, Q17 and Q18, are each approximately 1/64" in diameter and are constructed of three plies that are twisted together with a left twist. Each ply is composed of white flax fibers. These pieces of twine are similar to specimens Q12 through Q16. However, if a complete comparison is desired it will be necessary for you to resubmit specimens Q12 through Q16 along with specimens Q17 and Q18.

The third piece of twine, specimen Q19, is approximately 1/16" in diameter and is constructed of two plies of white cotton fibers twisted together in a left twist. Specimen Q19 is dissimilar to specimens Q12 through Q16.

The source of specimens Q17 through Q19 is not known.

CGM:tjo
(11)

Tolson
Belmont
DeLoach
McGuire
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-81)   9/29/59

SAC, CHICAGO (100-33729)

COMMUNIST PARTY - USA
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Re Bulet to Chicago dated September 21, 1959, which refers to Chicago airtel dated August 29, 1959.

To the best knowledge of the Chicago Division, the only delegate the Communist Party - USA is sending to China to participate in the celebration of the 10th Anniversary of the founding of People's China is CG 5824-S*. While it is possible that WILLIAM WEINSTONE, who is presently in Russia, may also attend this celebration in China in some capacity for the Communist Party - USA, positive information in this regard is not available at this time.

In view of the above, the Chicago Division is of the opinion that information regarding CG 5824-S* should not be disseminated at this time, since any information concerning this celebration which is received from CG 5824-S* upon his return and is subsequently disseminated would definitely tend to pinpoint CG 5824-S* as the source thereof.

Therefore, UACB, the Chicago Division will not prepare a letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination in this matter.

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

3 - Bureau (REGISTERED)
(1 - 100-428091) (SOLO)
1 - New York (100-[illegible]) (CP-USA, International Relations) (REGISTERED)
2 - Chicago
(1 - 134-46) (Sub B) (SOLO)

JKM/lmm
(6)

100-428091

NOT RECORDED
145 OCT 1 1959

55 OCT 8 1959

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-81) 9/29/59

SAC, NEW YORK (100-86624)(415)

CP,USA - INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
IS - C

Remyairtel dated 9/24/59, captioned "SOLO, IS-C," wherein it was reported that through ELIZABETH MASCOLO and TIM BUCK of the Canadian CP, the CPUSA would transmit to the Chinese Communist government the greetings of the CPUSA on the anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

There is attached hereto a copy of said greetings delivered by PHIL BART to NY 694-S* on 9/28/59 for transmittal to the Chinese government as above mentioned. The informant delivered the greetings to MASCOLO on 9/28/59.

3 - Bureau	(100-3-81) (Attachment) (RM) (1-100-428091) (SOLO) (Attachment)
1 - NY 134-91	(INV) (415)
1 - NY 100-86624	(415) (Attachment)

ACB:msb
(5)

ENCLOSURE

[illegible] CORDED

58 OCT 1[illegible] 1959

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

September 15, 1959

Central Committee
Communist Party of China
Peking, China

Dear comrades:

The establishment of the Chinese People's Republic is one of the most memorable landmarks in human history. The Communist Party of China, which is the distilled essence of the genius of the great Chinese nation, with unmatched valor and skill, organized and led the peoples in decades of battles to that victory over foreign imperialists and feudal-capitalist reactionaries which culminated in the founding of the Chinese Republic ten years ago.

In just ten years, under the inspired leadership of the CPC headed by Chairman Mao Tse Tung, and its Marxist-Leninist Central Committee, China has advanced in mighty strides from a weak and backward country, the wasted prey of feudal leeches and ravenous foreign overlords, to a modern agrarian and industrial nation, to the status of a great power in the world comity of nations.

Now, China's Great Leap Yars of vast economic and cultural progress ~~xxx~~ is the object of admiring wonder and inspiration to tens of millions of toiling workers and agrarians who yet remain under the yoke of feudal and imperialist exploitation.

The democratic and socialist government of the Chinese People's Republic led by the Communist Party of China organises all the liberated creative powers of China's millions for the enrichment of the life of mankind and for the defense and securing of the peace of the world. Neither feudal Tibetian "nationalist" conspirators nor deluded Taiwan-based adventurers who front for the vain designs of western imperialists can stay for a single moment the bright and shining horizons which have been unveiled before all mankind by the colossal strides made in this decade by the mighty Chinese peoples.

In our country, a new and momentous awakening of the will for peace and for friendship, cultural exchange and business-like relations between governments and peoples of the East and West is finding evermore powerful expression. This is being expressed in part by a widening sentiment in business and church circles and among important conservative political leaders for the establishment of normal diplomatic and trade relations with the new China and for her admittance to the United Nations. This is being manifested in a dramatic way on the momentous occasion of the visit to our country of Premier Nikita Krushchev in a great outpouring of expressions of goodwill and longing for peace, for summit conferences of all the great powers to ban the A and H bombs and to settle all disputed questions by peaceful negotiations.

The unmistakable mood of the American people is to be done with the bankrupt and suicidal cold war politics associated with Dulles and Truman. Consequently more and more Americans are calling for a change in our foreign policy generally and for a new initiative toward rapprochement with the Peoples Republic of China and all other socialist countries.

The self interest and national honor of our country requires the reversal of all those manifestations of enmity toward China which has been so shamelessly pursued by t architects and executors of the positions-of-strength policy. It demands the recall of the Seventh fleet from China's territorial waters. It calls for the dismantling of U.S. military bases on Taiwan and the off-shore islands and the liquidation of the American occupation regime of Chiang Kai Shek on China's insular possessions. It necessitates the restoration of full and equal diplomatic, commercial and cultural relations between the governments of the United States and the Chinese People's Republic. It demands the displacement of the Chiang regime's representatives to the United Nations by the representatives of the Chinese People's Republic.

Only through such steps toward rectifying the great wrongs which the policies of the government has done China and the harm caused to the American people will the basis be laid for our people and the people of China to receive the mutual benefits that will come with friendship, trade and peaceful relations between our two great countries.

On this high historic occasion, accept dear Comrades, our heartfelt greetings to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and through you to the whole of the Chinese peoples. We cherish our ties of international workingclass solidarity and ever-enduring bonds of common ideology and noble [illegible] vists for the unbounded well being, happiness and brotherhood of all mankind. We pledge to help our countrymen develop an ever greater understanding and friendship for China; for the recognition of China by our government and for the according to China of her rights in the United Nations; for relinquishing China's Taiwanese territories. For all steps toward the establishment of normal peaceful, commercial, and cultural relations with the government of the great Chinese peoples.

Long live the Chinese Peoples Republic!

Long live the friendship and solidarity of the Chinese and American people!

Wings to the feet of China's peoples on the march to ever higher realms of industrial development, cultural flowering, prosperity and socialism!

Long live Peace in the world!

Fraternally yours,

National Committee,
Communist Party, USA

Eugene Dennis
National Secretary

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C.Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

FBI

Date: 10/26/59

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL RM
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : SAC, NY (100-134637) New York

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C - INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST

On 10/26/59, NY 694-S* advised SA [redacted] [redacted] that on the aforesaid date, ELIZABETH MASCOLO delivered to him in NYC $10,000 in $20 bills, said money having been received by TIM BUCK from the Soviet Embassy in Canada for transmittal to the CPUSA.

b6
b7C

The serial numbers on the above-mentioned bills will be checked against the list of known currency furnished to Soviet establishments in NYC and Washington, D.C., and the Bureau will be advised of any positive results of said check.

2 - Recorded Rm 243 - 1 [illegible]

3 - Bureau (100-428091)(RM)
1 - Chicago (134-46-Sub B)(INFO)(RM)
1 - NY 134-91 (INV.)(415)
1 - NY 100-134637-Sub A)(SOLO-FUNDS)(415)
1 - NY 100-128861 (CPUSA-FUNDS-RESERVE FUNDS)(415)
1 - NY 100-134637

ACB:KMI
(9)

This makes a total of $253,500

REC- 99 100-428091-386

18 OCT 27 1959

INT. SEC.

Approved: Sent M Per
Special Agent in Charge

55 NOV 2 1959

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED [illegible] GOVERNMENT

D

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: 10/22/59

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46) (Sub F)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Re Bulet dated June 12, 1959, instructing that details concerning disbursement of funds in possession of CG 5824-S* be submitted to the Bureau each thirty days.

Balance in possession of CG 5824-S* as of 9/22/59	$61,000

Additions

None.

Disbursements

None.

Balance as of 10/22/59	$61,000

3 - 1 cc returned Rm-1243 + destroyed 9/10
3 - Bureau (REGISTERED)
(~~1 - 100-3-102) (CP-USA, Funds)~~ (Reserve Funds)
1 - Chicago

JEK/kws
(4)

REC-31
EX-133
100-428091-387

10 NOV 2 1959

55 NOV 6 1959

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: 10/21/59

4 (JT)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-13467-SUB A)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS - C

ReNYlet, 9/21/59, furnishing an accounting of "SOLO - IS-C" funds in the possession of NY 694-S*.

On 10/21/59, NY 694-S* advised that on 9/24/59, he received $10,000.00 from a foreign source, and that on 10/5/59, at the request of EUGENE DENNIS, he gave $10,000.00 to ISIDORE WOFSY.

The informant further advised that currently he is depository for $58,500.00 in Soviet funds.

EX. PROC.

cc retained Rm 1243 + 1 enclosure

3 - Bureau (100-428091) (RM)
~~(1 - 100-3-102) (CP, USA FUNDS - RESERVE FUND)~~
1 - Chicago (134-46-Sub F) (INFO) (RM)
1 - New York (134-91) (INV.) (415)
1 - New York (100-128861) (CP, USA - FUNDS-RESERVE FUND) (415)
1 - New York (100-13467-Sub A) (415)

ACB:gmg
(7) 31

REC-31

EX.-131

100-428091-388

11-2

16 OCT ~~22~~ 1959

D.A. SEC

R189

55 NOV 6 1959

4-41 (Rev. 2-9-59)

4
(ST)

DECODED COPY

☐ **Radio** ☒ **Teletype**

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

URGENT 10-30-59 12:20 PM JLW

TO DIRECTOR 3 AND SAC, CHICAGO

FROM SAC, NEW YORK 301600

SOLO, IS - C. BUFILE 100-428091. NEW YORK 694-S* ADVISED ON OCTOBER 30, 1959 THAT HE HAD RECEIVED NOTE FROM CG 5824-S* POSTMARKED MOSCOW, OCTOBER 21, 1959. NOTE REFLECTED CHICAGO INFORMANT HAD JUST ARRIVED IN MOSCOW FROM CHINA, AND THAT IF ALL SHOULD GO WELL, HE HOPED TO BE HOME IN LESS THAN TWO WEEKS SUBSEQUENT TO OCTOBER 21, 1959. REQUESTED THAT NY 694-S* TELL EUGENE DENNIS THAT QUOTE EVERYTHING IS FINE UNQUOTE.

RECEIVED: 12:26 PM TELETYPE

12:28 PM CODING UNIT HL

2

#5

Mr. Belmont

cc Mr. Dechner

EX.

REC-37

100-428091-389

10 NOV 3 1959

R189

55 NOV 12 1959

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

1 - Mr. Decker

October 30, 1959

4
(ST)

Airtel

To: SACs Chicago (134-46) PERSONAL ATTENTION
New York (100-134637)

From: Director, FBI (100-428091)

C

SOLO; INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Re New York teletype 10/30 instant in captioned matter which reveals that CG 5824-S will probably return to this country prior to 11/5 next.

You are instructed to carefully review instructions set forth in Bulet dated 2/4/59 with regard to the necessity of obtaining details of informant's trip at the earliest possible moment and the forwarding of this information to the Bureau by individual subject matter with separate communications for each topic.

In addition, since the informant may have to remain in New York City for a period of several days to make his report to Eugene Dennis, it is desired that SA J. E. Keating, who handles this informant in the Chicago Office, be prepared to proceed to New York City immediately upon informant's arrival in the United States in order to facilitate the obtaining of information. If necessary for SA Keating to travel to New York, the Bureau should be advised date and time of his departure.

MAILED
OCT 30 1959
COMM-FBI

REC-37 100-428091-390

10 NOV 3 1959

Tolson
Belmont
DeLoach
McGuire
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

AJD:ras

2 55 PM '59

FBI-ROUTING
REC'D RECV

5 NOV 12 1959

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: October 30, 1959

FROM : MR. F. J. BAUMGARDNER

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Donohue
1 - Mr. Decker

Tolson
Belmont
DeLoach
McGuire
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

Reference is made to my memorandum 9-25-59 which sets forth in detail the receipts and disbursements of funds received from the Communist Party (CP) of the Soviet Union by the CPUSA from 9-8-58 through 9-23-59.

The following schedules show the present status of the funds received from the Soviets together with the receipts and disbursements subsequent to 9-23-59.

TOTAL RECEIVED TO 9-23-59		$233,500	
TOTAL DISBURSED (See previous memorandum)		114,000	
BALANCE OF FUND 9-23-59			$119,500
RECEIPTS FROM 9-23-59 to 10-26-59			
9-24-59*	$10,000		
10-26-59*	10,000		20,000
			$139,500
LESS DISBURSEMENTS 9-23-59 to 10-26-59			
10-5-59 to Isadore Wofsy of CPUSA reserve fund per instructions of Eugene Dennis	$10,000		10,000
BALANCE IN FUND 10-26-59			$129,500
SUMMARY			
Total receipts to 10-26-59			$253,500
Less disbursements to 10-26-59			124,000
Balance			$129,500**

*From Soviet Embassy, Ottawa, Canada, delivered by Elizabeth Mascolo, courier, Canadian CP, to NY 694-S, New York City.

**$61,000 maintained by CG 5824-S in safe deposit box, Michigan Avenue National Bank, Chicago, Illinois; $68,500 maintained by NY 694-S in safe deposit box, Amalgamated Bank, New York, New York.

100-428091
AJD:med
(5)

REC- 98

100-428091-391

10 NOV 4 1959

EX-

INT. SEC.

55 NOV 6 1959

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: SOLO
100-428091

__ACTION:__

None. This is submitted for your information. You will be kept apprised of all pertinent developments in this matter.

10/31

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: October 30, 1959

FROM : E. J. BAUMGARDNER

SUBJECT: SOLO

Tolson
Belmont
DeLoach
McGuire
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

At 12:01 PM today, ASAC Norman McCabe, New York Office, called SA Wayne W. Klemp to advise that information had been received from NY 694-S this morning to the effect that he was in receipt of a note from CG 5824-S postmarked 10-21-59 at Moscow. The Chicago informant advised NY 694-S he had just arrived in Moscow from China and if all goes well, he hopes to be home in about two weeks. According to McCabe, this would indicate the informant would return to the United States probably by the end of next week. The note further instructed NY 694-S to inform Eugene Dennis, national secretary of the Communist Party, that everything is fine.

McCabe said this information was in the process of being forwarded to the Bureau by coded teletype.

ACTION:

None - informative.

100-428091/392

REC- 94

EX 100

24 NOV 4 1959

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 61-7265-
RECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-3-40-711-
~~RECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-3-~~ 100 DESTROYED 12-12-59 BC

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/5/96 BY SP3 BK/dmg #5

#312,224 + 396,331

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Decker

OCT 30 12 57 PM '59

WWK:rmw
(4)

65 NOV 10 1959

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: November 4, 1959

FROM : MR. F. J. BAUMGARDNER

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Tolson
Belmont
DeLoach
McGuire
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

New York by airtel 11-3-59 advised NY 694-S conferred with Eugene Dennis, national secretary, Communist Party (CP), USA, 10-30-59, and Dennis advised informant that the CP financial situation is so bad that "'The Worker' almost did not go to press last weekend." Dennis noted that the New York State CP was unable to furnish the paper $18,000 which the New York State CP is committed to contribute to "The Worker" for the current period.

Informant at Dennis' instruction gave $20,000 of the funds received from Russia to Isadore Wofsy of the national CP reserve fund to be transmitted to Dennis. Dennis noted that this sum would be used to defray current expenses of "The Worker" and expenses incidental to the national executive committee meeting scheduled to begin 11-4-59.

OBSERVATIONS:

While the CP is in poor financial condition in so far as dues collections are concerned, it is to be noted that NY 694-S and our second top informant CG 5824-S have in their possession at present $109,500 which is the balance of the $253,500 received from Russia to date.

ACTION:

For your information.

100-428091
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Decker
AJD:med
(4)

REC- 99

100-428091-393

10 NOV 10 1959

55 NOV 17 1959

FBI

Date: 11/3/59

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority or method of mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS - C

On 11/2/59, NY 694-S advised SA [redacted] that on 10/30/59, he conferred with EUGENE DENNIS, who told him the following:

b6
b7C

The CP financial situation is so bad that "'The Worker' almost did not go to press last weekend" because the New York State CP was unable to furnish the paper $18,000.00, which the New York State CP is committed to contribute to "The Worker" for the current period. DENNIS stated he would need from a special fund (described in "SOLO, IS-C") in the next few days $20,000.00, which he

1cc retained Rm 1243 + others destroyed

E

6 - Bureau (100-428091) (RM)
~~(1 - 100-63) (CP, USA - FUNDS)~~
~~(1 - 100-69) (CP, USA - ORGANIZATION)~~
~~(1 - 97-401) (PUBLISHERS' NEW PRESS)~~
1 - Chicago (134-46-Sub B) (INFO) (RM)
1 - New York (134-91) (INV.) (415)
1 - New York (100-134637-Sub A) (SOLO-FUNDS) (415)
1 - New York (100-74560 (CP, USA - FUNDS) (415)
1 - New York (100-80641) (CP, USA - ORGANIZATION) (415)
1 - New York (97-169) (PUBLISHERS' NEW PRESS) (415)
1 - New York (100-134637) (415)

ACB:gmg
(14)

Approved ______________ Sent ______ M Per ______
Special Agent in Charge

~~100-428091~~-394

REC- 19

23 NOV 4 1959

EX. - 136

Memo Baumgardner to Belmont 11/4/59

INT. SEC.

55 NOV 2 1959

desires to be given to him in two installments of $10,000.00 each. (According to NY 694-S, he learned that $10,000.00 from the special fund mentioned above was given to ISADORE WOFSY, who transmitted the money to DENNIS on 11/2/59.)

DENNIS said that he would use the $20,000.00 to defray current expenses of "The Worker," and also expenses incidental to the full NEC meeting scheduled to begin on 11/4/59. DENNIS also remarked that the full NEC meeting would be in session for a week owing to the necessity of full discussion of the CP leadership question.

Extreme caution should be exercised with respect to dissemination of information herein inasmuch as, by its nature, said information tends to identify NY 694-S, a valuable informant, as the source thereof.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE: November 10, 1959

FROM : A. H. BELMONT

SUBJECT: SOLO

Tolson
Belmont
DeLoach
McGuire
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

CG 5824-S, who has been in China and Russia, will arrive in New York on November 11, 1959, at 7:40 A.M., via Sabrina Airlines from Brussels. We have made the necessary arrangements to interview him as soon as security will permit and, in this regard, SA Keating of our Chicago Office, who handles the informant, is traveling to New York today in order that he will be there when the informant arrives. It is quite probable that Eugene Dennis, national secretary of the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), may demand to see our informant immediately. In this event, we will talk to the informant as soon as we can do so without jeopardizing his security.

In order that we may be assured of obtaining any information the informant may have bearing on the international situation, our New York Office was telephonically instructed on November 10, 1959, to have the following questions put to the informant during our first interview with him. While our informant undoubtedly will not be able to answer all of the questions, we will raise them with him so that we will obtain at the earliest possible time any information he does have which bears on the international situation.

1) What is the reaction of the Soviets to President Eisenhower's contemplated trip which will include a number of stops in European and Indian cities and which will begin the first part of December, 1959? – 3rd

2) What is the Soviet reaction to Khrushchev's visit to the United States?

3) What were the results of the recent discussions between the Chinese communists and Khrushchev and was there any indication of the Soviet attitude toward the current communist Chinese-Indian border dispute?

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Decker

FJB:rmw (4)

REC- 94 100-428091-395

D-113

10 NOV 12 1959

~~Int ESP SEC~~

55 NOV 17 1959

4) What reasons do the Chinese advance for having provoked the dispute with India?

5) Do China and Russia see eye-to-eye concerning the Indian border situation?

6) Are the Soviets lending any support, financial, political, or otherwise, to the Castro regime in Cuba?

7) What information did informant obtain reflecting continuing control being exercised over the CPUSA by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU)?

8) What is the reaction of the Chinese and the Soviets to President Eisenhower's contemplated trip to Russia?

9) Do the Soviets have any specific plans to broaden communist activity in Latin America and was the CPUSA given any instructions in this regard? Also, do the Soviets have any plans for expanding trade in Latin and South America?

10) Did the informant obtain any information concerning Soviet technological advances, particularly in missile development?

11) Did the informant obtain any information regarding possible Chinese aggression against Formosa?

12) What are the Soviets' plans concerning West Berlin?

13) In view of statements by Khrushchev and his party while in the United States that the CPSU did not in any way control or guide the CPUSA, will there be any change in the future relationship between the CPSU and the CPUSA?

14) Was there any discussion of the current Soviet-bloc attitude toward Yugoslavia?

Memorandum for The Director

Re: SOLO

15) Was there any discussion of the Soviet position toward the Middle East situation, particularly with regard to strengthening the communist position in Iraq?

16) Do the Soviets have any plans for the CPUSA to exploit to its advantage the vast nationality group activity in this country, particularly among Hungarian refugees who fled to the United States?

17) Did the informant get any indication of the current Soviet attitude toward the Polish Government?

18) Does the informant have any intelligence which would affect the international situation not contained in the questions listed above?

Our New York and Chicago Offices have been instructed to promptly furnish any information obtained from the informant to the Bureau. We will analyze it and make prompt dissemination of pertinent information to interested agencies.

Also, the informant will be asked what plans the Soviets have regarding the summit meeting.

4-41 (Rev. 2-9-59)

a10 Bel

DECODED COPY

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont ✓
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

☒ **Radio** ☐ **Teletype**

URGENT 11-10-59

TO DIRECTOR AND SAC, NEW YORK

ST
KG

FROM SAC, CHICAGO 101725

SOLO, IS-C. RE BUREAU AIRTEL, OCTOBER 30, LAST, AND NEW YORK TELEPHONE CALL TO CHICAGO, NOVEMBER 10 INSTANT. SA JOHN E. KEATING WILL DEPART CHICAGO 4:30 P.M., NOVEMBER 10, INSTANT, VIA AMERICAN AIRLINES AND WILL STAY AT PARK SHERIDAN HOTEL. REQUEST NEW YORK ADVISE NY 694-S.

RECEIVED: 1:15 PM RADIO

1:37 PM CODING UNIT BLH

E

Mr. Belmont

cc- Mr Baker

REC- 21

EX- 105

100-428091-396

NOV 13 1959

62 NOV 17 1959 R&9

INDEXED

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

4-41 (Rev. 2-9-59)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C. Sullivan
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☐ Radio ☒ Teletype

URGENT 11-12-59 3-10 PM GR

TO DIRECTOR 4 AND SAC, CHICAGO

FROM SAC, NEW YORK 121935

SOLO, IS-C. CG 5824S AND [redacted] PLANS TO DEPART NYC VIA AMERICAN AIRLINES 8:00 PM NOVEMBER 12 INSTANT. ARRIVING CHICAGO 8:30 PM. [redacted] [redacted] SA J. E. KEATING WILL ALSO DEPART NYC EVENING NOVEMBER 12.

b6
b7C
b7D

RECEIVED: 3:13PM TELETYPE

3:15 PM CODING UNIT MLL

#5

REC-21

EX-105

cc Mr Decker (Catholic [illegible]) 100-428091-397

NOV 13 1959

55 NOV 17 1959

INT. SEC.

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: November 10, 1959

FROM : F. J. BAUMGARDNER

SUBJECT: SOLO

Tolson
Belmont
DeLoach
McGuire
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

At 11:36 A.M. today, Supervisor Warren Marchessault, New York Office, telephonically advised the following information in connection with CG 5824's arrival in New York tomorrow, 11/11/59, at 7:40 A.M. via Sabrina Airlines from Brussels. NY 694-S was telephonically contacted by CG 5824 from Brussels early today, at which time our informant indicated he has material in his luggage obtained during his travels abroad which very likely would be subject to confiscation by Customs authorities upon his arrival tomorrow in New York City. Marchessault pointed out that upon the occasion of informant's arrival in Chicago from his last trip abroad, the Chicago Office was able to effect arrangements with Customs authorities for the entry of such material. The New York Office is in a position to make similar arrangements with Customs authorities in New York and it would be necessary to do so this afternoon. Marchessault was authorized to effect such arrangements at New York City unless advised to the contrary prior to 2:00 P.M. today.

ACTION:

None - informative.

REC-21

100-428091-398

EX-133

12 NOV 13 1959

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Decker

WWK:rmw
(4)

55 NOV 17 1959

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR DATE: 11/13/59

FROM : A. H. Belmont

SUBJECT: SOLO

Tolson
Belmont
DeLoach
McGuire
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

At 3:10 p.m., SAC Lopez called from Chicago to advise that 5824-S and his wife returned to Chicago last night (they have just come back from the trip to Russia and China).

[redacted]

b6
b7C

Because of this situation Chicago has been unable to interview the informant to get the details of his trip, expanding on the summary of information sent down by NY yesterday. Lopez wanted to assure the Bureau that Chicago will get the details from the informant as soon as it is possible.

Lopez requested authority for a Bureau stenographer to take down the details from 5824-S, as was done on the previous occasion. I told him this was satisfactory and that, while we wanted the details from the informant as soon as possible, the Bureau recognizes that the condition of the informant's wife will slow this procedure up. Lopez said that the Bureau will get this information as soon as it is humanly possible.

ERC 11/14

AHB:~~GSH~~ (3)

cc Mr. Belmont
Mr. Baumgardner

EX 100
REC- 99

100-428091-

10 NOV 17 1959

#5

55 NOV 20 1959

4-41 (Rev. 2-9-59)

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cRe

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Mr. Rosen
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Miss Gandy

☐ **Radio** ☒ **Teletype**

URGENT 11-12-59 4:16 AM JC

TO DIRECTOR

FROM SAC, NEW YORK ~~121518~~ 120300

SOLO, INTERNAL SECURITY -C. CG 5824-S* ORALLY FURNISHED FOLLOWING INFORMATION AND COMMENTS ON NOVEMBER 11 INSTANT. THIS IS NOT A SUMMARY OF HIS TRIP, BUT WHAT IS CONSIDERED TO BE SOME OF THE HIGHLIGHTS. INFORMANT SPENT ONLY THREE HOURS IN MOSCOW ON THE WAY TO PEKING SINCE THE CELEBRATION OF THE TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF PEOPLES' CHINA STARTED ON SEPTEMBER 28 LAST. INFORMANT WAS IN CHINA FROM SEPTEMBER 28 LAST TO OCTOBER 17 LAST AND WAS IN MOSCOW FROM OCTOBER 17 LAST TO NOVEMBER 5 LAST. IN RUSSIA, IN ADDITION TO CONTACTS WITH NIKOLAI MOSTOVETS, HEAD OF THE NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN SECTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL DEPARTMENT OF THE CC, CPSU, HE ALSO HAD TWO MEETINGS WITH MIKHAIL SUSLOV AND OTTO KUUSINEN, MEMBERS OF THE PRESIDIUM AND BORIS PONOMAREV, HEAD OF THE INTERNATIONAL DEPARTMENT OF THE CC, CPSU, IN ATTENDANCE. IN CHINA, IN ADDITION TO ATTENDING ALL EVENTS IN CONNECTION WITH THE CELEBRATION OF THE TENTH ANNIVERSARY, HE ALSO ATTENDED A MEETING WITH ALL HEADS OF ALL COMMUNIST PARTY DELEGATIONS IN PEKING FOR THE CELEBRATION. THIS MEETING WAS ADDRESSED BY LIU SHAO CHI AND DEALT WITH INNER PARTY PROBLEMS. HE ALSO HAD A THREE HOUR MEETING WITH LIU SHAO CHI. ONLY WANG CHIA HSING, WHO IS STILL HEAD OF THE INTERNATIONAL LIAISON DEPARTMENT,

2

memo Baumgardner to Belmont 11/18/59 ajw/med

REC- 96 100-428091-400

Mr. Belmont

59

EX-130

10 NOV 18 1959

INT. SEC.

57 NOV 30 1959

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PAGE TWO FROM SAC, NEW YORK 121518

A TRANSLATOR AND A FORMER RESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, TENG MING CHAO, WHO WORKS ON AMERICAN MATTERS FOR THE INTERNATIONAL LIAISON DEPARTMENT OF THE CC, CP OF CHINA WERE IN ATTENDANCE. BASED ON CONVERSATIONS AND OBSERVATIONS IN RUSSIA, INFORMANT IS OF OPINION THAT RUSSIANS PRESENTLY CONSIDER THEIR MOST IMPORTANT PROBLEM IS TO DEVELOP WHAT THEY TERM THE NEW RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE USSR AND THE USA. THIS IS THEIR MAIN OBJECTIVE. THEY WILL CONCENTRATE ON IT AND MAY MAKE SOME CONCESSIONS, IN A DIPLOMATIC SENSE, BUT NOT ON MATTERS OF COMMUNIST IDEOLOGY, IN ORDER TO BRING ABOUT A BETTER UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN THE USSR AND THE USA. IN OTHER WORDS THE USA MAY BE ABLE TO GET SOME CONCESSIONS FROM THE USSR BUT THE USSR WILL NEVER ADMIT THAT SOCIALISM OR MARXISM - LENINISM IS INFERIOR TO CAPITALISM, FOR THIS REASON THE RUSSIANS WILL AVOID SOME THINGS WHICH MIGHT CAUSE IRRITATION OR A SETBACK IN THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE USSR AND THE USA. WHILE THE CPSU HAS AGREED TO CONTINUE TO GIVE FINANCIAL SUPPORT TO THE CP, USA, IT WILL DO SO IN AN UNDERHANDED WAY AND WILL GIVE LESS OPEN SUPPORT TO THE CP, USA. FOR EXAMPLE, THE CPSU DID NOT SEND QUOTE GREETINGS UNQUOTE TO THE CP, USA, ON THE OCCASION OF THE FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE CP, USA. SUSLOV APOLOGIZED FOR THIS, BUT SAID THAT IT WAS NECESSARY BECAUSE THE USSR WANTS PEACE AND UNDERSTANDING WITH THE USA. SUSLOV ALSO SAID THAT THE CPSU WILL NOT SEND QUOTE GREETINGS UNQUOTE TO THE CP, USA, FOR THE SEVENTEENTH NATIONAL CONVENTION BUT MAY, IN AN INNER PARTY DOCUMENT, REPRINT SOME CP, USA, ARTICLE TO LET THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNIST MOVEMENT KNOW THAT IT HAS NOT FORGOTTEN THE CP, USA. THUS THE CPSU WILL NOT GIVE PUBLIC SUPPORT TO THE CP, USA, IF IT MIGHT INTERFERE WITH UNITED STATES - USSR RELATIONSHIP. INFORMANT IS OF OPINION USSR MIGHT BE IN A MOOD AT THE PRESENT TIME TO GRANT CONCESSIONS IN REGARD TO ITS CONTACTS AND CONTROL OF OTHER COMMUNIST PARTIES IN ORDER TO

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PAGE THREE FROM SAC, NEW YORK 121518

ENHANCE PEACEFUL CO-EXISTENCE AND ITS RELATIONSHIP WITH THE USA. INFORMANT ALSO MET IN PRAGUE WITH ROMONSOV (PH), MEMBER OF THE CC, CPSU AND EDITOR IN CHIEF OF THE QUOTE WORLD MARXIST REVIEW UNQUOTE. ROMONSOV STATED THEY HAD RECEIVED AN ARTICLE FROM WILLIAM Z. FOSTER WHICH HAD ALREADY APPEARED IN QUOTE POLITICAL AFFAIRS UNQUOTE. THEY WROTE TO FOSTER INFORMING HIM THE ARTICLE WOULD APPEAR IN QUOTE WORLD MARXIST REVIEW UNQUOTE. ROMONSOV ASKED THE INFORMANT TO TELL FOSTER THAT THEY APOLOGIZE FOR NOT PRINTING THE ARTICLE. THEY ARE SORRY BUT BECAUSE OF A CHANGE IN THE WORLD SITUATION SOME THINGS FOSTER SAYS ABOUT PRESIDENT EISENHOWER IN THIS ARTICLE CANNOT BE PRINTED IN THE QUOTE WORLD MARXIST REVIEW UNQUOTE. NEW CIRCUMSTANCES MADE IT INADVISABLE FOR THEM TO PRINT IT. INFORMANT OBSERVED THAT THE RUSSIANS ARE PREPARING THE SOVIET PEOPLE FOR IMPROVED RELATIONSHIPS AND PEACE WITH THE USA. THEY HAD A SPECIAL NEWSREEL ABOUT KHRUSHCHEV'S VISIT TO THE USA. THEY ISSUED A BOOK DEALING WITH FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN THE USA AND THE USSR AND KHRUSHCHEV'S TRIP TO THE UNITED STATES. THE FIRST EDITION IS SOLD OUT ALREADY. THE RUSSIANS TALK ABOUT THE GREAT VISIT OF KHRUSHCHEV TO THE USA. ALMOST EVERY TOAST IS FOR BETTER FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE USSR. THEY HAVE SOCIAL SCIENTISTS GATHERING FACTS AND THEY WILL ISSUE A HANDBOOK ABOUT THE USA. THEY WANT FACTUAL MATERIAL FOR THIS HANDBOOK IN ORDER TO PREPARE FOR AN IMPROVED RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE USSR. THIS IS THE THEME IN RUSSIA TODAY. THE ENTHUSIASM FOR BETTER RELATIONSHIPS AND PEACE WITH THE USA IS ALMOST LIKE THAT AT A REVIVAL MEETING. AS A RESULT OF HIS TRIP TO THE USA, KHRUSHCHEV IS MORE POPULAR THAN EVER IN RUSSIA. WHILE AT THE LAST CELEBRATION OF THE NOVEMBER REVOLUTION IN RUSSIA PHOTOGRAPHS OF MEMBERS OF THE PRESIDIUM APPEARED ALPHABETICALLY, THIS YEAR KHRUSHCHEV'S PHOTO APPEARS IN THE CENTER AND OUT OF ALPHABETICAL ORDER.

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4-41 (Rev. 2-9-59)

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☐ **Radio** [XX] **Teletype**

PAGE FOUR FROM SAC, NEW YORK 121518

INFORMANT IS OF OPINION THAT AS OF THIS MOMENT PRESIDENT EISENHOWER WILL RECEIVE A MOST TREMENDOUS RECEPTION IN RUSSIA. HE IS REFERRED TO AFFECTIONATELY AS QUOTE IKE UNQUOTE AND ALSO AS A GREAT PRESIDENT. THEY THINK THAT THE REPUBLICAN PARTY IS THE BETTER PARTY FOR WORLD PEACE AND THEY WISH THAT EISENHOWER COULD BE ELECTED TO A THIRD TERM. HOWEVER, THERE ARE NO VERBAL ATTACKS AGAINST NIXON AND HE IS ALSO REFERRED TO AFFECTIONATELY AS QUOTE DICK UNQUOTE. WHILE THE PEACE SENTIMENT IS EVERYWHERE IN THE USSR, ONE GETS THE OPPOSITE FEELING UPON ENTERING CHINA. AT THE SAME TIME AND FOR THE FIRST TIME THE RUSSIANS, SPECIFICALLY MOSCOVETS AND OTHERS IN THE INTERNATIONAL DEPARTMENT OF THE CC, CPSU, VERY CAREFULLY STATED THAT THEY HAVE SOME DIFFERENCES WITH CHINA. THEY SAID THAT THEY DO NOT AGREE WITH THE COMMUNE SYSTEM IN CHINA BUT DO QUALIFY THIS BY SAYING THAT THE CONDITIONS IN CHINA MAY BE DIFFERENT THAN THOSE IN RUSSIA. THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF CHINA IS TRYING TO ASSERT ITSELF IN MANY PARTS OF THE WORLD AND MOST OF THE TIME WITHOUT THE CONSENT OF THE RUSSIANS. THEY INVITED EVERY COMMUNIST PARTY THEY COULD CONTACT AND MOST MASS ORGANIZATIONS INFLUENCED BY THE LEFT TO THE TENTH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION. THERE WAS A CONFERENCE OF LATIN AMERICAN COMMUNIST PARTY DELEGATES IN PEKING. THE RUSSIANS WERE NOT INVITED TO THIS CONFERENCE BUT LEARNED ABOUT IT FROM THE LATIN AMERICANS. THERE WAS NO PHOTOGRAPH OF KHRUSHCHEV AT THE TENTH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION. ON THE OTHER HAND A HUGE POSTER CONTAINING PHOTOGRAPHS OF CHINESE LEADERS SUCH AS MAO TSE TUNG, LIU SHAO CHI, CHOU EN LAI, CHU TEH, PLUS MARX, LENIN, AND STALIN APPEARED OPPOSITE THE REVIEWING STAND FOR THE PARADE. NO PHOTOS OF STALIN CURRENTLY APPEARED IN MOSCOW. THUS THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF CHINA IS TELLING OTHER COMMUNIST PARTIES THAT THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF CHINA, THROUGH MAO TSE TUNG, IS THE INHERITOR OF MARXISM-LENINISM AND STALINISM. IN ORDER TO JUSTIFY THEIR COMMUNES, THE CHINESE ARE USING QUOTATIONS

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PAGE FIVE FROM SAC, NEW YORK 121518

FROM STALIN TO SHOW THAT THEY ARE NOT DEPARTING FROM MARXISM-LENINISM AND THAT THEY ARE THE REAL MARXISTS. PRIOR TO THE OPENING SESSION OF THE TWO DAY MEETING IN CONNECTION WITH THE TENTH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION, THE HEADS OF DELEGATIONS FROM OTHER COMMUNIST PARTIES, INCLUDING THE INFORMANT, WERE INVITED TO AN INFORMAL RECEPTION. HERE THEY MET AND TALKED INFORMALLY WITH MAO TSE TUNG, CHOU EN LAI, LIU SHAO CHI, TUNG PI WU, AND OTHER CHINESE LEADERS. CHOU EN LAI DRANK A TOAST TO THE AMERICAN COMMUNISTS. THUS THE CHINESE LEADERS WERE MIXING INFORMALLY WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF OTHER PARTIES TO DEMONSTRATE THAT THEY ARE NOT AS HARD TO REACH AS ARE THE LEADERS OF THE USSR. AT THE TWO DAY MEETING SUSLOV WAS GIVEN A PLACE OF HONOR AND SPOKE OF KHRUSCHEV'S TRIP TO THE USA. WHILE REPRESENTATIVES FROM THE OTHER COMMUNIST PARTIES WERE WELL AWARE OF KHRUSCHEV'S TRIP, AS FAR AS THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF CHINA WAS CONCERNED THE TRIP NEVER OCCURRED. MAO TSE TUNG DID NOT SPEAK AT THIS MEETING, PERHAPS TO AVOID COMMITTING HIMSELF ON KHRUSCHEV'S TRIP TO THE USA. THE CHINESE SPEAKERS TALKED ABOUT THE NEED TO DEFEAT IMPERIALISM, PARTICULARLY UNITED STATES IMPERIALISM. FURTHERMORE, IN ALL THE CONTACTS THE INFORMANT HAD WITH THE CHINESE THE EMPHASIS WAS ON FIGHTING IMPERIALISM, ESPECIALLY UNITED STATES IMPERIALISM. KHRUSCHEV SPOKE AT A BANQUET HELD AT THE END OF THE TWO DAY MEETING IN CONNECTION WITH THE TENTH CELEBRATION AND THIS WAS HIS FIRST APPEARANCE AT THE CELEBRATION. HE READ HIS SPEECH FOR ABOUT FIVE MINUTES AND THEN A TRANSLATOR TOOK OVER AND FINISHED READING THE ENTIRE SPEECH. THE SPEECH EMPHASIZED THE NEED FOR PEACE. WHILE AT THE CONCLUSION OF THE SPEECH THERE WAS APPLAUSE, IT WAS NOT A TREMENDOUS APPLAUSE. AT THE OCTOBER 1 LAST PARADE IN CONNECTION WITH THE TENTH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION THE EMPHASIS BY CHINA WAS ON THE MILITARY WITH SCORES OF BOMBERS AND FIGHTER PLANES OVERHEAD AND ROWS OF TANKS AND THE MILITIA IN THE PARADE, WHICH LASTED FOR HOURS. THERE DID NOT APPEAR

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☐ Radio XXXX Teletype

PAGE SIX FROM SAC, NEW YORK 121518

TO BE ANY JOY OR EXUBERANCE ON THE PART OF THE RUSSIANS, PARTICULARLY ANDREI GROMYKO, AND REPRESENTATIVES OF OTHER EUROPEAN SOCALIST COUNTRIES WHO WERE REVIEWING THE PARADE. ONE CAN SEE A RIVALRY BETWEEN THE CHINESE AND THE RUSSIANS FOR INFLUENCE. THE CHINESE HAVE NOT MOVED THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES IN THE WESTERN WORLD AWAY FROM THE RUSSIANS. THESE COUNTRIES HAVE ENDORSED THE VISIT OF KHRUSCHEV TO THE USA AS AN IMPORTANT MISSION FOR PEACE. ON THE OTHER HAND, THE CHINESE EMPHASIZE THAT THEY RECEIVE ALL KINDS OF AID FROM RUSSIA AND SAY THAT WITHOUT RUSSIAN AID THEY COULD NOT ACCOMPLISH WHAT THEY HAVE. THUS, BY WAY OF OPINION, THE CHINESE NEED THE RUSSIANS AND THE RUSSIANS ALSO NEED THE CHINESE AND THERE IS AN IDEOLOGICAL AFFINITY BETWEEN THEM. TENG MING CHAO IN REFERRING TO CHINAS RELATIONSHIP TO RUSSIA SAID, WE HAVE A DIVISION OF LABOR AND THE DIFFERENT ROLES TO THE PLAY. WHEN THE IMPERALISTS BEGIN TO GET OUT OF LINE, WE CAN BEGIN TO SHOOT. THE CHINESE EMPHASIZED THAT THEY DO NOT WANT TO GET INTO THE UNITED NATIONS UNLESS THE UNITED NATIONS MEETS CERTAIN DEMANDS ON THEIR PART. THEY SAID THEY ARE NOT FIGHTING TO BE RECOGNIZED NOR TO BE A MEMBER OF THE UNITED NATIONS. IN REFERRING TO THE LEBANON AND QUEMOY CRISES THEY SAID THAT THEY WERE PREPARED FOR AN ATOMIC WAR. THEY REMARKED THE COMMUNES ARE SELF-SUFFICIENT WHILE IF ELECTRICITY IS CUT OFF FROM A CITY SUCH AS NEW YORK CITY" WOULD BE PARALYZED. IN THE MEETING WITH LIU SHAO CHI, HE ASKED THE INFORMANT WHAT HE THOUGHT WERE THE REASONS WHY AMERICAN IMPERIALISTS ARE CHANGING OR ARE DEBATING A CHANGE IN AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY. THE INFORMANT REFERRED TO AND QUOTED FROM THE OCTOBER FOUR LAST ISSUE OF QUOTE THE WORKER UNQUOTE CONTAINING STATEMENT BY THE SEC OF THE CP, USA, AND QUOTATIONS FROM THE SPEECHES DELIVERED ON THE FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE CP, USA, AS EXPLANATIONS FOR THIS CHANGE. LIU SHAO CHI REPLIED, I THINK YOUR ESTIMATE IS CORRECT. WE BELIEVE THAT UNITED STATES IMPERIALISM IS

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PAGE SEVEN FROM SAC, NEW YORK 121518

COMPELLED TO MANEUVER BECAUSE ITS POLICY UP TO NOW HAS PROVED TO BE BANKRUPT. THUS THE POLICY HAS TO BE CHANGED. LIU SHAO CHI THEN INSTRUCTED WANG CHIA HSING TO HAVE THESE ITEMS FROM THE OCTOBER 4 ISSUE OF QUOTE THE WORKER UNQUOTE REPRINTED IN THE CHINESE PRESS AND THIS WAS DONE. LIU SHAO CHI ALSO SAID, WE HAVE TO USE OUR INITIATIVE WHILE IMPERIALISM IS ON THE DEFENSIVE IN ORDER TO FORCE THE IMPERIALISTS TO CHANGE THEIR POLICY. WE HAVE TO DISCREDIT THEM AND THEIR POLICIES. AFTER WE DISCREDIT THEM WE MAY PERMIT THEM TO RECOGNIZE US. LIU SHAO CHI ALSO STATED, OUR POLICY IS - DO NOT GIVE THE IMPERIALISTS A RESPITE. THE UNITED STATES OCCUPIES OUR TERRITORY. THE UNITED NATIONS, CARRYING OUT THE DICTATES OF THE USA, CALLED US AN AGRESSOR. BEFORE WE ALLOW THEM TO RECOGNIZE US, THEY WILL HAVE TO WITHDRAW THESE STATEMENTS AND WITHDRAW THEIR TROOPS FROM OUR TERRITORY. AFTER A DISCUSSION OF THE DRAFT RESOLUTION FOR THE SEVENTEENTH NATIONAL CONVENTION OF THE CP, USA, LIU SHAO CHI SAID, I WOULD SAY THE LINE AND POLICY OF YOUR PARTY IS A CORRECT ONE. UNITED STATES IMPERIALISM IS A POWERFUL ENEMY. THE OPPOSING FORCES OF THE UNITED STATES ARE STRONG, SO DO NOT BELITTLE THEM. YET UNITED STATES IMPERIALISM WILL BE DEFEATED. THERE ARE THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES, THERE ARE THE ANTI-COLONIAL MOVEMENTS AND THERE ARE WORKERS IN ALL CAPITALIST COUNTRIES, SO YOURS IS NOT AN ISOLATED STRUGGLE. LIU SHAO CHI ALSO STATED, WE BELIEVE THAT UNITED STATES IMPERIALISM AT THE PRESENT TIME IS NOT AIMING ITS MAIN BLOWS AGAINST SOCIALIST COUNTRIES. WHILE UNITED STATES IMPERIALISM UTILIZES THE SLOGAN OF STRUGGLE AGAINST COMMUNISM ON A WORLD-WIDE SCALE, THE FACT OF THE MATTER IS UNITED STATES IMPERIALISM IS NOW ACTUALLY TRYING TO CAPTURE WHAT WE MIGHT CALL THE SO-CALLED NEUTRAL NATIONS IN ASIA AND AFRICA, SUCH AS INDIA AND INDONESIA; COUNTRIES WHICH HAVE NOT LINED UP WITH COMMUNISM OR WITH CAPITALISM. UNITED STATES IMPERIALISM IS TRYING TO DOMINATE THE NEUTRAL AREA. WHEN UNITED STATES

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PAGE EIGHT FROM SAC, NEW YORK 121518

IMPERIALISM EXTENDS ITSELF INTO THESE AREAS IT IS DIGGING ITS OWN GRAVE BECAUSE THESE PEOPLE WILL RISE UP AGAINST THEM. LIU SHAO CHI ALSO STATED, THERE HAVE BEEN CHARGES MADE THAT WE HAVE BEEN INTERFERING IN LAOS. IF WE WANTED TO INTERFERE IN LAOS WE COULD CLEAR UP THE SITUATION IN TWO HOURS. WE SHOWED WHAT WE COULD DO IN KOREA FOR IF UNITED STATES IMPERIALISM CONTINUES TO INTERFERE IN LAOS-BUILDS BASES AND ORGANIZES AGAINST US AND OTHER SOCIALIST STATES - WE MIGHT HAVE TO DO WHAT WE DID IN KOREA. IT IS STUPID TO SAY THAT WE ARE INTERFERING IN LAOS. IN REGARD TO TIBET, LIU SHAO CHI STATED, WE HAVE FACTS TO SHOW THAT INDIA PREPARED FOR MONTHS, PROVIDED SUPPORT TO THE FEUDAL LANDLORDS AND ENCOURAGED THE REVOLT IN TIBET. HE SAID THAT CHINA COULD HAVE INTERFERED IN TIBET EARLIER BUT CHINA SAID, LET THE FEUDAL LORDS AND THEIR ALLIES EXPOSE THEMSELVES. LIU SHAO CHI COMMENTED, WE LET THEM START AND THEN IT WAS MUCH EASIER FOR US. IT IS NOTED THAT PRESIDENT EISENHOWER'S TRIP TO INDIA HAD NOT BEEN ANNOUNCED AT THIS TIME AND THE INFORMANT HAD NO DISCUSSIONS CONCERNING IT IN EITHER CHINA OR RUSSIA. INFORMANT COMMENTED THAT ALEKSEI GRECHUKHIN OF THE INTERNATIONAL DEPARTMENT OF THE CC, CPSU, SAID THAT HE LISTENS TO THE VOICE OF AMERICA ALL THE TIME AND SHOWED THE INFORMANT HOW TO GET IT ON A SHORT WAVE RADIO. THE CPSU PROMISED THE INFORMANT MONEY FOR THE CP, USA, PRIOR TO THE SEVENTEENTH NATIONAL CONVENTION. THE INFORMANT IS SCHEDULED TO HAVE A MEETING WITH A RUSSIAN IN NEW YORK CITY ON NOVEMBER 24 NEXT. NEW YORK 694-S MAY BE CONTACTED BY A RUSSIAN AT ANY TIME. INFORMANT WAS TOLD THAT PREVIOUS ARRANGEMENTS FOR CONTACTS WITH THE RUSSIANS IN NEW YORK CITY BROKE DOWN SINCE AFTER HIS CONTACT IN NEW YORK CITY THE FBI QUOTE TAILED UNQUOTE BARKOVSKY EVERYWHERE AND THERE WERE EVEN SEVERAL CODED MESSAGES BACK TO MOSCOW IN REGARD TO THIS. INFORMANT ALSO ADVISED COMMUNIST PARTY OF CHINA PROMISED TO GIVE CP, USA, TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS WITHIN

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☐ **Radio** ☒ **Teletype**

PAGE NINE FROM SAC, NEW YORK 121518

TWO MONTHS AND ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS WITHIN SIX MONTHS TO A YEAR PROVIDED THE MONEY BE PICKED UP IN PRAGUE AND THE CP, USA, DOES NOT TELL EITHER THE CPSU OR THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA ABOUT IT. THE INFORMANT HAS AS YET MADE NO COMMITMENTS IN REGARD TO THIS OFFER. [redacted] OF [redacted] THE INTERVIEW WAS TERMINATED AT THIS TIME. THE [redacted] [redacted] INFORMANT HOPES TO GIVE DENNIS SHORT BRIEFING ON NOVEMBER 12 NEXT AND THEN PROCEED AS QUICKLY AS POSSIBLE TO CHICAGO SO THAT HIS WIFE WILL BE UNDER THE CARE OF HER PERSONAL PHYSICIAN. BUREAU WILL BE KEPT ADVISED OF DEVELOPMENTS.

b6
b7C
b7D

RECEIVED: 5:37 AM TELETYPE

5:42 AM CODING UNIT BLH

UNDERLINED PORTIONS OBTAINED FROM GARBLE AWAITING CORRECTION

CC--MR. BELMONT

+ Mr. DECKER

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

4 (JJ)

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: November 12, 1959

FROM : MR. F. J. BAUMGARDNER

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Tolson
Belmont
DeLoach
McGuire
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

Captioned matter pertains to liaison activities between the Communist Party (CP), USA, and the CPs of Soviet Union (CPSU) and China. In connection with the most recent phase of this operation, the informant returned to New York at 8:45 a.m., 11-11-59, from a trip to the Soviet Union and Red China. He was in China from 9-28-59 to 10-17-59 and in Moscow 10-17-59 to 11-5-59. New York by teletype 11-12-59 furnished some of the highlights of informant's trip.

While in China in addition to attending all events in connection with celebration of the 10th anniversary of "People's China," informant also attended a meeting with the heads of all CP delegations in Peking and attended a meeting addressed by Liu Shao-chi which dealt with inner-Party problems and had a three-hour meeting with Liu. Liu is vice chairman of the Central Committee of the CP of China. While in Russia, informant in addition to contacts with Nikolai Mostovets, head of North and South American Sections, International Department, Central Committee, CPSU, had two meetings with Mikhail Suslov and Otto Kuusinen, members of the Presidium, and Boris Ponomarev, head of the International Department of the Central Committee, CPSU.

Informant's Observations Concerning Khrushchev's Peaceful Coexistence Line:

Based on conversations and observations in Russia, informant is of the opinion that Russians consider their main objective the development of what they term the new relationship between the U.S.S.R. and USA. The Russians in informant's opinion in furtherance of their peaceful coexistence line may make certain concessions to the U.S. in a diplomatic sense but not on matters of communist ideology. Informant noted that the Russians will avoid any acts which would cause a setback in the relationship between the U.S.S.R. and the USA. For example, Mikhail Suslov said the CPSU did not send greetings to the CPUSA on the latter's 40th anniversary and will not send greetings to the 17th National Convention of the CPUSA as the CPSU believes that this might interfere with U.S. - U.S.S.R. relationship. As a further example of Russian thinking along this line, informant noted that while in Prague, Czechoslovakia, he met with Romonsov, member of the Central Committee, CPSU, and editor in chief of the "World Marxist Review." Romonsov advised informant that they had decided against printing an article by William Z. Foster in this review

100-428091
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Decker
AJD:med
(4)

REC-96 100-428091-401

10 NOV 18 1959

57 DEC 1959

CENTRAL RESEARCH SEC.

inasmuch as Foster's article makes certain references to President Eisenhower which the Russians believe would hurt U.S. - U.S.S.R. relationship. Informant observed that Russians are preparing Soviet people for improved relationship and peace with the U.S. They have prepared a special newsreel about Khrushchev's visit to the U.S. and have issued a book dealing with friendship between the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. Informant said the theme in Russia today is for friendship with the U.S. and he described the enthusiasm for better relationship and peace with the U.S. as being almost like that at a revival meeting.

Informant further noted that as a result of his trip to the U.S., Khrushchev is more popular in Russia. Informant is of opinion that President Eisenhower will receive a tremendous reception in Russia. He noted that the President is affectionately referred to as "Ike" and as a great president. He further noted that there are no verbal attacks against Vice President Nixon and he is also referred to affectionately as "Dick."

Reaction of Chinese Communists to Khrushchev's Peaceful Coexistence Line:

Informant noted that while the peace sentiment is prevalent in the U.S.S.R., he received the opposite feeling upon entering China. He noted that Khrushchev spoke at a banquet held in Peking in connection with the 10th anniversary celebration and during his speech emphasized the need for peace. While at the conclusion of the speech there was applause, it was not a tremendous applause. Informant further noted that the Chinese communist leaders spoke about the need to defeat U.S. imperialism and Chinese speakers avoided discussing Khrushchev's visit to the U.S. At the October 1 parade in connection with the 10th anniversary celebration, informant noted the emphasis by China was on the Chinese military might.

Russia - China Differences:

Informant noted that there are certain differences existing between the Russians and Chinese. For example, the Russians state that they do not agree with the commune system in China but qualify this to the extent that conditions in China may be different than those in Russia. Another example of differences between Russia and China was the fact that the Russians were not invited to a conference of Latin American delegates held in Peking. In fact, the Russians learned of this conference later from the Latin Americans. There was no photograph of Khrushchev at the 10th anniversary celebration although photographs of Chinese leaders plus Marx, Lenin and Stalin appeared opposite the reviewing stand for the parade.

Admission of China to United Nations:

In reference to the United Nations, the Chinese emphasized that they did not want to get into the United Nations unless the United Nations meet Chinese demands. They said they are not fighting to be recognized nor to be a member of the United Nations.

Lebanon and Quemoy Crises:

In reference to the Lebanon and Quemoy crises, the Chinese stated that they were prepared for an atomic war. They remarked that communes are self-sufficient whereas if electricity is cut off from a city such as New York, it would be paralyzed.

U.S. "Imperialism":

During his meeting with Liu Shao-chi, Liu voiced the opinion that U.S. imperialism is being compelled to maneuver and change its position because its previous policy has proved to be bankrupt. In this regard, informant and Liu discussed articles in the 10-4-59 issue of "The Worker" containing statements by CPUSA leaders reflecting their optimism for future activities of the CP in the U.S. Liu said that China plans to discredit imperialism policies and later permit them to recognize China. He stated that prior to allowing the imperialists to recognize China, they will have to withdraw statements made that China has been an aggressor and the imperialists must withdraw their troops from China territory. Liu stated that U.S. imperialism at the present time is not aiming its main blows against socialist countries. While the U.S. utilizes the slogan of struggle against communism on a world-wide scale, U.S. imperialism is actually trying to capture the so-called neutral nations in Asia and Africa, those countries which have not lined up with communism or with capitalism. He stated that when the U.S. extends itself into these areas, it is digging its own grave because these people will rise up against them.

Laos and Tibet:

Liu also stated that there have been charges made that the Chinese have been interfering in Laos but that if the Chinese wanted to interfere in Laos, they could clear up the situation in two hours. He said the Chinese showed what they could do in Korea and if the U.S. continues to interfere in Laos and builds bases and organizes against China and other socialist states, the Chinese might have to do in Laos what they did in Korea.

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: SOLO
100-428091

In regard to Tibet, Liu stated that Chinese have facts to show that India provided support to the feudal landlords and encouraged the revolt in Tibet. He added that China could have interfered in Tibet earlier but decided to let the feudal lords and their allies expose themselves.

Promise of Additional Financial Support to CPUSA from Soviets:

The CPSU promised the informant that money would be given to the CPUSA prior to the 17th National Convention. In this regard, a tentative arrangement was made for the informant to have a meeting with a Russian in New York City on 11-24-59. In addition, informant noted that his brother NY 694-S may be contacted by a Russian at any time.

Offer of Financial Support to CPUSA from CP of China:

Informant advised that the CP of China promised to give the CPUSA $25,000 within two months and $100,000 within six months to a year provided the money is picked up in Prague, Czechoslovakia, and provided the CPUSA does not tell either the CPSU or the CP of Czechoslovakia of the arrangement. The informant did not make any commitments in regard to this offer.

OBSERVATIONS:

It is to be noted that our informant was interviewed 11-11-59 following his return to this country. The informant plans to give Eugene Dennis, national secretary, CPUSA, a short briefing on 11-12-59 and then proceed as quickly as possible to Chicago so that his wife will be under the care of her personal physician. This initial interview was [redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] It is anticipated that debriefing of informant will continue following his arrival in Chicago and that much more detail will be obtained concerning the data set forth in this memorandum. Upon receipt of this additional detail, we will then disseminate pertinent data to the President, Vice President and Secretary of State.

ACTION:

For your information.

Mr. Decker

4
(S)

SAC, Chicago (134-46-Sub B) November 17, 1959

Director, FBI (100-428091)

SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Re New York teletype 11-12-59.

During your next contact with CG 5824-S, ascertain from him all details in his possession concerning the organizational structure of the Chinese Communist Party (CP) including the various commissions and committees. Particular emphasis should be placed on the Chinese CP Foreign Section or International Liaison Department of the Central Committee, Chinese CP, including the identities of individuals connected therewith and their official positions. It is believed that the Foreign Section or one of its subsidiary departments may be broken down into sections dealing specifically with the CPs on a national or geographical area basis. It would appear logical that within the Foreign Section, there would be specifically qualified individuals who concern themselves with intra-Party matters such as between the Chinese CP and the CPUSA, and the Chinese CP and the CP of the Soviet Union.

In addition, it is desired that you ascertain from informant the official positions currently held by the following individuals in the Chinese CP and their connection, if any, with the Foreign Section or International Liaison Department:

Liu Ning-yi
Li Ch'i-hsin
Madam ~~Yu~~ Chi-ying
Tang Ming-chao
Liu Tang
Liu Shao-chi
Wang Chia-hsiang
Yu Chi-ying
Kang Sheng

Li Hsien-nien
Li Chu-li
Wu Hsiu-ch'üan
P'eng Chen
Teng Hsiao-p'ing
Li Hsueh-feng
Hsiung Fu
Chang Hsiang-shan
Liao Ch'eng-chih

EX 109

REC- 9 100-428091-402

24 NOV 19 1959

MAILED 19
NOV 17 1959
COMM-FBI

You are instructed to incorporate the above-requested information in a separate airtel and forward the available information to the Bureau as soon as possible.

AJD:med
(4)

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DeLoach
McGuire
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

55 NOV 20 1959

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. J. A. Sizoo

DATE: November 17, 1959

FROM : Mr. A. H. Belmont

SUBJECT: SOLO

Tolson
Belmont
DeLoach
McGuire
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

SAC Lopez called from Chicago at 5:30 p.m., November 17. He said that Agent Keating is interviewing 5824-S concerning the Solo operation as rapidly as possible. Two airtels were sent into the Bureau today reflecting the informant's information on Cuba and a proposed meeting on November 24 with a Soviet agent. In addition, numerous documents which the informant picked up in China and Russia were sent into the Bureau today. Lopez said that further interviews are being conducted utilizing all of the available time of the informant.

Lopez said, however, that the informant has been ordered to New York for a one-day conference with Dennis and Hall and will leave for New York by plane either tomorrow or Thursday. 5824-S talked to Claude Lightfoot yesterday and briefed him on his trip.

Lightfoot

He advised Lightfoot that the Soviets do not want a shift in U. S. leadership of the CP, USA. Inasmuch as the question of U. S. leadership of the Party is a major question being considered by the Party today, ~~Lopez~~ called Dennis in New York who in turn contacted 694-S in New York and requested that 5824-S come to New York to discuss the Soviets' feelings with Dennis and Hall, the thought being that the desires of the Soviets will have to be considered in designating U. S. leadership. 5824 is going to New York for this meeting as this puts him in a very strategic position in the struggle for leadership in the Party.

Lopez further indicated that an airtel was submitted by Chicago today under the Counterintelligence Program suggesting a possible move against Hall's bid for leadership. Lopez said this was suggested by the informant and Chicago felt it has merit.

Relative to the airtel coming in from Chicago on the informant's meeting with the Soviet agent on the 24th of November, Lopez requested that the Bureau consider whether it would be desirable for Agent Keating to proceed to New York at that time. I told him we would consider this and let him know.

I stressed to Lopez that despite the trip to New York of the informant and his activities in the district organization in Chicago, it is imperative that we continue to interview him as rapidly as possible until we get all of the information on the Solo operation. Lopez said that Chicago realizes the urgency of this and will continue to make every effort to get the information as rapidly as possible.

57 NOV 21 1959

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Moore
1 - Mr. Branigan
AHB:mtb (4)

REC-21 100-428091-498

EX-105

10 NOV 20 1959

Decker

November 19, 1959

AIRTEL

To: SACs, New York (100-134637)
Chicago (134-46-Sub B)

REC- 99

From: Director, FBI (100-428091) — 404

SOLO, IS-C

ReCGairtel 11-16-59 with copy for your office.

In connection with the meet between CG 5824-S and Vladimir Barkovsky scheduled for 7:00 p.m., 11-24-59, at McGarry's Restaurant, New York City, you are instructed that this meet is not to be covered by physical surveillance but that it should be covered through a fixed plant identical with the coverage afforded the original meet between informant and Barkovsky on 4-14-59.

Chicago is instructed to advise CG 5824-S confidentially that Barkovsky was not under physical surveillance at the time of the original meet on 4-14-59.

SA John E. Keating of the Chicago Office should be instructed to be in New York City on 11-24-59 to obtain details from CG 5824-S concerning the afore-mentioned meet.

All information obtained from informant concerning the recently completed Solo trip must be forwarded to the Bureau under the above caption.

NOTE ON YELLOW:

By letter to Chicago 3-24-59, Chicago was authorized to have SA John E. Keating of that office available in New York City for contacts with CG 5824-S on the occasion of each meet which the informant would make with Vladimir Barkovsky. This arrangement was believed desirable in view of the fact that informant has been accustomed to dealing solely with Keating over a long period of time. In addition, having SA Keating in New York at the time of the meets would assure that the information developed by informant will be immediately available for the Bureau.

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Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Gandy

AJD:med
(6)

57 NOV 30 1959

MAILED 8
NOV 19 1959
COMM-FBI

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 11/16/59

Transmit the following in ______________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via A I R T E L　　AIR MAIL -- REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46) (Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Branigan

CG 5824-S*, on November 15, 1959, orally furnished to SA JOHN E. KEATING the information on the following pages. This information pertains to the re-establishing of direct contact between the Communist Party - USA and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in the United States. While this information may not be the most important obtained on the third "SOLO" trip and while it is out of chronological order, this report was obtained from CG 5824-S* at this time since there is a time element involved.

As soon as time permits, the Chicago Division will attempt to identify "Comrade PETER" through a review of the photographs in the Soviet Intelligence Album.

LOPEZ

3 - Bureau
1 - New York (100-134637)
1 - Chicago

EX 100

JEK/kws
(5)

ce-1243
Classified

REC- 99

100-428091-404

18 NOV 20 1959

cc to Baumgardner

Airtel NY
CG
11/19/59
AJD/med

1 ENCLOSURE

SEC.

Approved: ______________________ Sent ____________M Per ______________
Special Agent in Charge

MEETINGS IN REGARD TO THE RE-ESTABLISHING OF DIRECT CONTACT BETWEEN THE COMMUNIST PARTY - USA AND THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION IN THE UNITED STATES

As noted previously, arrangements had been already made for MORRIS and SYLVIA CHILDS to proceed by jet plane from Moscow to Peking upon their arrival in Moscow so that they would be in Peking by September 28, 1959, for the opening of festivities in connection with the celebration of the 10th Anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China. Therefore, there was only a stop-over of approximately three hours in Moscow.

NIKOLAI VLADIMIROVICH MOSTOVETS, Head of the North and South American Section of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU), and his assistant, ALEKSEI ANDREEVICH GRECHUKHIN, were at the airport during this three-hour stop-over. At that time, they asked CHILDS to give them any documents for them from the United States, since they were afraid that once he got to China he would not be able to leave China with this material. During this discussion, CHILDS complained about the lack of direct contact in the United States and pointed out that certain things, such as the failure of DANNY GREEN, son of GIL GREEN, to obtain a visa for travel to Russia, could have been avoided if direct contact had been maintained in the United States.

Upon the return of CHILDS to Moscow from Peking on or about October 17, 1959, a bill of particulars was prepared in contemplation of a meeting with leading members of the Central Committee of the CPSU. In this bill of particulars, CHILDS listed some political problems and also the problem of a lack of direct contact in the United States.

MOSTOVETS and GRECHUKHIN stated, in regard to a lack of contact, that in the last few months the CPSU has not done anything in the United States which might adversely affect relationships between Russia and the United States. They also said that there were some technical reasons for breaking off the contact with MORRIS and JACK CHILDS.

During the formal meeting with MIKHAIL SUSLOV and OTTO KUUSINEN, members of the Presidium of the CPSU, and BORIS PONOMAREV, Head of the International Department of the Central Committee of the CPSU, on October 28, 1959, PONOMAREV stated that there has to

100-428091-404

ENCLOSURE

be direct contact between the Communist Party - USA (CPUSA) and the CPSU, but that the United States might not be the best place for this contact. He stated that Paris, Rome, Prague, or most any place outside of the United States would be a better place for contact for the coming period of time. However, they would take note of CHILDS' complaints in regard to a lack of contact, the failure to deliver all of the funds promised to the CPUSA by the CPSU, etc., and that "some other department" would take up the details with CHILDS.

On the very next day, October 29, 1959, MOSTOVETS and GRECHUKHIN came to the apartment where CHILDS was staying. This is the same apartment at which CHILDS has stayed on all three trips to Moscow. It is located at 9 Gorky Street. JOHN PITTMAN is staying at this address in Flat #8. MOSTOVETS and GRECHUKHIN told CHILDS that at 3:00 P.M. on Friday, October 30, 1959, "Comrade PETER" would come to his apartment and would discuss direct contact in the United States with him.

At approximately 3:00 P.M. on October 30, 1959, "Comrade PETER" arrived alone at the apartment and introduced himself as "Comrade PETER". CHILDS' usual translator, YURI IVANOV, was supposed to have been present and to have introduced "Comrade PETER" to CHILDS. IVANOV arrived at the apartment about five minutes after the arrival of "Comrade PETER".

"Comrade PETER" speaks English with an accent, and at times had to grope for words. He is described as follows:

Age	40 - 42 years
Height	5'6½" or 5'7"
Weight	160 lbs.
Hair	Dark with streaks of grey and worn in a crew cut
Complexion	Dark

"Comrade PETER" said that he had spent a few years in the United States. He is married and has at least one child.

"Comrade PETER" said, Do you know that VLADIMIR BARKOVSKY told us that immediately after he had made contact with you, he noticed F.B.I. Agents following him? This is one of the reasons why he had broken off the contact. At that time, the breaking off of the contact had very little to do with US-USSR relations or the exchange of visits between KHRUSHCHEV and EISENHOWER. It was purely a technical matter.

"Comrade PETER" asked if CHILDS had gone to New York from Chicago by automobile or if he had gone by plane. Did he use a name other than his own? He also asked if CHILDS had gone to the office of the CPUSA while he was in New York City for the contact. He also asked, Did you make sure that you were not followed? He further asked, Are you sure that you did not talk to anybody about VLADIMIR, that you did not use his name in any conversations with Comrade DENNIS or with your brother, JACK?

Taking the offensive, CHILDS replied, Look, "Comrade PETER", I am not a raw recruit. We are used to fighting "the enemy" in the United States. I checked, double checked and triple checked to make sure that I was not followed when I met VLADIMIR. CHILDS also stated, Your maps for the meeting place were all wrong. As far as it is humanly possible to know, I do not think that the following of VLADIMIR had anything to do with me. Furthermore, if you know anything about our Party, you know that we do not use names in many instances. When it is necessary to refer to a name, we write the name on a piece of paper and then burn the paper. Anyway, I did not even remember VLADIMIR's name until you just gave it to me.

"Comrade PETER" replied, We will go over the ground again to see what may have aroused the suspicion of the F.B.I. or some other intelligence agency in the United States.

"Comrade PETER" then discussed possible times and places for future meetings in the United States. He mentioned, what had been stated previously, that the weekend is a good time for a meeting, since the F.B.I., factories and offices do not work on weekends. CHILDS protested that most CPUSA meetings are held on weekends and this would be a difficult time for him to have a meeting. "Comrade PETER" also suggested that a meeting might be held outside New York City. He said that this meeting could be at a previously agreed to restaurant on a turnpike or throughway somewhere between New York City and Chicago.

"Comrade PETER" ruled out Manhattan as a meeting place. He explained, Our people are known to the F.B.I. Furthermore, people from other Socialist countries or other countries in the United Nations know our people. There is a chance that our people might run into an acquaintance in Manhattan. If the meeting takes place outside of Manhattan, there is less chance that our people will meet an acquaintance and there will be more opportunity for our people to determine whether or not they are being followed.

"Comrade PETER" said that they would check and recheck in regard to what happened concerning VLADIMIR and he would then come back to see CHILDS in one or two days. At this point, CHILDS said that it appears to him that he was being held completely responsible for the security of any meetings. He said that he would not assume full responsibility for security. CHILDS also asked what would be wrong with a direct contact between the CPSU and the CPUSA in Canada, provided that it could be done without any assistance from the Communist Party of Canada. "Comrade PETER" replied that he would find out about this, since he could only give answers in regard to any contacts in the United States.

"Comrade PETER" said that when he returned in a day or two, he would have maps and concrete information. He said that he feels that there can be four or five actual meetings a year in the United States without anything being detected. Toward the close of this conversation, "Comrade PETER" became rather friendly and exhibited to CHILDS a photograph of his wife and baby.

On Saturday, October 31, 1959, MOSTOVETS and GRECHUKHIN again appeared at CHILDS' apartment. CHILDS told them that "Comrade PETER" had visited him. CHILDS complained that he did not like the manner in which the problem of security of contacts in the United States was presented to him. He also complained that they were trying to give him too much responsibility for the security of any meetings between a representative of the CPUSA and a representative of the CPSU in the United States. CHILDS said, If you put the entire responsibility for security on me, I will not agree to any contacts. MOSTOVETS and GRECHUKHIN said that they had nothing to do with this, that they are only responsible for Party organization and political problems, but that they would take up CHILDS' complaint with the "other department".

"Comrade PETER" returned to CHILDS' apartment on November 2, 1959, at 3:00 P.M. He said he had been in contact with VLADIMIR. VLADIMIR said that last April he tried to keep in contact with you, but that you did not keep up the contact. He said that he had telephoned JACK CHILDS' place of business on three separate occasions and each time some answering service replied. MORRIS CHILDS stated that he had told VLADIMIR that JACK CHILDS was having ear trouble at that time and that he might have to be away from the city for a few days.

Next, "Comrade PETER" stated, We questioned VLADIMIR in regard to the dates and places when he said that he was being followed. We know that he was followed. However, we are inclined to believe that it may not have had anything to do with you. At about the time he was followed, the Bolshoi theatre group was in New York City. VLADIMIR was getting a lot of telephone calls from people who wanted tickets for their performance. The callers would say, VLADIMIR, I have got to see you. Since the calls made it appear as if there might be some secret meeting, and since the F.B.I. undoubtedly intercepted the calls, the F.B.I. may have thought that VLADIMIR was meeting someone about something else.

In response to this, CHILDS said that he had worked on a plan to contact VLADIMIR, but that VLADIMIR had told JACK CHILDS that he did not want to see MORRIS CHILDS. So, it was VLADIMIR who cancelled out on the appointment.

Then "Comrade PETER" said, Let's forget about it and start all over again and let's even keep the previous meeting place -- McGary's Restaurant. "Comrade PETER" had a map of New York City with him. He asked CHILDS if he thought that CHILDS would recognize VLADIMIR. When CHILDS replied that he thought that he could, "Comrade PETER" said, All right, we will dispense with the pass word, but wear a band-aid on your left index finger.

Next, "Comrade PETER" asked if he thought that VLADIMIR would recognize JACK CHILDS or if JACK CHILDS would recognize VLADIMIR. When MORRIS CHILDS replied that he believed they would recognize each other, "Comrade PETER" said, We might be back to your brother's place. It is not a bad place for a meeting, since there are two entrances to the building, more than one elevator, and stair wells, and your brother is alone in his office. It can be used as a place to drop off a package or a written message. VLADIMIR might deliver some money to your brother. Tell your brother that such a thing may occur before you see VLADIMIR. We will not have to worry about any method of identification.

Next, "Comrade PETER" asked when MORRIS CHILDS might be able to meet VLADIMIR and then suggested November 26, 1959 -- Thanksgiving Day. CHILDS protested that his Communist Party District might hold its Convention on that weekend. It was finally agreed that the meeting would be set for 7:00 P.M. on Tuesday evening, November 24, 1959, at McGary's Restaurant.

"Comrade PETER" said, You go to New York City, but do not go to the office of the CPUSA. Be careful that you are not being followed. When you recognize VLADIMIR, walk to King's Park. VLADIMIR will follow you and will give you a sign of recognition. This will give you a further opportunity to see if you are being followed. VLADIMIR will probably take you to some restaurant.

If the meeting does not occur on November 24, 1959, the next date will be the same time on the following day, November 25, 1959. But on this day, you should go to the Townhouse Restaurant at 133-39 Queens Boulevard.

"Comrade PETER" then stated, We should make the following arrangement in case nothing happens on either November 24 or 25, 1959. On the first Tuesday in January, 1960, and the first Tuesday in February, 1960, you should be at McGary's Restaurant at 7:00 P.M. However, if you meet VLADIMIR on November 24 or 25, 1959, the two of you will set up regular and emergency meeting places.

"Comrade PETER" said, Arrangements will also have to be made for special meetings. If you want to see VLADIMIR on a certain day, call him the preceding day at 8:35 and say, I can fix your refrigerator tomorrow. If JACK CHILDS wants to see VLADIMIR, he should call at 8:35 on the preceding day and say, This is the plumber, how about fixing your faucet tomorrow? If JACK CHILDS calls and wants to make an arrangement for you to see VLADIMIR, he will say, I can fix your refrigerator tomorrow. If VLADIMIR wants to see either one of you, he will call JACK CHILDS, say hello, and then say, This is the wrong number. (It is assumed that there would be an identification of the voice of VLADIMIR.) Then JACK CHILDS should call VLADIMIR at 8:35 andthe meeting would be the following day.

"Comrade PETER" then stated that all of these arrangements will be dependent upon a successful first meeting between VLADIMIR and MORRIS CHILDS. He then asked MORRIS CHILDS to repeat everything he had said about meeting places, dates and times, etc. When CHILDS was able to do so, he replied, I am sure that you did not make any mistakes in regard to time and places of previously scheduled meetings with VLADIMIR.

In regard to a possible meeting in Canada, "Comrade PETER" stated, For the next few months our comrades in Canada would not want to meet with you. They do not travel far during the winter months. He again repeated that he thinks that it is possible to have a few meetings in the United States without too much danger.

Then "Comrade PETER" said, We kicked out a "spy" who was in charge of security in the American Embassy in Moscow. We caught him red-handed. We suspect that in retaliation the United States may grab one of our guys -- possibly VLADIMIR -- and kick him out of the United States. If they grab VLADIMIR, we will send someone else to meet you. He will wear the same sign of recognition (a band-aid on the left index finger). He will ask you if you know where the Morris Restaurant is, and you will reply that you are going in that direction and will point it out to him. He will reply, I have some regards for you from NICHOLAS.

MORRIS CHILDS then stated that he planned to keep the channels through the Communist Party of Canada open and to utilize them from time to time, just in case something might happen to disrupt the direct contacts in the United States.

Then "Comrade PETER" asked when MORRIS CHILDS could see VLADIMIR in order to give him some information about the 17th National Convention of the CPUSA. It was agreed that December 16, 1959, would be a good possibility for a meeting in regard to the National Convention.

"Comrade PETER" again raised the possibility of a third person so that MORRIS CHILDS would not have to personally meet with VLADIMIR. CHILDS replied that he had a person lined up, but since there were no contacts after April, he is afraid that this person is no longer available. CHILDS replied that he would try to get a third person involved for the actual contacts.

OPINION OF CG 5824-S*

The fact that McGary's Restaurant was chosen once again as the place of contact may indicate that the Russians were not convinced that the tailing of BARKOVSKY was due to anything which CHILDS had done or had failed to do.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

4 (JT)

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: 11/17/59

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS - C

W. C. Sullivan

CG 5824-S* on November 15, 1959, made available to SA JOHN E. KEATING for photostating page two of the Wednesday, November 4, 1959, issue of "Moscow News". This page contains an article with the caption "In the Soviet Press--150 Years of Russian-American Relations". The article reflects that it is an abridged version of an article by V. KORIONOV, which appeared in "Pravda".

CG 5824-S* commented that this article could be considered as evidence of the new attitude of the USSR in regard to its relationships with the United States.

CG 5824-S* advised that KORIONOV was formerly the executive edition of the "World Marxist Review--Problems of Peace and Socialism" and was located in Prague, Czechoslovakia. KORIONOV is presently located at Kitaiski Proyezd #7, Moscow, Russia, and is working at the Institute of World Economy and International Relations. TIMMY DENNIS, son of EUGENE DENNIS, has also left the "World Marxist Review" in Prague and is working at the Institute of World Economy and International Relations in Moscow.

CG 5824-S* stated that it appears that KORIONOV is working on USA-USSR relations with emphasis on the United States.

② - Bureau (Encl. 1)(AM)(RM)
1 - New York (100-134637)(SOLO)(Encl. 1)(AM)(RM)
1 - Chicago

JEK:fes
(4)

100-428091-

ENCLOSURE

FX 100

REC-37

25 NOV 23 1959

INT. SEC.

57 NOV 30 1959

In the Soviet Press

150 YEARS OF RUSSIAN-AMERICAN RELATIONS

Yesterday's **Pravda** carried an article by **V. KORIONOV** devoted to the 150th anniversary of Russian-American relations of which we reproduce an abridged version.

IT was on November 5, 1809, that John Quincy Adams, the first American Ambassador to our country, presented his credentials to Alexander I.

A century and a half is a sufficiently long period in which to test the vitality of the idea of friendship and co-operation between our two countries. These years give a clear and distinct answer to the question: friendship between the Soviet and American peoples rests on a sound foundation. The consolidation and development of this friendship is vitally important not only for our two countries but for the destinies of world peace.

The establishment of good-neighbourly relations with our country was of prime importance for strengthening the position of the young American Republic.

When during the war between North and South the situation of the American Republic became critical as a result of the hostile attitude taken by Great Britain and France, Russia sent several of her warships into American waters at the request of American officials. Some American historians describe this step taken by Russia as "the decisive chapter in the history of the Civil War".

From its inception the Soviet Government sought to restore the tradition of good friendship between our two countries. Describing the general lines of Soviet foreign policy Lenin stressed that the Soviet Union was firmly in favour of economic agreement with all countries, and particularly with America. The attitude of the Soviet Government was received with understanding by the American public.

But in opposition to this trend was another — one of hostility towards the first socialist state, a desire to destroy or at least undermine it. This was what the most reactionary forces in the United States stood for. The participation of the United States in armed intervention against the young Soviet Republic cast a substantial shadow on the relations between our two countries.

It is also common knowledge that the reactionary forces of the United States succeeded in delaying recognition of the Soviet Union by the United States for 16 years. Yet life came into its own. Among the great services Franklin D. Roosevelt rendered the people was his realization, with particular clarity, of the absurdity and danger of the lack of normal relations between our two countries in the years when the deadly shadow of fascism began to overcast the world. Roosevelt's policy with regard to the U.S.S.R. was a reflection of the understanding displayed by far-sighted circles in the U.S.A. of the fact that the peoples of our two great states should stand together in the most tense periods of history.

This found particularly striking confirmation in the years of World War II when our peoples fought shoulder to shoulder. Co-operation between the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A. in foreign affairs in the years of that war, speeding up the defeat of the evil enemy of all nations and bringing nearer the day when world peace would prevail, graphically showed that the interests of peace and progress of the peoples insistently demanded friendship between our nations.

The common fight for maintaining peace should be the starting point for co-operation between the Soviet Union and the United States.

Everyone understands that the balance will be tipped more quickly in favour of peace if two such great and mighty powers as the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A. work together.

A historic service has been done by Nikita Khrushchov in that as a result of his friendly visit to the United States real possibilities are being created for the restoration of the traditional friendly relations between the Soviet Union and the United States and a path is opening up for the establishment of friendship and lasting peace between the two greatest powers on our planet.

In his report at the Third Session of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. Khrushchov expressed his conviction that "the overwhelming majority of Americans do not want war and want relations between our two countries to improve".

In the relations between our two countries a warm wind—the wind of friendship and co-operation, dispersing the dark clouds of the cold war—is beginning to blow with increasing force. Yet it should be remembered that in the United States there are certain forces— very influential ones, too—which would like to see the talks and meetings between the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. and the U.S. President become nothing but a truce in the cold war. Yet those selfish schemes are in irreconcilable contradiction with the basic interests of the American people.

Khrushchov's mission in the United States and the friendliness with which he was welcomed by the peaceloving Americans represents a crowning point in the traditional relations between the peoples of our countries over the past 150 years. The forthcoming visit of President Eisenhower to the Soviet Union will be another step in improving relations.

It has been proved that the Soviet and the American peoples can live in peace and friendship. Such is the call of our time.

At an exhibition of Indian photographs at the Railwaymen's Palace of Culture in Tashkent.

Our GUESTS

THE FOLLOWING ARE SOME OF THE FOREIGN VISITORS WHO ARE NOW IN THE SOVIET UNION:

Government trade delegation from the Mongolian People's Republic, led by O. Delgerzhav, Minister of Foreign Trade;

Mr. B. Ramlallah, Editor of the "Mauritius Times", Member of the island's Legislative Council;

Karlis Sermuk, Karlis Dirba and Lucija Jeger, representing the American association of Latvian workers;

Mr. Salah Salem, President of the Council of Directors at the "At-Tahrir" Publishing House (U.A.R.), accompanied by co-editors of "Al Goumhouria" Mr. Ahmad Hamrush, Member of the Council, and Mr. Abdel Aziz Fahmi, and also Galal Faizi, Mr. Salem's private secretary;

Delegation from the Japanese National Railway Workers' Union, led by Mr. Isamu Sato;

Party of people prominent in the field of culture from Argentina and Uruguay, and also delegations from Cuba;

Delegations from the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society and the Vietnam-U.S.S.R. Friendship Society.

Dr. Madhukant Mehta, foreign correspondent, Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, from Akmadabad, India.

APPEAL

(Continued from page 1)

armament. If disarmament is complete and universal, control will also be all-embracing and complete.

Universal and complete disarmament would usher in a really new stage in the history of international relations. Peaceful coexistence of states with different socio-economic systems would be firmly secured. All states would live as good neighbours. New possibilities would be opened for the development of economic, cultural and trade links between countries and peoples. Many international problems today appear to be insoluble. But it would be enough to stop the arms race and liquidate armies for new possibilities and ways of solving them to appear to once.

Vast material and financial means used today for armaments would be released. How many houses, schools, hospitals, how many factories, power stations, dams and roads would it be possible to build with these means! The taxes which now swallow up an ever-increasing share of the incomes of workers and farmers would be drastically reduced. There would be inexhaustible possibilities for carrying out tremendous scientific and engineering projects, and scientists and specialists would have an opportunity to serve only peace and prosperity.

Universal and complete disarmament would turn a new page in the history of the development of the economically underdeveloped countries. The economic development of these countries is at present proceeding very slowly. Millions of people in Asia, Africa and Latin America still live a starvation or semi-starvation existence. By releasing enormous material and financial means, disarmament would help to eliminate this injustice and hasten the process of abolishing the age-old backwardness of the underdeveloped and colonial countries, tapping a new source of economic assistance for them.

Can universal and complete disarmament be achieved at the present stage? Is this not a utopian dream?

No, in our days this is not a utopian dream. The Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. is firmly convinced that this goal is quite attainable. Whereas a few decades ago sufficient strength and means were lacking to carry through the idea of complete and universal disarmament, today this idea has become the watchword of vast sections of mankind, of whole peoples and nations. There now exists a large group of states consistently working for its implementation.

The solution of the disarmament problem is in the hands of the people. Man has created destructive weapons. He can and must destroy them.

The prospects for the solution of this most urgent question of the day are all the more favourable since certain changes for the better have lately taken place in international relations. A realization of the futility and the danger of continuing the arms drive is taking hold of widening sections of the population, members of parliaments, public figures and statesmen. Increasing efforts are being made everywhere to end the cold war, to settle disputable international issues on the basis of negotiations and agreements without the use of force.

The visit made by N. S. Khrushchov, Chairman of the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers, to the United States of America and his meetings with President Eisenhower have played an outstanding role in relaxing international tension.

Real opportunities are opening up to mankind for directing international relations along a new channel, that of putting an end to the arms drive and making the method of negotiation the only method for settling international issues.

Today everything depends on the will and persistence of the peoples.

A special responsibility rests with the parliaments, governments and statesmen. The people, the electorate, expect the parliaments to speak out. It is the parliaments and the governments that must persistently and purposefully seek ways to settle disputed international issues, above all the most burning problem of our day, the problem of disarmament.

There are no political, economic or other reasons to justify the continuation of the arms drive. Only those circles that place their selfish interests above all else, and to whom the aspirations and strivings of the peoples are alien, resist disarmament. But the resistance of these circles can be overcome. The vital interests of mankind make it imperative that this resistance be broken.

There are realistic ways of solving the problem of universal and complete disarmament. They were pointed out in the proposal submitted by the Soviet Government to the United Nations for consideration. It now depends directly upon the governments and parliaments of other countries, primarily those of the biggest states, upon their good will and their desire, whether the manufacture of the means of death and destruction will be stopped and the stockpiles of weapons destroyed, whether mankind will follow the path of disastrous war or embark upon the path of peaceful development.

As for the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. and the Soviet Government, they, in fulfilment of the will of the Soviet people, will do everything in their power to solve the problem of disarmament and to transform the easing achieved in international tension into a lasting peace.

Fully approving the peaceful initiative of the Soviet Government in presenting for the consideration of the United Nations a programme for universal and complete disarmament, the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. expresses confidence that the noble initiative of the Soviet Government will meet with understanding and support from the parliaments and governments of other countries.

The Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. hopes that parliaments and members of parliament in all countries will for their part do everything possible to rid the peoples of the terrible scourge of the arms drive, to ensure disarmament and open up to the whole of mankind the path to eternal peace.

SUPREME SOVIET OF THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

The Kremlin, Moscow.
October 31, 1959

Austrian Mathematician Lectures in Moscow and Leningrad

PROFESSOR Johann Hornich, of the Vienna University of Technology, a mathematician, recently spent ten days in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Soviet-Austrian Society and the scientific and technical section of the Union of Soviet Societies of Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.

He visited Moscow and Leningrad, where he studied in detail the system of teaching mathematics in higher schools. He also had a number of talks with Soviet mathematicians and delivered several lectures.

Speaking of his stay in the Soviet Union the Professor pointed out that on the one hand, he thought, his visit had helped Soviet mathematicians to get an idea of the research work of Austrian scientists and the organization of teaching mathematics in Austria's secondary and higher schools. On the other hand, he had had the chance to establish friendly contacts with some of the leading Soviet mathematicians and to get the right idea about the teaching of mathematics in the Soviet Union.

V. MYASKOV

◇

Could Gilermo Figueiredo, the Brazilian writer, possibly sit calmly watching a performance of his play, "The Fox and the Grapes", by the company of the Lenin Collective Farm House of Culture near Moscow?

He was very moved when during the third act the whole audience rose to their feet and applauded him when his hero Aesop, a sage and a slave, who dreams of no greater wealth than freedom, went to meet his death with proudly lifted head.

"I was flattered by the reaction of the people sitting in the hall," the writer said after the performance. "They were the most responsive I ever met. They know what freedom means."

Prior to his departure for home the writer went on to visit Leningrad.

◇

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Sizoo

DATE: 11/20/59

FROM : Mr. Belmont

SUBJECT: SOLO

Tolson
Belmont
DeLoach
McGuire
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

(ST)

Baumgardner

SAC Lopez called on the evening of November 20, 1959, relative to the scheduled trip of 5824-S to meet a Soviet contact in New York on November 24, 1959. Lopez requested authority for Agent Keating to accompany the informant via train to New York and return after the meet, utilizing a roomette so that Keating will have an opportunity to get information concerning the informant's trip to Russia. Due to intense communist activities in Chicago and the requirements placed on the informant by national headquarters, it has been extremely difficult to spend sufficient time with him to get all the information. I authorized Lopez to have Keating travel with the informant providing it could be done in a roomette with security.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sizoo
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Donohue
1 - Administrative Division

AHB:gdsgds
(6)

REC- 22

100-428091-406

10 NOV 24 1959

EX-133

#5

57 NOV 30 1959

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: 11/17/59

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46-Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS - C

CG 5824-S* on November 16, 1959, made available to SA JOHN E. KEATING for photostating a delegate's pass, Numbered 233. This pass was given to CG 5824-S* by the Communist Party (CP) of China for use in connection with the two-day public meeting, banquet and parade in connection with the celebration of the Tenth Anniversary of the Founding of the People's Republic of China.

One photostat copy of this item is enclosed herewith to the Bureau and to the New York Office. The Chicago copy is located in Chicago File 134-46 Sub B-1A(56).

2 - Bureau (Encl. 1) (RM)(AM)
1 - New York (100-134637)(SOLO)(Encl. 1)(AM)(RM)
1 - Chicago

JEK:fes
(4)

EXP. PROC.

REC- 96 100-428091-4??

25 NOV 24 1959

ENCLOSURE

INT. SEC.

57 NOV 24 1959

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: 11/17/59

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
~~IS~~ - C

CG 5824-S* on November 15, 1959, made available to SA JOHN E. KEATING for photostating a one-page mimeographed letter addressed: "To all delegations of fraternal Communist Parties and Workers' Parties who are in China attending the celebration of the Tenth Anniversary of the Founding of the People's Republic of China". It is signed: "Delegation of the Central Committee, Communist Party of Greece".

CG 5824-S* received a copy of this item from APOSTOLOS GROZOS, Chairman of the Communist Party of Greece.

One photostat copy of this item is enclosed herewith to the Bureau and to the New York Office; the Chicago copy is located in Chicago File 134-46 Sub B-1A(59).

2 - Bureau (Encl. 1)(AM)(RM)
1 - New York (100-134637)(SOLO)(Encl. 1)(AM)(RM)
1 - Chicago

JEK:fes
(4)

REC- 92 100-428091-24

25 NOV 19 1959

ENCLOSURE

57 NOV 30 1959

INT. SEC.

To all delegations of fraternal Communist Parties and Workers' Parties who are in China attending the celebration of the Tenth Anniversary of the Founding of the People's Republic of China

Dear Comrades,

Taking advantage of this opportunity that delegations of almost all fraternal Communist Parties and Workers' Parties are here in China, we wish to convey to you and through you to all fraternal parties the profound gratitude of the Communist Party of Greece and all the democratic people of Greece for the invaluable assistance you have rendered in rescuing M. Glezos, G. Trikalinos, L. Vutsas and other Greek patriots.

It has recently been reported that the Greek authorities have decided to review before the Court of Appeal in Athens on November 26, 1959 the appeal of M. Glezos and other patriots against the decision of the Military Court. Therefore, through the delegations of all the fraternal parties, we make the earnest request that during this period, in all countries, the campaigns demanding nullification of that groundless decision and abolition of the Fascist Act No. 375 should be strengthened.

With comradely greetings !

Delegation of the Central Committee
Communist Party of Greece

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Mem[redacted]dum • UNI[redacted]VERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: 11/17/59

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46-Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS - C

CG 5824-S* on November 15, 1959, made available to SA JOHN E. KEATING for photostating the following two items:

1) A thirty-seven page mimeographed document entitled "Resolucion Del Pleno Del Comite Central Acerca De La Lucha Interior En El Partido".

2) A three-page mimeographed document entitled "Acerca De La Comision Del Comite Coordina Dor Permanente Del Partido Communista Y Del Partido Obrero Campesino".

CG 5824-S* advised that he received these items dealing with the Communist Party of Mexico from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China for use of the Communist Party, USA.

One photostat copy of each of these two items is enclosed herewith to the Bureau and to the New York Office. The Chicago copies are located in Chicago File 134-46-Sub B-1B(13) and 134-46-Sub B-1A(53).

If the Bureau has not previously received these items it is requested that they be translated and copies of the translation be furnished to the New York and Chicago Divisions and to the Legat at Mexico City. The Chicago Division would like an extra copy of the translations of these items for the use of CG 5824-S*.

2 - Bureau (Encl. 2)(AM)(RM)
1 - New York (100-134637)(SOLO)(Encl. 2)(AM)(RM)
1 - Chicago

JEK:fes
(4)

1 - N.Y.
1 - [illegible] MEX. [illegible]

EX-100 REC-92

100-428091-409

2 NOV 23 1959

~~COPY AND SPECIMENS RETAINED IN LAB.~~
~~FOR LAB ACTION AND REPORT~~

ENCLOSURE

SEVEN

EXPROC.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-25-2011

~~TOP SECRET~~

Mr. Decker
Mr. Cotter

The Attorney General November 23, 1959

Director, FBI

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

I thought you would be interested in the information contained in the enclosed memorandum. This information was obtained as a result of our over-all coverage of the Communist Party, USA, and pertains to a recent discussion in Moscow, Russia, between a leading functionary of the Communist Party, USA, and a high-ranking official of the Communist Party of Cuba.

In view of the extremely sensitive nature of certain of the sources of our information, it is requested that the context of this communication be afforded the most careful security, and its use restricted to a need-to-know basis.

This information is being made available to Vice President Richard M. Nixon; Major General Wilton B. Persons, The Assistant to the President; The Secretary of State; the Department of the Army; the Department of the Navy; the Department of the Air Force; and the Central Intelligence Agency.

100-428091
Enclosure

AJD:bwd
(5)

NOTE: Classified "~~Top Secret~~" since the enclosure is so classified. The enclosure is classified "~~Top Secret~~" since the information was obtained from a highly-placed source, and unauthorized disclosure of this information would tend to disclose the identity of this source with resultant grave damage of the national defense.

NOTE: See cover memo Donahoe to Belmont, dated 11/20/59, Re: SOLO, RDC:gmh.

SOLO

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100-428091-4110

10 NOV 24 1959

57 NOV 30 1959

Tolson
Belmont
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Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

~~TOP SECRET~~

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-25-2011

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

O O

Office Me[illegible]dum • UNITED S[illegible] GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: 11/17/59

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46-Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS - C

~~TOP SECRET~~

CG 5824-S* on November 15, 1959, made available to SA JOHN E. KEATING for photostating a self-explanatory three-page typewritten letter from JOHN PITTMAN for delivery to WILLIAM L. PATTERSON in New York. CG 5824-S* received this item from PITTMAN in Moscow.

The number at the top of page one is the Social Security Number of PITTMAN, who wants to be carried as an employee of "The Worker" assigned to Moscow.

One photostat copy of this item is enclosed herewith to the Bureau, New York and San Francisco Divisions; the Chicago copy is located in Chicago file 134-46-Sub B-1A(60).

UACB the contents of this letter should not be incorporated in a report suitable for dissemination in order to protect the SOLO operation.

2 - Bureau (Encl. 1)(AM)(RM)
1 - New York (100-134637)(SOLO)(Encl. 1)(AM)(RM)
1 - San Francisco (100-1465)(JOHN PITTMAN)(Encl. 1)(AM)(RM)
2 - Chicago

~~TOP SECRET~~

JEK:fes
(5)

~~Classified by 7157 [illegible] 10/21/76~~
~~Exempt from GDS, Category 2, 3~~
~~Date of Declassification Indefinite~~

EX-

EXP. PROC.

36

REC- 21

100-428091-

24

Declassified 10/21/76

67 NOV 27 1959

59

551-18-1933

Gorky Street 9
Flat 8
Moscow, USSR
October 26, 1959

William L. Patterson
General Manager, The Worker
23 West 26th Street
New York 11, New York
United States of America

Dear Pat:

Not having heard from you concerning my letter of October 3 mailed from London, in which we agreed to accept your offer to act as Moscow correspondent of The Worker, and feeling somewhat skeptical concerning the reliability of the mails (I repeated our acceptance of the offer in a letter to Erik mailed from here -- with my address here -- on Oct. 13), I am repeating herein the substance of both letters.

I would appreciate an early reply, since I have gone to work on the assumption that you received our acceptance of the offer, and that we are now officially The Worker's permanent correspondents in this news capital. I mailed our first envelope of material on October 17, and a second envelope on October 24, both of which should be in Erik's hands by the time you receive this letter. I have begun the work of establishing a news beat here. And I took the liberty of sending carbon copies of the material to the People's World, although I suspect they will want exclusives with a regional (Pacific Coast) angle and have accordingly asked them to accredit Margrit as their correspondent here.

Now to reiterate the substance of my earlier letters:

We regretted not having seen you while passing through New York, but your office informed us you were away and we had only one day before sailing. Obviously we could not postpone the bookings, partly because ship accommodations were very hard to come by, but principally because Margrit had set up a date in Paris with someone who undertook to help us locate some of her relatives who survived the Nazi gas chambers.

Jack had time for a cup of coffee with me, ho
and indicated the kind of coverage you were interes
but we were frankly unable to give a definite r

time. The business of tracking down Margrit's relatives was quite urgent, and we could not determine how long that might take, or whether we would be able to take The Worker job at all. But by the time we had seen Margrit's friend in Paris and her cousin in London, it was apparent that nothing further could be done for several months, at which time we would go to Western Germany, especially Frankfort-am-Main where her family lived. We decided, therefore, to undertake the job for The Worker and wrote you accordingly.

We encountered some difficulty in obtaining tourist visas for this country, but the statement that we were newspaper correspondents for The Worker seems to have expedited matters. The Soviet officials appear to have a far more favorable attitude toward newspaper correspondents and writers than we do, and consequently activated the Journalists' Union here in our behalf. They -- the writers and journalists -- helped us obtain living accommodations, the services of an interpreter, and are presently processing our papers in accordance with the regulations for correspondents.

Needless to say, the job is extremely difficult. We know no Russian, and I have discovered that notwithstanding my previous reading and experience as a foreign news editor both of The Daily Worker and the People's World, I am abysmally ignorant of the workings of this country. I say this not in justification of the poor quality of the dispatches we have already sent, but by way of explaining their quality. Certainly, I have every intention of improving them both as to content and as to quantity of material sent.

As first suggested by you, and later by Jack, I have tried to arrange the coverage as you wanted: (1) one major political or economic piece; (2) a roundup of developments in the other socialist countries; (3) a human interest feature and/or a Question and Answer feature. You should now have two weeks' coverage according to this arrangement.

In my letter to Erik, I emphasized the difficulty of the work without a means of keeping "on top" of the issues and news at home/ And I asked Erik to ask you to take IMMEDIATE steps to see that I would receive by airmail at this address the following publications:

1. A subscription to The Worker.
2. A subscription to ALL PUBLICATIONS of Labor Research Association.
3. A subscription to the Baltimore Afro-American.
4. A subscription to Political Affairs.
5. A subscription to Mainstream.
6. A subscription to New World Review.
7. A subscription to the National Guardian.

Since the letter to Erik, we have found that some daily report on news developments is indispensable. We would add, therefore, as perhaps a priority request, a subscription to the European edition of The New York Times, to be sent airmail to us here from Amsterdam. You can place the subscription in New York. I especially plead for all haste in arranging this.

8. A subscription to the European edition of the New York Times.
9. A subscription to World Marxist Review, or Problems of Peace and Socialism.
10. If Facts for Farmers is still published, certainly a subscription to this publication.

In my letter to Erik, I discussed deadlines and mailing and telegram times. I also asked for suggestions from all members of the staff, and urged Joe, the foreign editor, to begin at once a regular correspondence for the exchange of ideas. I repeat here our need for these.

Of course, Margrit joins me in warm regards to you and all members of the staff. Please extend to Louise my best remembrances.

I look for an early reply, as well as a personal word from you.

Sincerely,

John Pittman
Gorky Street 9
Flat 8
Moscow, USSR

P.S. I would appreciate your sharing this letter, as well as my earlier ones to you from London and to Erik from here, with Jack, Erik, Gene, Joe and others whom you feel would be interested.

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

Mr. Tolson
~~Mr. Belmont~~
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

REC-41

FBI

Date: 11/16/59

Transmit the following in ________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL -- REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46)(Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

D. [illegible] 1742 - 1744

CG 5824-S*, on November 15, 1959, orally furnished to SA JOHN E. KEATING the information on the following pages. This information pertains to a meeting with ANIBAL ESCALANTE, Head of the delegation from the Cuban People's Socialist Party (the Communist Party of Cuba) to the celebration of the 10th Anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

This meeting took place in Moscow and does not follow the chronological order of the third "SOLO" trip, but was reported by CG 5824-S* on November 15, 1959, because of the current interest in Cuba.

LOPEZ

- 100-124341 - 1 cc MR COTTER
3 - Bureau
1 - New York (100-134637)
1 - Chicago

JEK/kws
(5)

Memo Director-Belmont 11/20/59 letters to Nixon, AG, Herter Personal 11/20/59, CIA (cl) G-2 & 11/23/59 with letterhead 11/23/59

Cotter

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3 NOV 19 1959

3 ENCLOSURE

57 NOV 30 1959

Approved: ________ Sent ________M Per ________
Special Agent in Charge

MEETING WITH ANIBAL ESCALANTE, A SECRETARY OF THE PARTIDA SOCIALISTA POPULAR (THE COMMUNIST PARTY) OF CUBA

ANIBAL ESCALANTE, a Secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba, was the head of the delegation from that Party to the celebration of the 10th Anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China. He was observed in Peking, and MORRIS CHILDS had a short discussion with him in Peking.

Upon the return of MORRIS CHILDS to Moscow from Peking, he asked NIKOLAI MOSTOVETS, Head of the North and South American Section of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU), and his assistant, ALEKSEI GRECHUKHIN, what had happened to the proposed conference of Communist Parties in North and South America. They replied that a lot depended on the Communist Party of Argentina for the setting up of this conference. However, a lot of changes had to be made, since the Communist Party of Argentina is now de facto, even though not de jure, illegal. Furthermore, a very important question of policy came up in the discussing of this proposed conference. The question is, Should any Communist Parties from North America be invited to a conference of Latin American Communist Parties. If both North and South American Communist Parties participate in a conference, this might give the conference a flavor of Pan-Americanism. Communist Parties are against Pan-Americanism because United States imperialism uses it to dominate this or that country in the Western Hemisphere.

It should be noted that the Latin American delegates were kept in an underground status both in Peking and Moscow. In Peking, they stayed in a compound of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. This compound is surrounded with brick walls, topped with barbed wire, and is patrolled by sentries.

On October 30, 1959, ALEKSEI GRECHUKHIN told CHILDS that he would be meeting with some Latin Americans that evening. He told CHILDS that YURI IVANOV would pick him up at CHILDS' apartment, take him to the Latin Americans, and act as CHILDS' translator. At approximately 5:30 P.M., IVANOV arrived and he and CHILDS travelled toward the Lenin Hill in Moscow. At the base of the Lenin Hill and to the left of the Moscow University, they drove along a boulevard which runs next to the Moscow River. In this area there are streets surrounded by fences, which are a couple of stories high. Inside these walls, there is a city within

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a city. It may cover several blocks. Within this area, there are separate compounds which are also fenced in. Inside these compounds are two and three-story palaces. CHILDS and IVANOV went to one of these palaces. They were taken to a very large library inside the palace. Several Latin Americans were in the library. Also present was a Russian-Spanish translator, who had also acted as a translator at the meeting of Latin American delegates to the 21st Congress of the CPSU. MORRIS CHILDS was introduced to those present in the library. Among those present were VICTORIO CODOVILLA, head of the delegation of the Communist Party of Argentina to the 10th Anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China. Also present was ANIBAL ESCALANTE. When CHILDS learned that ESCALANTE speaks English, it was decided that they would dispense with the use of translators and would go upstairs to a large sitting room and have a private discussion there.

ESCALANTE said that he is a Secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba and that he works closely with BLAS ROCA. He is described as follows:

Race	White
Age	45 to 47 years
Height	5'11"
Weight	180 to 190 lbs.
Build	Husky
Hair	Black and bushy
Complexion	Ruddy

ESCALANTE said that he was glad to see CHILDS. He stated that while JOE NORTH did a good job in Cuba, they would like to have more direct contact with the Communist Party - USA (CPUSA). However, they find it difficult to travel to the United States. CHILDS asked what had happened to arrangements for a contact in New York City, since these arrangements were made over a year and a half ago. ESCALANTE replied that the person they had in mind for contact in New York ran into trouble with the intelligence agencies, but that they were able to make contact with the CPUSA through someone living in New York City.

Next, ESCALANTE said, I want to tell you something about our revolution. The Cuban revolution is fundamentally deeper than what is visible. United States imperialism would like to know what is happening in Cuba.

ESCALANTE then stated that first of all he wants CHILDS to tell the CPUSA that the workers, the peasants, and the petty bourgeoisie are leading the revolution. Further, that the Communists in Cuba have deep roots among the people. The Communists have entrenched themselves in this bourgeois democratic revolution but we Communists intend to go further than the bourgeois democratic revolution.

Continuing, ESCALANTE said, The land reform law is not only an agricultural reform. United States imperialism owns one million hectares of land in Cuba. United States imperialism is the biggest landlord in Cuba. Therefore, the land reform law is also a blow against imperialism. This is why your bourgeoisie is so frantic in regard to the Cuban revolution and particularly in regard to the agricultural reform law. He said, the leadership of the Cuban revolution is in the hands of the national petty bourgeoisie -- that is, the patriotic bourgeoisie.

Next, ESCALANTE stated, FIDEL is not a NASSER. He is a national petty bourgeoisie. He is developing and progressing. The revolution is being deepened with each day. FIDEL is an anti-imperialist and he is firm in this attitude.

Then ESCALANTE said, The revolutionary power in Cuba is not only to be found in the Government or in the Cabinet, but also in the agrarian reform movement, which is in the hands of the Left. It is also in the armed forces, which are in the hands of the Left. The Left is also gaining in the Cabinet. We kicked out the Minister of Labor, MANUEL FERNANDEZ, recently. He was a Right-winger.

Next, ESCALANTE stated, When the former President of Cuba, MANUEL URRUTIA, was kicked out, the Government began to move to the Left. At the present time, the new Cabinet is balanced. In the armed forces, the Left is predominent. We ousted the head of the Army and he is now in prison. The present Government has smashed the old army apparatus, the old police apparatus, and the secret police apparatus has been destroyed. The army now consists 90% of peasants and workers, and chiefly those who fought with the guerrilla forces.

ESCALANTE stated that the agrarian reform is a government within a government. The agrarian reform is being put into life. However, we will not nationalize many industries. We will restrict these holdings of United States imperialism. We will tax them. In some of the industries, we will reduce the prices.

For example, the price of electricity and of telephone service and other utilities has been reduced. This price reduction will make these utilities unprofitable for your imperialists. We will not need a law to nationalize them. The reduction in prices will do them more harm and from a practical point of view will not give your bourgeoisie a pretense to attack us. What we are doing is to make United States imperialism desperate. They are sending arrogant notes to us. They are in collusion with BATISTA's men and are sending planes from Florida to Havanna in order to strafe and bomb the civilian population.

Continuing, ESCALANTE stated that these acts of United States imperialism are arousing a big protest movement, and FIDEL's speeches against United States imperialism are getting stronger. In a recent speech, his language was so strong that the United States State Department protested this language.

Then ESCALANTE said, United States imperialism wants to provoke something in Cuba in order to destroy the revolution. United States imperialism is acting in three ways -- that is, economically, politically and militarily. We are already beginning to feel the economic pressure. United States imperialism has reduced the sugar quota. Even that sugar which is purchased by the United States is being kept in Cuba in order to depress the prices. However, this depression of the prices was broken when the Soviets purchased one-half million tons of sugar.

ESCALANTE stated that 80% of Cuban imports come from the United States, and 60% of Cuban exports go to the United States. He said, We depend on the United States for raw material for industries. Furthermore, our banking institutions are so interchanged with United States banks that the latter can disturb our monetary relations.

ESCALANTE said, We are planning to fight all of this and here is how we are going to do it: (1) We are going to establish relations with all countries; (2) We are going to make an effort to produce all of our agricultural commodities; and (3) We are going to adopt economic and political measures to fight off the dollar attack on the peso.

ESCALANTE emphasized, I believe we can fight back and keep the United States from breaking us economically.

Next, ESCALANTE said, The United States wants to isolate Cuba from the rest of Latin America by slandering us as a country which is not a democracy and by charging us with being

Communists. The United States Government is utilizing other reactionary Latin American governments in order to carry on sabotage against us. In fact, they have been dropping parachutists for espionage and sabotage work in Cuba. These parachutists are dropped from American planes. However, we are sure we can fight them and can beat them.

Then ESCALANTE stated that the United States uses two methods against Cuba, and these are: (1) The United States uses what we call "Latin American bands" to hit us. They are organizing in San Domingo and in Mexico. They use mercenaries and send them to Cuba, but it is not easy for them. Even if they should organize a big mercenary army and send it to Cuba, we can defeat them. (2) There is a possibility of direct intervention on the part of United States imperialism. This is not out of the question. We will fight back, no matter how difficult it is. We will resist and we have the planes for such resistance. We will not defend our larger cities. We will fight in the mountains, in the woods, and in the fields. We will fight them and we know how to fight as guerrillas. They will be sorry that they ever invaded Cuba.

Next, ESCALANTE said, It is important that the CPUSA knows all of this. The Cuban revolution is arousing all of Latin America. Others will follow the example of Cuba. For this reason, United States imperialism will do everything possible to try to destroy us.

ESCALANTE also stated that United States imperialism expects that Cuba will ask for the abrogation of the treaty in regard to the Naval base at Guantanamo Bay. At least for the time being, Cuba will not do this. Cuba will not allow itself to be provoked. Guns can be trained on Cuba from Florida, in any case. Therefore, Cuba will not permit any provocation which can be used as an issue against it.

Next, ESCALANTE talked of the influence of the Communist Party in Cuba. He said that in Cuba the Communist Party has increased its influence and is growing stronger. However, they are under the eyes of American Intelligence. He stated that while the Communist Party is strong in Cuba, it does not want to overestimate its strength.

Then ESCALANTE stated that while they were in Peking, the Latin American Communist Party delegates got together and decided to holda People's Congress of Latin America. He said that he was emphasizing Latin America. He explained that to call any other type of congress would be to ape Pan-Americanism. He stated that such a congress would be called by outstanding liberal personalities, such as former President LAZARO CARDENAS, of Mexico; ARINO (phonetic), of Brazil; JORGE ALESSANDRI, of Chile; and FIDEL CASTRO, of Cuba.

As this discussion drew to a close, ESCALANTE and CHILDS agreed that it is necessary to establish contact between the CPUSA and the Communist Party of Cuba. ESCALANTE said that if CHILDS comes to Cuba, he can meet with someone who will put him in touch with either ESCALANTE or with BLAS ROCA. (ESCALANTE gave CHILDS an address, which will be furnished later). CHILDS should say that he was sent by Mr. CARTER. CHILDS gave ESCALANTE the address of JACK CHILDS in New York City. Anyone from the Communist Party of Cuba contacting JACK CHILDS should say that he was sent by Dr. JOSE VALDES. MORRIS CHILDS also provided ESCALANTE with a post office box number in Chicago for any special notes.

At this point, ESCALANTE mentioned that WALDO FRANK has been writing very well about Cuba. He suggested the possibility that someone try to reach FRANK in order to get him to carry on a campaign for the defense of the revolution in Cuba and a campaign against Wall Street imperialism.

ESCALANTE also said to CHILDS, Maybe you could ask EUGENE DENNIS and your leadership to locate a Congressman in order to ask him to insert something in the Congressional record exposing the meddling of Wall Street in Cuba during the time BATISTA was in power.

In conclusion, ESCALANTE said, Give our greetings to FOSTER and DENNIS. Tell them that the Communist Party of Cuba is strong and that it is growing every day, even if this is not announced.

CHILDS and ESCALANTE then proceeded to the dining room, where several Latin Americans were gathered for dinner. CHILDS sat next to VICTORIO CODOVILLA, of Argentina. CODOVILLA is about seventy years of age and has grey thinning hair. He is about 5'9" tall, and weighs about 175 to 180 lbs. He does not speak English. YURI IVANOV and the Russian-Spanish translator assisted in the conversation.

CHILDS asked CODOVILLA about the possibility of a Pan-American Conference. CODOVILLA said he felt that a conference in the Western Hemisphere should include delegates from North American countries. He said that it would be all right as long as those delegates are against United States imperialism.

CODOVILLA, who acted as if he would have much to say about arrangements for any such conference, said that in view of the fact that CHILDS had raised this matter, and because there has been no decision as yet in regard to representation to such a conference, they will consider representation from North America. He said that at this proposed conference there may be in attendance some government officials, although they will speak as individuals and not in behalf of their governments. He repeated that he is of the opinion that sympathetic fraternal delegates from North America should be invited to such a conference.

CODOVILLA, during his remarks, stated that details for this proposed conference were being discussed and worked out in Havanna.

Since EUGENE DENNIS and GUS HALL had requested MORRIS CHILDS to take up the question of the defense of the legal rights of the CPUSA, CHILDS mentioned this during the discussion with CODOVILLA and the other Latin Americans present at this dinner. A CPUSA document explaining the McCarran Act and the membership clause of the Smith Act had been distributed in Moscow by WILLIAM WEINSTONE. CHILDS asked that there be protests by other Communist Parties about how the United States Government illegalizes the Communist Party. The anti-Communist legislation should be linked up with the new labor reform laws. CHILDS asked that all of this be given publicity in the Latin American Communist press. He also suggested the possibility of demonstrative acts to demand legal rights for the CPUSA. CHILDS said that it was up to the Latin American Communist Parties as to whether these actions for the legal rights of the CPUSA should be linked up with a demand for amnesty for political prisoners in the United States.

At the dinner table, CHILDS also gave those present a brief report on the situation in the CPUSA. He said that there is unanimity in regard to the draft resolution for the 17th National Convention. He stated that the CPUSA has eliminated revisionism and will fight sectarianism. He said that the Party thinks that it will have a united leadership after the Convention. CHILDS stated that the visit of NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV to the United States indicated some sentiment for peace in the United States; however, this issue has not yet been resolved. CHILDS also spoke about the growing evils of unemployment in the United States as a result of automation.

After this evening meal was concluded, CHILDS went upstairs again, this time for a private discussion with CODOVILLA. The discussion with CODOVILLA will be set forth in a later report.

COMMENTS OF CG 5824-S*

ANIBAL ESCALANTE was evasive in answering any questions about the size of the Communist Party of Cuba. In the conversation with him and in conversations with NIKOLAI MOSTOVETS and ALEKSEI GRECHUKHIN, the impression was received that the Communist Party of Cuba will try to increase its influence and generally expand its activities in Cuba. Yet, this will be done without actually creating a Communist regime. It is believed that the Cuban Communists believe that the United States Government would not tolerate a Communist government in Cuba for even one day. Further, that if a Communist government in Cuba was smashed, it might affect other Communist Parties in Latin America.

Thus, the Communist Party of Cuba will place emphasis on the national cause, both from an economic and from a political standpoint. This will be done until such time as there may be a change in the relationship of forces in Latin America. If such a change occurs, the Communist Party of Cuba will be entrenched and will be prepared to take advantage of the change.

It appears that the Communist Party of China is very much involved in the situation in Latin America, particularly Cuba. The Chinese will teach the Cuban Communists the methods of infiltrating everything to the nth degree. A decision not to fight in the larger cities would be a Chinese tactic. Also, the policy of not giving the enemy a reason for pretense for a provocation is a Chinese technique.

How much support the Communist Party of Cuba gets from the CPSU is not known. It is certain, however, that the CPSU is very much interested, if it is not involved, in the situation in Cuba. The CPSU may urge the Communist Party of Cuba to use caution, while at the same time avoiding the surrender of position or influence. The CPSU will not abandon the Communist Party of Cuba, but it may urge the Communist Party of Cuba to slow down. In this respect, there may very well be a conflict between the Russians and the Chinese in regard to the policy which should be pursued by the Communist Party of Cuba.

In any event, it is quite evident that the Communists are playing a very important role in Cuba.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-26-2011

~~TOP SECRET~~

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Decker

The Attorney General

November 25, 1959

Director, FBI

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

I thought you would be interested in the information contained in the enclosed memorandum. This information was obtained as a result of our over-all coverage of the Communist Party, USA, and pertains to a recent discussion between a leading functionary of the Communist Party, USA, and high-ranking officials of the Communist Party of China.

This information is also being furnished to the Honorable Richard M. Nixon, the Vice President; Honorable Gordon Gray, Special Assistant to the President; Honorable Christian A. Herter, Secretary of State; and Mr. Allen W. Dulles, Director, Central Intelligence Agency.

In view of the extremely sensitive nature of certain of the sources of our information, it is requested that the contents of this communication be afforded the most careful security and its use restricted to a need-to-know basis.

Enclosure

100-428091

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Classified "~~Top Secret~~" since the enclosure is so classified. The enclosure is classified "~~Top Secret~~" since the information was obtained from a highly placed source and unauthorized disclosure of this information would tend to disclose the identity of this source with resultant grave damage to the national defense.

See memo Baumgardner to Belmont dated 11-24-59 captioned "Solo, IS-C," AJD:med.

AJD:med
(6) med

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EX-102

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~~TOP SECRET~~

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1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Decker

D. Carrow 1178/259/MS
~~Classified by~~
~~Declassify on: OADR 9/19/86~~ NLE-86-120

November 25, 1959

INFORMATION OBTAINED REGARDING DISCUSSION BETWEEN LEADING COMMUNIST PARTY, USA, FUNCTIONARY AND HIGH-RANKING OFFICIALS OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF CHINA ~~S~~ (U)

During the course of his recent visit to Red China, a leading functionary of the Communist Party, USA, conferred at length with Liu Shao-chi, president of the People's Republic of China and vice chairman of the Communist Party of China, and with Wang Chia-hsiang, head of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. ~~S~~ (U)

Liu Shao-chi expressed the opinion that United States imperialism is on the defensive and is being compelled to maneuver and change its position because its previous policy has proven to be bankrupt. He said that China plans to discredit the imperialistic policies of the United States and force a change in United States policy. Liu said that following this change, China may permit the United States to recognize China. Concerning the United Nations, Liu said that prior to permitting this organization to recognize Red China, the United Nations will have to withdraw statements made that Red China has been an aggressor and the imperialists must withdraw their troops from Chinese territory. ~~S~~ (U)

Liu stated that the basic policy of the Communist Party, USA, as expressed in the draft political resolution to be presented to the national convention of the Communist Party, USA, December 10-13, 1959, is correct. He agreed that the most powerful enemy of the Communist Party, USA, is United States imperialism. He added that the United States is the center of world reaction and that the United States speaks for all other capitalist countries and needs these other capitalist countries as allies in order to maintain its strength. According to Liu, the communist parties of the socialist camp must unite with the Communist Party, USA, to defeat United States imperialism and to achieve socialism which he claimed can only be accomplished in the United States under the leadership of the Communist Party, USA. Liu contended that although United States imperialism ~~S~~ (U)

100-428091 ~~S~~ (U)

SEE NOTE ON YELLOW PAGE 5

AJD:med
(10) MS

DECLASSIFIED BY SP4 ALU/SER
ON 10/30/97

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is strong, the opposing forces are also quite powerful. He included in the forces opposed to the United States the socialist camp, the anticolonists and anti-imperialist movement in independent countries and workers in European countries even though some of these countries may be United States allies. He continued that the United States utilizes the slogan "struggle against communism" on a world-wide scale to cover up its effort to dominate the big zone made up of countries which are at the present time neutral or noncommitted. He said when the United States extends itself in these areas, it is digging its own grave because the people will rise up against the United States. ~~S~~ (U)

Liu pointed out that the Communist Party, USA, needs to adopt a positive program to inform the American working class that while the standard of living is high in the United States compared to other countries that it can be even higher under a socialist society. The American communists should continue to point out that if the system in the United States is changed, the standard of living will be higher and things will be better generally. Liu said that although not many will come to the side of communism at present, as time goes by people will listen to the communists and will come to the communists' side. The Communist Party, USA, must adopt the aim of winning over the workers, farmers and other laboring people. The Communist Party, USA, must arouse greater interests in socialism and gradually the workers will awaken. Liu conceded that the aim of the Communist Party, USA, to establish an antimonopoly coalition is correct but emphasized that the Communist Party, USA, must make an effort to convince the middle group and intellectuals to support labor, thus leaving the main enemy, the big bourgeoisie, isolated and without support. ~~S~~ (U)

Liu warned the Communist Party, USA, functionary that United States imperialism is in a life-and-death struggle and inasmuch as the Communist Party, USA, opposes imperialism, it must be prepared for future attacks. Liu claimed that for practical purposes, the Communist Party, USA, is illegal although there may be a few legal trimmings. He said his advice to the Communist Party, USA, would be for it to carry out its work under non-Party labels. According to Liu, the Communist Party, USA, should be divided into two parts. The first group would consist of those who are known as communist leaders and should work in the open. They should propagate communism through the press and through other means. The second group or organization should consist of secret Party members made up of those who work ~~S~~ (U) in mass organizations. According to Liu, the more secret members that the Communist Party, USA, has, the better it will be for the Party. Concerning this same point, Liu said that the Communist Party, USA, leadership should be divided into two parts, (1) a public leadership and (2) a secret leadership. While these two systems of leadership would exist in parallel, the power would have to be in the secret leadership and the coordination and contact has to be of such a nature that one or two people in the legal leadership will always know what the secret leadership means. Liu added that in addition to the secret Communist Party members, there should also be secret command posts manned by individuals known only to the very top leadership in the Communist Party, USA. ~~S~~ (U)

On the question of the defense of the Communist Party, USA, internationally, Liu pointed out that the Communist Party of China will do everything possible to support the Communist Party, USA. He pointed out, however, that in his opinion, it would be better to start a campaign in support of the Communist Party, USA, in the capitalist countries, especially the countries which claim to be democratic and are allies of the United States. He stated that by this approach, United States imperialism would be exposed and much pressure would be placed on the United States. He said the United States may be sensitive enough to respond when it sees itself exposed. ~~S~~ (U)

Liu pointed out that the Communist Party, USA, has many objective difficulties which have been responsible for its small membership. He added, however, that the size of this Party is not due to the fact that it has not done good work. He said that the Chinese Communist Party knows of the difficulties experienced by the Communist Party, USA, and it knows that the overthrow of United States imperialism depends on the Communist Party, USA. For this reason, the world communist movement has a responsibility to give the Communist Party, USA, all the help it can. Liu pointed out that in the United States in addition to the Communist Party, there is a need for a broad progressive movement without a Communist Party label. He explained that he is referring to a broad non-Party movement which would be considered noncommunist but which would be led by the Communist Party. ~~S~~ (U)

Wang Chia-hsiang spoke next and repeated some of the things said by Liu. He said that the Communist Party, USA, is fighting and working hard in the bulwark of imperialism. He described the Communist Party, USA, as a glorious fighting Party which has a great future. ~~S~~ (U)

Liu echoed the sentiments of Wang that the Communist Party, USA, is a glorious fighting Party and added that it would be wrong for the Communist Party, USA, to take a pessimistic view simply because it is now a small Party and added that the Communist Party, USA, will grow. Liu pointed out that there were less than 800 members of the Chinese Communist Party after the Canton Commune in 1927. ~~S~~ (U)

The Communist Party, USA, functionary as a result of his contacts with leaders of the Communist Party of China made the following observations: ~~S~~ (U)

In China, even more so than in Soviet Russia, the Communist Party is the commanding force whether farms, communes, industries, governments, colleges or any other organizations are concerned. In each institution, the Communist Party leader is directly involved and gives leadership. Even in those instances where an individual carries the title of the head of a commune or the mayor of a city, if he does not also carry the Party title, then in each instance, there is a Party man to whom he is responsible. While the Russians have a similar system, the Communist Party in Russia does place power in the hands of government officials who do not have a commissar standing over them constantly. The Communist Party of China places constant emphasis on Marxism-Leninism. It places emphasis on proletariat internationalism to a much greater extent than does the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. ~~S~~ (U)

The Communist Party of China views the world outside of the socialist camp as being on the defensive and in a state of crisis. It believes that the imperialist countries are confronted with revolt, particularly in the colonial and semicolonial countries. It further believes that the backward countries are in a state of passive revolt even though some of them may be anticommunist. ~~S~~ (U)

The Communist Party of China believes that the imperialists or capitalist countries, especially those which are not powerful such as India and Indonesia are faced with an economic crisis. That is, they are confronted with either a land problem, a hunger problem, an unemployment problem, a lack of trade or a ~~S~~ (U) lack of finances. The Chinese conclude that the less powerful capitalist countries, therefore, rebel against their dependency upon more powerful capitalist countries. The Communist Party of China feels that the socialist camp is growing stronger day by day in every sphere, economically, politically and militarily. Therefore, when the bourgeoisie or imperialists of any countries want to negotiate or to make a concession, this is not due to a position of strength or to a spirit of compromise. It is due to a weakness. They believe that this statement also applies to the United States. Because of this reasoning, the Communist Party of China favors an international policy which could be characterized as uncompromising or a policy which pushes aggressively for maximum concessions. Through this policy, the Chinese Communist Party believes that imperialism will be kept off balance and communism will win out. ~~S~~ (U)

The Communist Party of the Soviet Union in analyzing imperialism claims that Lenin was correct, that imperialism is decaying and the communist victory is assured. However, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union states that there will be a long period of coexistence, especially in view of the fact that there are powerful destructive weapons in the hands of both the capitalist and socialist systems. Therefore, at this time, it is necessary to reach some understanding with the capitalist world, particularly the United States. The Communist Party of the Soviet Union believes that communism will win in the long run either by demonstrating that it is a superior system or by example combined with revolutions which may take place in the capitalist countries. Thus, at this time, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union does not favor direct intervention or aggressiveness to the same extent as the Communist Party of China. ~~S~~ (U)

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Classified "~~Top Secret~~" since the information was obtained from a highly placed source and unauthorized disclosure of this information would tend to disclose the identity of this source with resultant grave damage to the national defense. ~~S~~ (U)

See memo Baumgardner to Belmont dated 11-24-59 captioned "Solo," IS-C," AJD:med. ~~S~~ (U)

Original on plastiplate.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Men[redacted]*lum* • UNITED [redacted] GOVERNMENT

4 pt)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: 11/17/59

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS - C

CG 5824-S* on November 15, 1959, made available to SA JOHN E. KEATING the following two items for photostating:

1) A thirty-six page document entitled: "The International Situation and Soviet Foreign Policy--Report of N.S. Khrushchov to Third Session of USSR Supreme Soviet on October 31, 1959".

2) The Vol. V. No. 246(1298), October 16, 1959, issue of "Daily Review of Soviet Press" published by Soviet Information Bureau. This issue contains the reprint of an article from the "Kommunist" entitled: "Laws Governing the Development of Socialism into Communism". by Ts. A. Stepanyan

In regard to the second item, CG 5824-S* advised that based on observation the Soviet Government reprints articles from the Russian press in English when it feels Russia that these articles have some significance or interest beyond the Soviet Union.

One photostat copy of each of these two items is enclosed herewith to the Bureau and to the New York Office; the Chicago copies are located in File 134-46 Sub B-1B1(13).

2 - Bureau (Encl. 2)(AM)(RM)
1 - New York (100-134637)(SOLO)(Encl. 2)(AM)(RM)
1 - Chicago

JEK:fes
(4)

EX-100 PROC.

34

1 cc filed with Serial

Stats to copy of encl. per Bartlett EB 11/25/59

Richard W. Smith
Central Research

REC-9 100-428091-414

2 NOV 27 1959

NOV 18 12 53 PM '59

ENCLOSURE

INT. SEC.

57 DEC 2 1959

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: November 24, 1959

Tolson
Belmont
DeLoach
McGuire
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

FROM : Mr. D. E. Moore

SUBJECT: SOLO

Supervisor [redacted] NYO, advised 4:50 p.m., 11-24-59, that CG 5824-S* had this afternoon come to the conclusion that his meeting tonight with an unknown Soviet was to take place in front of McGinnis' Restaurant in Queens. [redacted] stated that the informant had decided this after going over carefully the Soviet instructions and he stated that inasmuch as there was no store or area known as Kings Park near McGary's Restaurant in the Bronx and there was a small park known as Kings Park in Queens, he believed that the instructions were meant to apply to McGinnis' Restaurant. In view of this fact, the informant will go to Queens tonight, anticipating being met at this location.

b6
b7C

[redacted] stated that McGinnis' Restaurant at 90-101 Sutphin Boulevard, Queens, actually was torn down about two years ago but the informant will stand in front of this address. There is a small park known as Kings Park approximately two blocks away. New York will not have an opportunity to make any secure attempts to obtain a plant in the vicinity of 90-101 Sutphin Boulevard and, therefore, will not be able to cover this meeting should it occur. New York does have a secure plant in the vicinity of McGary's Restaurant in the Bronx and this plant will tonight be activitated in the event the Soviet should show up at this address.

b6
b7C

[redacted] stated that the alternate meeting date was set for November 25 at the Townhouse Restaurant. He said that as yet New York had not located any plant to cover a possible meeting at this location. I told [redacted] that if the meeting does not come off tonight New York should check on the morning of November 25 to see if they can establish a suitable plant with full security in the area of the Townhouse Restaurant. He said this would be done. He was advised that if there was any question as to security in attempting to obtain a suitable plant near the Townhouse Restaurant, the Bureau should be consulted before New York made any attempt.

b6
b7C

ADDENDUM: (LML:mtb) 11-24-59

At 9:18 p.m. SA [redacted], NYO, advised there was no meeting 11-24-59. NYO making plans for meeting 11-25-59.

ACTION:

For record purposes.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Decker

REC-19 100-428091-[illegible]

DEM:mtb
(4)

10 NOV 27 1959

EX 104

57 NOV 30 1959

4-41 (Rev. 2-9-59)

DECODED COPY

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

☐ Radio ☒ Teletype

1243

URGENT 11-23-59 1-01 PM MS

TO DIRECTOR AND SAC, NEW YORK

FROM SAC, CHICAGO 231801

SOLO. IS-C. RE BUAIRTEL TO NY AND CG NOVEMBER 19, LAST. CG 5824-S AND SA JOHN E. KEATING DEPARTING CG VIA NYC RR 4:30 PM, NOVEMBER 23, INSTANT, AND SCHEDULED TO ARRIVE NYC 9:30 AM, NOVEMBER 24, NEXT. REQUEST RESERVATIONS FOR INFORMANT AND SA KEATING FOR NOVEMBER 24, NEXT, BE OBTAINED SEPARATELY AT THE HOTEL COMMODORE OR AS AND ALTERNATE, THE BELMONT PLAZA.

E

RECEIVED: 1:01 PM TELETYPE

2:08 PM CODING UNIT MLL

REC. 19 100-428091-416

Mr. Belmont cc: Movement

25 NOV 27 1959

RELAYED TO NY

#5

59
57 NOV 30 1959

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: 11/19/59

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS - C

CG 5824-S* on November 16, 1959, orally furnished to SA JOHN E. KEATING and Stenographer [redacted] the information on the following pages. This report contains information concerning newspaper correspondents presently in Peking.

b6
b7C

② - Bureau (AM)(RM)
1 - New York (100-134637)(SOLO)(AM)(RM)
1 - Chicago

JEK:fes
(4)

ENCLOSURE

REC-62 100-428091-417

23 NOV 27 1959

57 NOV 30 1959

Information Concerning Newspaper Correspondents Presently in Peking

During conversations with TANG Ming-chao of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party (CP) of China on September 27 and 28, 1959, he discussed some of the correspondents presently in Peking.

ANNA LOUISE STRONG of the USA

TANG Ming-chao stated that on her own initiative ANNA LOUISE STRONG wrote some letters to India. These letters dealt with the situation in Tibet, and presented the point of view of China in regard to Tibet. TANG Ming-chao stated that the CP of China had no quarrel with the contents of the letter, but the fact that the letters were sent to India was bad for China from a tactical point of view.

In regard to the sending of correspondents to Tibet, TANG Ming-chao stated that no correspondents from capitalist countries were permitted to go to Tibet. He said that all foreign correspondents in China are guests of the "People's Daily", the official organ of the CP of China. The "People's Daily" must extend an invitation to correspondents before they are permitted to travel into specific areas. Thus, the press representatives for the capitalist world can be excluded from a particular area or from a particular trip of newspaper correspondents merely by the failure to extend an invitation to them to visit the area or to make the trip.

SID GORDON of Canada Tibet

TANG Ming-chao asked MORRIS CHILDS if he knew SID GORDON, who is the correspondent for the official newspaper organ of the CP of Canada. TANG Ming-chao stated that GORDON accompanied other correspondents to Tibet. He said that while some of the material GORDON has written is pretty good, he is considered to be selfish, egocentric, and arrogant. TANG Ming-chao asked CHILDS if he would convey this opinion of GORDON to TIM BUCK, head of the CP of Canada. CHILDS replied that he might do this, but suggested that since the CP of Canada had a delegation in Peking for the celebration of the 10th Anniversary of the People's Republic of China that this might be discussed with the Canadian delegation.

100-428091-417

ENCLOSURE

(FNU) WINNINGTON
of Great Britain

TANG Ming-chao also discussed a person referred to as WINNINGTON of the "London Daily Worker", who was at one time stationed in Moscow, Russia. He said that WINNINGTON has been writing some rotten material. Specifically, he wrote an article which dealt with Chinese peasants, and in the opinion of the CP of China this article contained chauvinistic viewpoints. TANG Ming-chao also stated that WINNINGTON married a Chinese girl and then abandoned her. In general, they are having "woman trouble" with WINNINGTON.

In regard to foreign newspaper correspondents, TANG Ming-chao stated that the Chinese would prefer that the correspondents be married and have a family.

During this discussion, TANG Ming-chao commented that outside of CP members the most despised people in China are the Japanese since they have occupied China. Next to the Japanese, the Americans are the most despised people in China.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-26-2011

~~TOP SECRET~~

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Decker

4
(151)

November 25, 1959

BY COURIER SERVICE

~~Document declassified to Secret~~
~~per 6035 LHC BP60/RS on 4/26/2011~~

Miss Rose Mary Woods
Executive Secretary to the Vice President
Room 361, Senate Office Building
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Rose Mary:

I am enclosing a letter, with enclosure, which I think the Vice President might want to see.

Upon removal of classified enclosures, this transmittal letter becomes unclassified.

Sincerely,

JEH

NOV 25 9 33 AM '59
REC'D READING ROOM
F B I

4 9 NOV 25

Enclosures - 2

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Classified "~~Top Secret~~" since the enclosure is so classified. The enclosure is classified "~~Top Secret~~" since the information was obtained from a highly placed source, and unauthorized disclosure of this information would tend to disclose the identity of this source with resultant grave damage to the national defense.

See memo Baumgardner to Belmont dated 11-24-59 captioned "Solo, IS-C," AJD:med.

100-428091

AJD:med
(6)

ENCLOSURE

REC- 21 100-428091 - 418

NOV 27 1959

EX 104

Tolson
Belmont
DeLoach
McGuire
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

~~TOP SECRET~~

67 NOV 30 1959

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-26-2011

~~TOP SECRET~~

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Decker

November 25, 1959

Honorable Richard M. Nixon
The Vice President
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Dick:

I thought you would be interested in the information contained in the enclosed memorandum. This information was obtained as a result of our over-all coverage of the Communist Party, USA, and pertains to a recent discussion between a leading functionary of the Communist Party, USA, and high-ranking officials of the Communist Party of China.

In view of the extremely sensitive nature of certain of the sources of our information, it is requested that the contents of this communication be afforded the most careful security and its use restricted to a need-to-know basis.

~~Document downgraded to Secret~~
~~Declassified by [illegible]~~
~~[illegible]~~

BY COURIER SVC.
49 NOV 25
[illegible]

Sincerely,
EDGAR HOOVER

Enclosure

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Classified "~~Top Secret~~" since the enclosure is so classified. The enclosure is classified "~~Top Secret~~" since the information was obtained from a highly placed source and unauthorized disclosure of this information would tend to disclose the identity of this source with resultant grave damage to the national defense.

See memo Baumgardner to Belmont dated 11-24-59 captioned "Solo, IS-C," AJD:med.

100-428091
AJD:med (6)

100 - 428091 - 418

~~TOP SECRET~~

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ENCLOSURE

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-26-2011

~~TOP SECRET~~

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
Liaison
1 - Mr. Decker

November 25, 1959

BY COURIER SERVICE

~~ALL INFO [illegible] HEREIN [illegible] WHERE [illegible] OTHERWISE.~~

D. Garrow
Classified by 1618 RFA/MG
Declassify on: OADR 2/19/86
NLE 86-120

Honorable Gordon Gray
Special Assistant to the President
Executive Office Building
Washington 25, D. C.

My dear Mr. Gray:

I thought that the President and you would be interested in the information contained in the enclosed memorandum. This information was obtained as a result of our over-all coverage of the Communist Party, USA, and pertains to a recent discussion between a leading functionary of the Communist Party, USA, and high-ranking officials of the Communist Party of China. ~~(S)~~ (U)

2

In view of the extremely sensitive nature of certain of the sources of our information, it is requested that the contents of this communication be afforded the most careful security and its use restricted to a need-to-know basis.

REC. 65 100-428091-419

EX-105

DECLASSIFIED BY SP7 W/SAM
ON 10/30/97

Sincerely yours,

J. EDGAR HOOVER

27 NOV 27 1959

(U)

NOV 25 4
EX COURIER SVC

100-428091 (U)
Enclosure

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Classified "~~Top Secret~~" since the enclosure is so classified. The enclosure is classified "~~Top Secret~~" since the information was obtained from a highly placed source and unauthorized disclosure of this information would tend to disclose the identity of this source with resultant grave damage to the national defense. ~~(S)~~ (U)

See memo Baumgardner to Belmont dated 11-24-59 captioned "Solo, IS-C," AJD:med.

67 DEC 1 1959

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AJD:med (6)

~~TOP SECRET~~

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-26-2011

~~TOP SECRET~~

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Decker

4
(S)

~~Document downgraded to Secret per 60324 UC BAW (RS) on 10/6/11~~

November 25, 1959

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable Christian A. Herter
The Secretary of State
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Herter:

I thought you would be interested in the information contained in the enclosed memorandum. This information was obtained as a result of our over-all coverage of the Communist Party, USA, and pertains to a recent discussion between a leading functionary of the Communist Party, USA, and high-ranking officials of the Communist Party of China.

In view of the extremely sensitive nature of certain of the sources of our information, it is requested that the contents of this communication be afforded the most careful security and its use restricted to a need-to-know basis.

Sincerely yours,

J. EDGAR HOOVER

EX-105
REC-21
100-428091-420

FBI
NOV 27 1959

BY COURIER SVC.
49 NOV 25

Enclosure

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Classified "~~Top Secret~~" since the enclosure is so classified. The enclosure is classified "~~Top Secret~~" since the information was obtained from a highly placed source and unauthorized disclosure of this information would tend to disclose the identity of this source with resultant grave damage to the national defense.

See memo Baumgardner to Belmont dated 11-24-59 captioned "Solo, IS-C," AJD:med.

100-428091
AJD:med
(6)

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~~SECRET~~

67 DEC 1 1959

8

1 - [illegible] Cotter
1 - Mr. Decker

November 23, 1959

BY COURIER SERVICE

Miss Rose Mary Woods
Executive Secretary to the Vice President
Room 361, Senate Office Building
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Rose Mary:

I am enclosing a letter, with enclosure, which I think the Vice President might want to see.

Sincerely,

JEH

SOLO

NOV 24 9 28 AM '59
REC'D READING ROOM
FBI

Enclosures (2)

AJD:RDC:bwd:cd
(4)

NOTE: See cover memo Donahoe to Belmont, dated 11/20/59, Re: SOLO, RDC:gmh.

BY COURIER SVC.
4 7NOV24 4

REC- 46 [illegible] - 421

5 NOV 25 1959

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REC'D READING ROOM

51

62 DEC 1 1959

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-26-2011

~~TOP SECRET~~

1 - Mr. Cotter
1 - Mr. Decker

November 23, 1959

Honorable Richard M. Nixon
The Vice President
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Dick:

I thought you would be interested in the information contained in the enclosed memorandum. This information was obtained as a result of our over-all coverage of the Communist Party, USA, and pertains to a recent discussion in Moscow, Russia, between a leading functionary of the Communist Party, USA, and a high-ranking official of the Communist Party of Cuba.

In view of the extremely sensitive nature of certain of the sources of our information, it is requested that the context of this communication be afforded the most careful security, and its use restricted to a need-to-know basis.

Sincerely,

J. EDGAR HOOVER

~~Document downgraded to Secret per [illegible] UC Briefs [illegible]~~

BY COURIER S.C.
4 7 NOV 24
COMM. FBI

REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI
NOV 24 9 28 AM '59

Enclosure

AJD:RDC:bwd
(4)

NOTE: Classified "~~Top Secret~~" since the enclosure is so classified. The enclosure is classified "~~Top Secret~~" since the information was obtained from a highly-placed source, and unauthorized disclosure of this information would tend to disclose the identity of this source with resultant grave damage to the national defense.

100-428091 - 422

100-428091

EX-105

REC-46

Note: See cover memo Donahoe to Belmont, dated 11/20/59, Re: SOLO, RDC:gmh.

Tolson
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W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
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Gandy

62 DEC 1 1959

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

~~TOP SECRET~~

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-26-2011

~~TOP SECRET~~

1 - Mr. Cotter
1 - Mr. Decker

November 23, 1959

BY COURIER SERVICE

Major General Wilton B. Persons
The Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear General Persons:

(Solo)

I thought you would be interested in the information contained in the enclosed memorandum. This information was obtained as a result of our over-all coverage of the Communist Party, USA, and pertains to a recent discussion in Moscow, Russia, between a leading functionary of the Communist Party, USA, and a high-ranking official of the Communist Party of Cuba.

In view of the extremely sensitive nature of certain of the sources of our information, it is requested that the context of this communication be afforded the most careful security, and its use restricted to a need-to-know basis.

REC'D READING ROOM
FBI
NOV 24 9 29 AM '59

Sincerely yours,

J. EDGAR HOOVER

~~Document downgraded to Secret per 4032 UC BAW/RS by [illegible]~~

BY COURIER SVC.
4 7 NOV 24
COMM - FBI

REC- 46

100-428091-423

Enclosure

AJD:bwd
(4)

NOTE: Classified ~~"Top Secret"~~ since the enclosure is so classified. The enclosure is classified ~~"Top Secret"~~ since the information was obtained from a highly-placed source, and unauthorized disclosure of this information would tend to disclose the identity of this source with resultant grave damage to the national defense.

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W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

100-428091

62 DEC 1 1959

~~TOP SECRET~~

NOTE: See cover memo Donahoe to Belmont, dated 11/20/59, Re: SOLO, RDC:gmh.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-26-2011

~~TOP SECRET~~

1 - Mr. Cotter
1 - Mr. Decker

~~Document downgraded to Secret~~
~~per [illegible] UC BAOTRS [illegible]~~

November 23, 1959

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable Christian A. Herter
The Secretary of State
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Herter:

I thought you would be interested in the information contained in the enclosed memorandum. This information was obtained as a result of our over-all coverage of the Communist Party, USA, and pertains to a recent discussion in Moscow, Russia, between a leading functionary of the Communist Party, USA, and a high-ranking official of the Communist Party of Cuba.

REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI
NOV 24 9 28 AM '59

In view of the extremely sensitive nature of certain of the sources of our information, it is requested that the context of this communication be afforded the most careful security, and its use restricted to a need-to-know basis.

Sincerely yours,

J. EDGAR HOOVER

100-428091-424

BY COURIER SVC.
4 7NOV 24
[illegible]

REC- 46

Enclosure

AJD:bwd
(4)

NOTE: Classified ~~"Top Secret"~~ since the enclosure ~~is so classified. The enclosure is classified "Top Secret"~~ since the information was obtained from a highly-placed source, and unauthorized disclosure of this information would tend to disclose the identity of this source with resultant grave damage to the national defense.

Tolson
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W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

100-428091

62 DEC 4 1959

NOTE: See cover memo Donahoe to Belmont, dated 11/20/59, Re: SOLO. RDC:bnh.

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

~~TOP SECRET~~

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-26-2011

~~TOP SECRET~~

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Decker

C/
(JT)

November 25, 1959

BY COURIER SERVICE

~~Document Downgraded to Secret per 60324 uc [illegible]~~

Mr. Allen W. Dulles
Director
Central Intelligence Agency
Administration Building
2430 E Street, N. W.
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Allen:

I thought you would be interested in the information contained in the enclosed memorandum. This information was obtained as a result of our over-all coverage of the Communist Party, USA, and pertains to a recent discussion between a leading functionary of the Communist Party, USA, and high-ranking officials of the Communist Party of China.

REC-92 100-428091-425

In view of the extremely sensitive nature of certain of the sources of our information, it is requested that the contents of this communication be afforded the most careful security and its use restricted to a need-to-know basis.

2 NOV 27 1959

Sincerely,
J. EDGAR HOOVER

CI-COURIER SVC.
4 9 NOV 25

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Classified "~~Top Secret~~" since the enclosure is so classified. The enclosure is classified "~~Top Secret~~" since the information was obtained from a highly placed source and unauthorized disclosure of this information would tend to disclose the identity of this source with resultant grave damage to the national defense.

Enclosure

See memo Baumgardner to Belmont dated 11-24-59 captioned "Solo, IS-C," AJD:med.

Tolson
Belmont
DeLoach
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Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

100-428091
AJD:med
(6)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ~~TOP SECRET~~

67 DEC 1 - 1959

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-26-2011

~~TOP SECRET~~

Cotter
Decker
Liaison

100-428091

Solo

Date: November 23, 1959

To: Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence
Department of the Army

Attention: Chief, Security Division

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director

Subject: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Enclosed for recipients are single copies of a memorandum concerning the captioned matter. This information was obtained as a result of our over-all coverage of the Communist Party, USA, and pertains to a recent discussion in Moscow, Russia, between a leading functionary of the Communist Party, USA, and a high-ranking official of the Communist Party of Cuba.

In view of the extremely sensitive nature of certain of the sources of our information, it is requested that the context of this communication be afforded the most careful security, and its use restricted to a need-to-know basis.

~~Document downgraded to Secret per 603244 UC BHO1RS on 2/25/04~~

Enclosure

1 - Director (Enclosure)
Central Intelligence Agency

Attention: Deputy Director, Plans

1 - Director of Naval Intelligence (Enclosure)

1 - Office of Special Investigations (Enclosure)
Air Force

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McGuire
W.C. Sullivan

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ENCLOSURE

BY COURIER SVC.
4 7 NOV 24

REC-92 100-428091-426

(SEE NOTE PAGE 2)

18 NOV 25 1959

~~TOP SECRET~~

67 DEC 1 - 1959

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Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence
Department of the Army

NOTE:

Classified ~~"Top Secret"~~ since the enclosure is so classified. The enclosure is classified ~~"Top Secret"~~ since the information was obtained from a highly-placed source, and unauthorized disclosure of this information would tend to disclose the identity of this source with resultant grave damage to the national defense.

NOTE: See cover memo Donahoe to Belmont, dated 11/20/59, Re: SOLO, RDC:gmh.

D O

- Decker
- Cotter

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~Document downgraded to Secret per [illegible] BAQ/RS [illegible]~~

November 23, 1959

INFORMATION OBTAINED REGARDING DISCUSSIONS BETWEEN A LEADING COMMUNIST PARTY, USA, FUNCTIONARY AND A HIGH-RANKING OFFICIAL OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF CUBA IN MOSCOW, RUSSIA

In connection with his recent travel to the Soviet Union and China, a leading functionary of the Communist Party, USA, (CPUSA) while in Moscow, Russia, had occasion to confer at length with Anibal Escalante, Secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba (CPC). Escalante was the head of a delegation from the CPC to the celebration of the 10th Anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China held at Peking, China, in September and October, 1959.

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Regarding the Cuban revolution, Escalante stated that the revolution is fundamentally deeper than it appears and that, while the workers, peasants and petty bourgeois are leading the revolution, the communists have deep roots among the people, have entrenched themselves in this bourgeois democratic revolution and intend to go further than a bourgeois democratic revolution. In reference to the influence of the Communist Party in Cuba, Escalante said it has increased its influence and is growing stronger. He said that this CP is strong and that it is growing every day, even though this is not announced.

Escalante continued that in addition to the agrarian reform movement, the armed forces are predominantly in the hands of the "left" forces and the "left" is also gaining in the Cuban Cabinet. He added that "left" forces were responsible for the recent ouster of Minister of Labor Manuel Fernandez, whom he described as a "right-winger." Escalante stated that the Cuban Government began to move to the left when the former President of Cuba, Manuel Urrutia, was ousted. He claimed that the present Cuban Government has smashed the former police and that peasants and workers, chiefly those who fought with the guerrilla forces, make up ninety per cent

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1 - 64-200-210 (CP of Cuba)
1 - 100-3-81 (CPUSA International Relations)
RDC:COTTER:[illegible] (10)

100-428091-426

~~TOP SECRET~~ (SEE NOTE PAGE 4)

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ENCLOSURE

of the army. Escalante described the agrarian reform movement in Cuba as a "government within a government." He described it as more than a land reform law, but as a blow against the United States as well. He explained that the United States imperialists own one million hectares of land in Cuba and for this reason the United States is frantic in regard to the Cuban situation and particularly in regard to the agrarian reform law.

Escalante further stated that the Cuban Government will not nationalize many industries but will be able to restrict the holdings of United States imperialists by such methods as taxes and reduction of prices. He said that the prices of electricity and of telephone services as well as other utilities have been reduced, thus making these United States-owned utilities unprofitable and at the same time, eliminating the need to nationalize these industries.

Escalante alleged that United States imperialists are in collusion with Batista's men and are sending planes from Florida to Havana to strafe and bomb the civilian population. He claimed that these acts of imperialism are arousing a big protest movement and that Fidel Castro is making strong speeches against United States imperialism. Escalante continued that United States imperialism is attempting to destroy the Cuban revolution in three ways, economically, politically and militarily. He added that Cuba is beginning to feel the economic pressure but will combat it by establishing relations with all countries, by making an effort to produce all needed agricultural commodities and by adopting economic and political measures to fight off the "dollar attack on the peso."

Escalante alleged that the United States is attempting to isolate Cuba from other Latin-American countries and is organizing forces in Santo Domingo and in Mexico to strike against Cuba. He claimed there is a possibility of direct intervention in Cuba on the part of United States imperialism, and, if this should occur, the Cubans would fight back no matter how difficult it would be. He said the Cubans would not attempt to defend their larger cities but would fight as guerrillas in the mountains, in the woods and in the fields.

Concerning the United States Naval Base at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, Escalante stated that, at least for the present time, the Cuban Government will not ask for an abrogation of its treaty with the United States. He stated that guns can be turned on Cuba from Florida; therefore, Cuba will not permit any provocation which can be used as an issue against Cuba.

An arrangement was made as a result of this discussion between Escalante and the representative of the CPUSA whereby a channel of communication between the two Communist Parties can be established.

The CPUSA functionary received the impression as the result of his conversations with Escalante as well as discussions with Soviet officials that the CP of Cuba will try to increase its influence and generally expand its activities in Cuba. This will be done, however, without actually creating a communist regime. It was his impression that Cuban communists believe the United States Government will not tolerate a communist government in Cuba for even one day and, further, that if a communist government in Cuba was smashed, it might adversely affect other Communist Parties in Latin America. This Communist Party functionary concluded that the CP of Cuba will stress the "national cause" of Cuba, both from an economic and from a political standpoint until such time as there may be a change in the relationship of forces in Latin America. If such a change occurs, the CP of Cuba will be entrenched and will be prepared to take advantage of the change.

This CPUSA functionary expressed the belief that the CP of China is very much interested in the current situation in Latin America, particularly Cuba, and will teach Cuban communists techniques of infiltration. He further advanced the opinion that the Communist Party, Soviet Union, may urge the CP of Cuba to use caution while at the same time avoiding surrendering its position or influence. He concluded that it is quite evident that the communists are playing a very important role in Cuba.

Copies being furnished to White House, Vice President, Secretary of State and AG by separate letters dated 11/23/59. Copies also being furnished Army, Navy, Air Force and CIA by letter to Army 11/23/59, with copies to the other agencies.

NOTE:

Classified ~~"Top Secret"~~ since the enclosure is so classified. The enclosure is classified ~~"Top Secret"~~ since the information was obtained from a highly-placed source, and unauthorized disclosure of this information would tend to disclose the identity of this source with resultant grave damage to the national defense.

Decker

SAC, Chicago (134-46 Sub B) November 27, 1959

Director, FBI (100-428091)

SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reurairtel 11-19-59 setting forth information pertaining to a discussion between the informant and Liu Shao-chi.

Reairtel, on page eight, paragraph one, states in reference to two united fronts "such an international united front never existed in history before, but it does exist now." Further the last sentence in this paragraph makes reference to Latin America.

This paragraph is somewhat vague and it is desired that you recontact informant to determine additional details concerning the two so-called united fronts. If such united fronts are actually in existence, the Bureau would like to know the identities of the fronts, where they are located, whether they are made up of Communist Party (CP) groups or of individuals outside of the CP who are supporting the CP. In the event such fronts are located in Latin America, details should be obtained concerning the make-up of such fronts in that area.

AJD:pwf
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EX 100

REC- 92

100-428091-427

10 NOV 30 1959

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57 DEC 1959

1 - Mr. Decker

SAC, Chicago (134-46 Sub B) November 27, 1959

Director, FBI (100-428091)

SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

ReBulet 11-17-59 and your airtel 11-21-59.

Your airtel concerning the organizational structure of the Communist Party of China (CPC) notes that informant has not had the opportunity to date to completely review his notes concerning the data requested in reBulet and is, therefore, unable to fully answer the questions set forth in reBulet.

In view of the above, the Bureau is withholding dissemination of information in your letter until informant has the opportunity to completely review his notes concerning the specific data requested. You are instructed to interview informant concerning this matter as soon as feasible and obtain all additional details in his possession concerning the CPC organizational structure with particular emphasis on the make-up of the Foreign Section or the International Liaison Department of the CPC.

In submitting the additional details, make reference to your airtel of 11-21-59.

AJD:pwf
(4)

REC- 92

100-428091-428

10 NOV 30

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DEC 1 - 1959

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-26-2011

~~S E C~~ D - Liaison
Mr. Decker

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November 27, 1959

BY COURIER SERVICE

Mr. ~~Allen~~ W. Dulles
Director
Central Intelligence Agency
Administration Building
2430 E Street, N. W.
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Allen:

I thought you would be interested in the information contained in the enclosed memorandum. This information was obtained as a result of our over-all coverage of the Communist Party, USA, and pertains to the reaction of the Communist Parties of the Soviet Union and Red China to the peaceful coexistence line currently espoused by Nikita Khrushchev and to the reception the President can expect during his forthcoming visit to the Soviet Union.

In view of the extremely sensitive nature of certain of the sources of our information, it is requested that the contents of this communication be afforded the most careful security and its use restricted to a need-to-know basis.

Sincerely,

EDGAR

REC 21

BY COURIER SVC.
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Enclosure

EX-105

100-428091-49

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AJD:med (4)

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59 57 DEC 2 1959

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: 11/18/59

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS - C

CG 5824-S* on November 15, 1959, made available to SA JOHN E. KEATING for photostating a thirty-page mimeographed document entitled: "Statement of the Central Committee, Communist Party of Burma--Issued on the Occasion of the Twentieth Anniversary of the Founding of the Party."

CG 5824-S* advised that he had received this item from the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, and that it was delivered to him by the translator assigned to him by the Communist Party of China. This translator is a member of the Young Communist League of China and his name is KOW.

One photostat copy of this item is enclosed herewith to the Bureau and the New York Division; the Chicago copy is located in Chicago file 134-46-Sub B-1B14.

2 - Bureau (Encl. 1) (AM) (RM)
1 - New York (100-134637)(SOLO)(Encl. 1)(AM)(RM)
1 - Chicago

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4 NOV 30 1959

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57 DEC 2 1959

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

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4 *Office Memorandum* • UNIT G OVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: 11/23/59

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46)(Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

CG 5824-S* orally furnished the information on the following page to SA JOHN E. KEATING on November 15, 1959. This report contains information pertaining to HERBERT APTHEKER.

The New York Division is requested to check the serial numbers of the bills listed in this report against the list of money furnished to the Russian or other diplomatic establishments.

2 - Bureau (REGISTERED)
1 - New York (100-134637)(SOLO)(REGISTERED)
1 - Chicago

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EX-105

100-428091-431

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INFORMATION PERTAINING TO HERBERT APTHEKER

During a meeting with RUMYANTSEV (phonetic), member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and Editor-In-Chief of the "World Marxist Review", he requested that MORRIS CHILDS deliver $200 to HERBERT APTHEKER as payment for an article which APTHEKER had written and which will appear in the Volume II, Number 11, issue of the "World Marxist Review".

On or about November 9, 1959, a messenger brought two $100 bills to MORRIS CHILDS for delivery to APTHEKER in the United States.

The following are the serial numbers of these two $100 bills, which are federal reserve notes issued by the Bank of New York:

Series 1934 - B 02094352 A
Series 1934 A - B 13279000A

100-428091-431

ENCLOSURE

SOLO

Operation SOLO was a long-running FBI program to infiltrate the Communist Party of the United States and gather intelligence about its relationship to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, China, and other communist nations. It officially began in 1958 and ended in 1977, although Morris and Jack Childs, two of the principal agents in the operation, had been involved with the Bureau for several years prior. The files posted here constitute the first two releases made from the FBI's SOLO file. They range from March 1958 to August 1960. Subsequent releases will be added in the future. Read a related story at

http://www.fbi.gov/news/stories/2011/august/byte-out-of-history-communist-agent-tells-all/.

PART 14 OF 22

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)   DATE: 11/23/59

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46)(Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

CG 5824-S* orally furnished the information on the following page to SA JOHN E. KEATING on November 15, 1959. This report contains addresses in Japan to which material concerning the fight for the "legal rights" of the Communist Party - USA should be mailed.

cc- Rm 1243 9) White 1cc encl

2 - Bureau (REGISTERED)
1 - New York (100-134637)(SOLO)(REGISTERED)
1 - Chicago

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100 - 428091 - 4332

EX- 105

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24 NOV 25 1959

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67 DEC 8 - 1959

ADDRESSES IN JAPAN TO WHICH MATERIAL CONCERNING THE FIGHT FOR THE "LEGAL RIGHTS" OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY - USA SHOULD BE SENT

During the first week of October, 1959, SANZO NOZAKA, head of the Communist Party of Japan delegation to the 10th Anniversary celebration of the founding of the People's Republic of China, furnished to the head of the Communist Party - USA delegation the following addresses to which material dealing with the fight for the "legal rights" of the Communist Party - USA should be sent:

Sohyo (Trade Union Council of Japan)
8-2, Shiba-koen, Minato-ku,
Tokyo, Japan

Jiyuhoso-Dan (Free Lawyers Society)
21 Shiba-kotohira-cho, Minato-ku,
Tokyo, Japan

Jiyujinken-Kyokai (Society of Defense of Human Rights)
c/o Takeko Building
1-4 Kojimachi, Chiyoda-ku,
Tokyo, Japan

Nippon Kyosanto (Communist Party of Japan)
Sendagaya, Shibuya-ku,
Tokyo, Japan

100-428091-432

ENCLOSURE

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

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Office Me n • UNITED S VERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: 11/20/59

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS - C

CG 5824-S* orally furnished the information on the following page concerning [redacted] to SA JOHN E. KEATING on November 15, 1959.

2 - Bureau (AM)(RM)
1 - New York (100-134637)(SOLO)(AM)(RM)
1 - Chicago

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EX 109

REC-9 100-428091-433

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Information Concerning
[redacted]

During one of the many conversations with TANG Ming-chao, of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party (CP) of China, he asked MORRIS CHILDS of the CP, USA, to obtain information and to possibly contact [redacted], whose address is [redacted] New York City. TANG Ming-chao said that [redacted] had been in China and was interested in Chinese work.

TANG Ming-chao stated that if [redacted] wants to return to China, whether or not he is a member of the CP, USA--as long as he is not anti-CP--the CP of China would like to have him come to China.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: 11/18/59

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46-Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS - C

CG 5824-S* on November 15, 1959, made available to SA JOHN E. KEATING for photostating an article by TANG MING-CHAO entitled, "The Leap Forward Continues". This article appears in the Volume 8, Number 11, November, 1959, issue of "China Reconstructs" published in English in Peking, China.

China

It is noted that TANG MING-CHAO is a Vice Chairman of the editorial board of "China Reconstructs".

CG 5824-S* has advised that TANG MING-CHAO works in the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. TANG MING-CHAO is a former Resident of the United States and has worked closely with CG 5824-S* on the occasion of both trips of CG 5824-S* to China.

One photostat copy of this item is enclosed herewith to the Bureau and to the New York Division; the Chicago copy is located in Chicago file 134-46-Sub B-1A(61).

2 - Bureau (Encl. 1)(AM)(RM)
1 - New York (100-134637)(SOLO)(Encl. 1)(AM)(RM)
1 - Chicago

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EX 109

REC- 9 100-428091-434

ENCLOSURE

24 DEC 1 1959

FBI

62 DEC 4 1959

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE
PUBLISHED BY THE
CHINA WELFARE INSTITUTE
(SOONG CHING LING, CHAIRMAN)

China Reconstructs

Volume 8 Number 11 November 1959

Glorious Tenth Birthday

to our readers

RICH, jubilant and crowded with unforgettable impressions were the days during which our People's Republic marked its tenth anniversary. In every city and village, our liberated people rejoiced as they reviewed the results of their decade of hard work in building socialism. Celebrating with us in the capital were the leaders of the Soviet Union and other countries of our socialist family of nations whose brotherly aid has speeded China's achievements. Marxist-Leninist parties all over the world which have expressed the support of the working class everywhere for our socialist cause sent their outstanding representatives. Joining us too were delegates and guests from many peoples and countries — particularly those of Asia, Africa and Latin America — who support us because we champion national liberation and peace.

Press and radio carried summaries of the Chinese people's experience by our leaders, and recounted the progress in every field. Industrial and agricultural exhibitions showed the new standards reached. A dazzling pageant of drama, music, dance and film took place in Peking. Great, beautiful buildings were completed there to meet the festival. Erected in the amazingly short space of a few months, combining the best of our traditional art with the most modern construction, they, like the products in the exhibition, were fruits of our General Line: "Go all out, aim high, to get greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism."

THIS principle is a precious possession. For it answers the main question: how to make our hitherto poor country into strong and prosperous in the shortest time. Chairman Mao Tse-tung formulated it after a searching examination of initial experience in socialist construction, and in May 1958 the Communist Party put it before the nation. The first year of work by its light brought about that miraculous transformation — the big leap forward in all fields. From it sprang the nationwide organization of people's communes, "the red sun appearing on the eastern horizon." The communes have proved themselves, by increasing the output and prosperity to 500 million peasants. How they fought natural calamities this year is told on page 9. They are also the budding shoots of the future: the form of transition from ownership by collectives to ownership by the whole people in the countryside and ultimately from socialism to communism.

Now our workers and peasants are putting all energies into increasing production and economizing resources, carrying out the General Line with ever-growing ability. They are approaching their immediate target — to reach the main goals of the Second Five-Year Plan (1958-62) by the end of this year. For more details, read "The Leap Forward Continues" on page 2.

OUR people need peace to wrest wealth from nature for an abundant, happy life for all. In relations with countries having different social systems, therefore, we hold firmly by the five principles of peaceful coexistence. We respect the territory and sovereignty of others, and firmly protect our own. We resist resolutely all encroachments by imperialism, and all schemes from which this predatory, dying, anti-human force can profit.

The anniversary celebrations were a re-dedication to our great goals: the progress of socialism and national liberation throughout the world and peace and unity among all peoples.

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FRONT COVER: Workers at the Shihchingshan Iron and Steel Works in Peking, answering the call for a continuous leap forward, write wall newspapers pledging to fill their 1959 target ahead of time.
Photo by Chu Yung-ching

BACK COVER: Building a Canal Through the Mountains. Chinese ink and watercolour by Ching Chih-yuan and Sung Wen-chih.

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT:

THE CHINESE-INDIAN BORDER ISSUE

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WU YAO-TSUNG; WU YI-FANG

Editorial and Business Offices:
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CABLE: "CHIRECON" PEKING

THE LEAP FORWARD CONTINUES

TANG MING-CHAO

CHINA'S leap forward is continuing. Our people are carrying it further, inspired by the decisions of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party at its Eighth Plenary Session in Lushan last August. The session summed up what had been done to implement the General Line for Socialist Construction proclaimed in May 1958: "Go all out, aim high, for greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism." It adjusted some of the targets for 1959 in the light of the achievements of the first half of this year. It called on the whole nation to unite in acting on the General Line, and so to overcome all obstacles in the way of increasing production and economizing resources. The aim set was to reach the main goals of the entire Second Five-Year Plan (1958-1962) by the end of 1959, three years ahead of time!

The period for "catching up with Britain in the output of major industrial products" was cut, accordingly, from fifteen years to around ten. The twelve-year national programme for the development of agriculture (1956-1967) is also to be fulfilled well ahead of schedule.

"Long live the General Line! Long live the Big Leap Forward! Long live the People's Communes!"

These watchwords now resound in town and country in enthusiastic answer to the party's timely call to action, which reflects our people's deep desires and aspirations. A new high tide of socialist labour is swelling. Total industrial output was 14 per cent higher in August than in July and 27 per cent higher in September than in August. Steel production rose by 13.5 per cent in August and by a further 20 per cent in September. The harvest of summer crops, notwithstanding serious natural calamities, reached 69.5 million tons, or 1.25 million tons more than last year's bumper summer harvest. Reports on the mid-season rice crop generally indicate per unit-area yields from 10 to 30 per cent higher than last year.

Such was the response of the Chinese people. Far different was that of reactionaries in the United States, Britain and other capitalist countries. Confronted with our rapid progress, they seized on the adjustments of certain figures as a heaven-sent opportunity to hurl new slanders against us. According to them, China's socialist construction had failed. The General Line had "fallen on its face". The great leap forward was "a great leap backward". The people's communes were a "flop".

Well, words are cheap. The facts, however, make nonsense of the fumings of the imperialists and their parrots, whose hatred for China's socialism befuddles their wits.

Race up from Poverty

The facts show that China's socialist construction has had an unparallelled record of success. Ten years ago, China, after a century of aggression and exploitation by the imperialists who now slander her progress, was poor and bare indeed. The people took power in 1949. Led by the Communist Party, they completed the programme of economic rehabilitation in three short years. Between 1949 and 1952 there were big increases in the output of steel, coal, grain and cotton.

	1949	**1952**
Steel (tons)	158,000	1,349,000
Coal (tons)	32,430,000	66,490,000
Grain (tons)	108,100,000	154,400,000
Cotton (tons)	444,500	1,303,500

This was only a preliminary to China's planned economic construction. Under the First Five-Year Plan (1953-1957), the following striking increases and rates of growth were achieved:

	1957	**Increase (1953-57)**	**Average Annual Increase (1953-57)**
Industrial output* (million *yuan*)	78,390	44,060	18.0%
Agricultural output (million *yuan*)	60,350	11,960	4.5%
Steel (million tons)	5.35	4.00	31.7%
Coal (million tons)	130.00	63.50	14.4%
Grain (million tons)	185.00	30.60	3.7%
Cotton (million tons)	1.64	0.34	4.7%

* *Including handicrafts*

Though the big leap had not yet begun, the economic growth was far more rapid than that recorded by any capitalist country starting from the same baseline.

But the Chinese people, feeling their new strength as masters of their country and their destiny, wanted to go much more quickly in breaking away from the hated past of poverty and backwardness. They were not satisfied with either the output level or the speed attained.

The General Line

The Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, as always, understood and gave effect to the people's will and enthusiasm. After summing up the experience of the First Five-Year Plan, it formulated the General Line for Socialist Construction in 1958. This is expressed in only a few words, but they are very rich in content.

"Go all out" describes the spirit of our people.

TANG MING-CHAO, deputy to the National People's Congress, is a vice-chairman of the Editorial Board of *China Reconstructs*.

"Aim high" stresses the role of subjective initiative.

"Greater, faster, better and more economical results" defines the objective possibilities.

The three aspects are inseparable. They embrace the subjective and the objective, the ideological and the material factors in our socialist advance. They represent the integration of the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the existing reality in China.

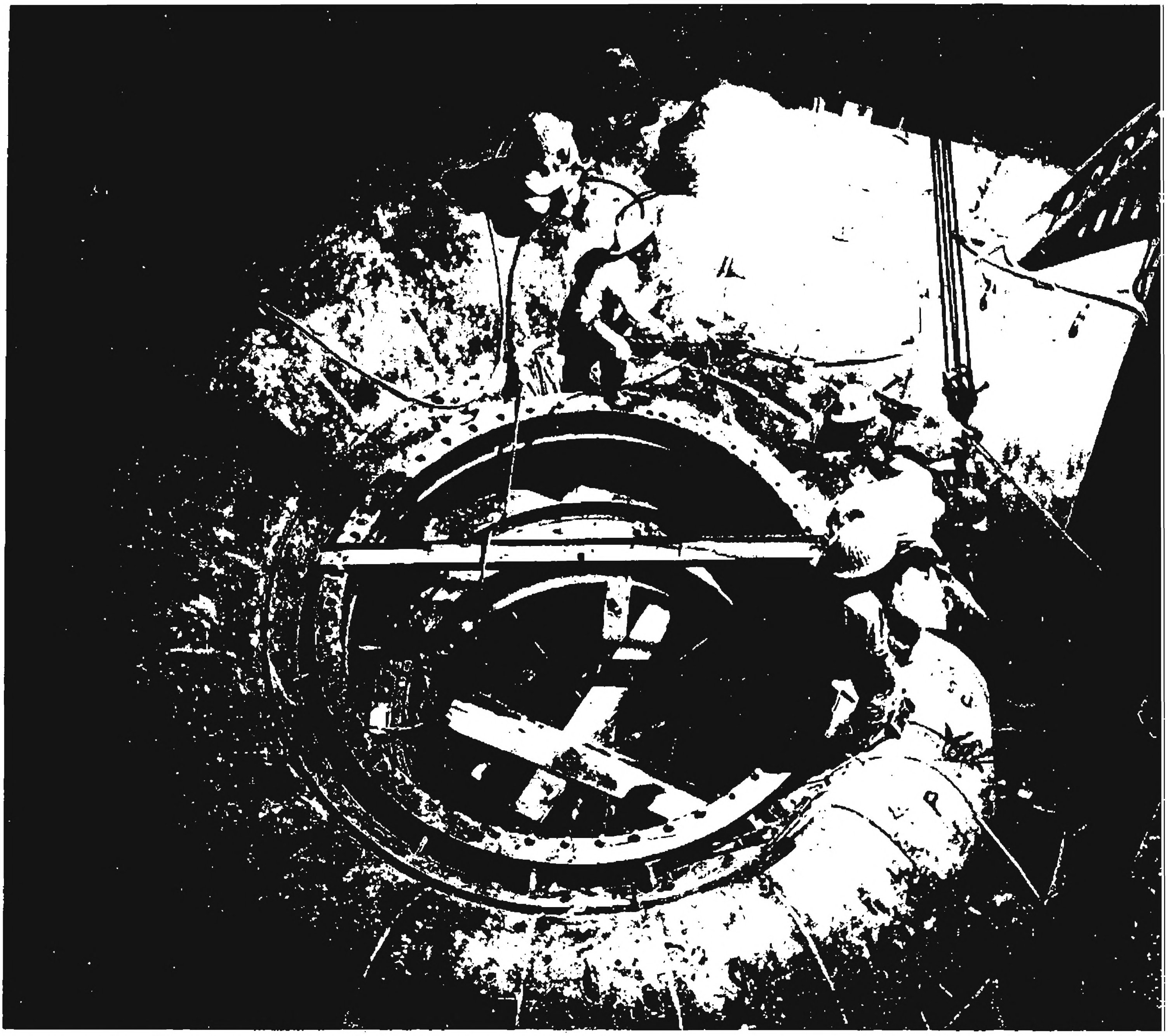
In implementing the General Line, the Central Committee announced, the policy is "to walk on two legs". On the basis of giving priority to the development of heavy industry, this requires:

Simultaneous development of industry and agriculture; which enlists the enthusiasm of over 500 million peasants, along with that of the workers, in socialist construction.

Simultaneous development of heavy and light industry; which ensures both the expansion of production and the improvement of the people's livelihood.

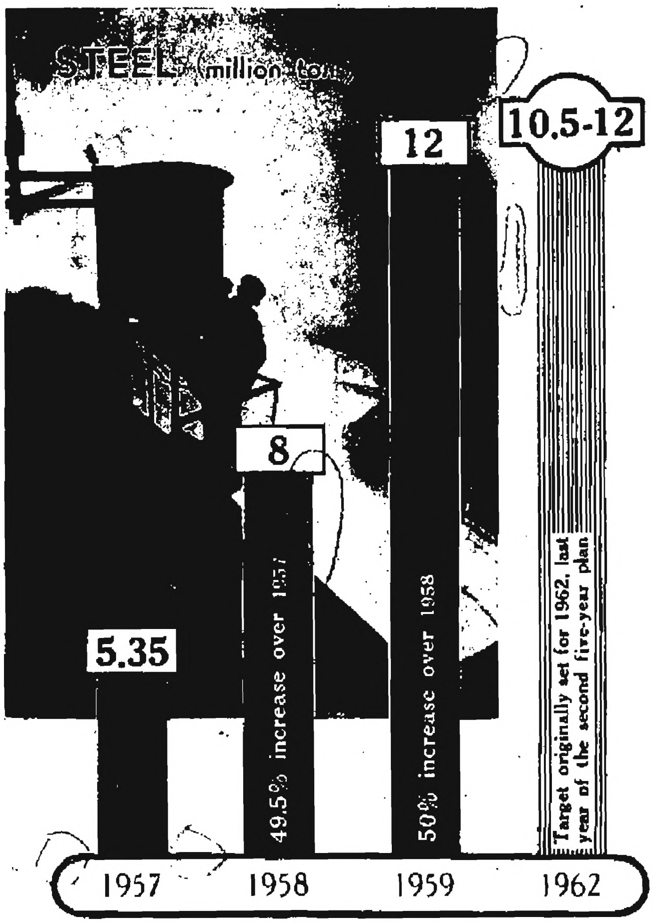
Simultaneous development of industries operated by the central government and by local governments; which combines unified leadership of the economy with full scope for initiative on the spot.

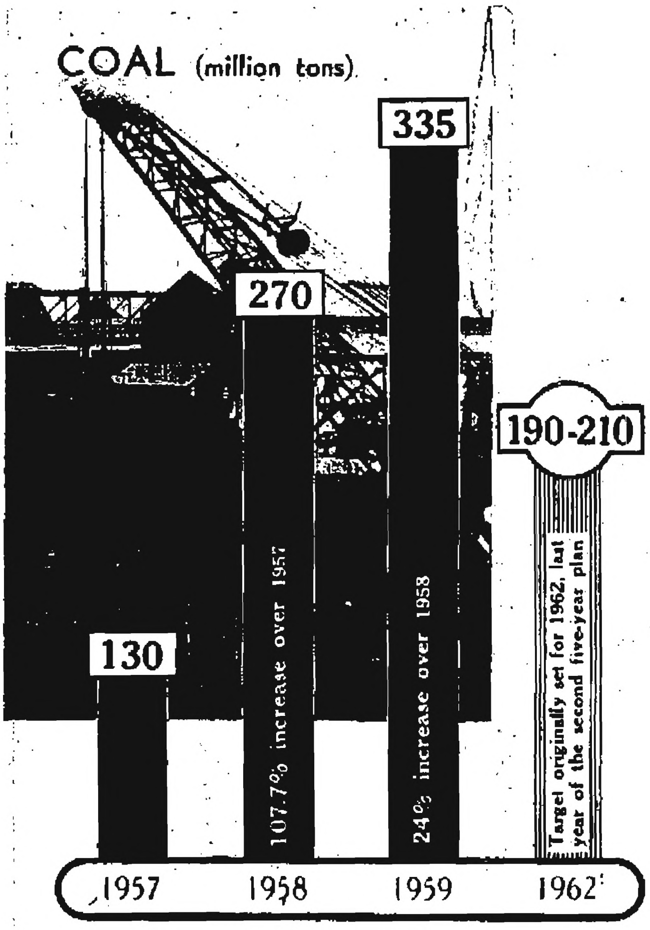
Simultaneous development of big, medium and small enterprises and simultaneous development of modern and indigenous methods of production; both of which combine centralized leadership with mass movements in production.



Installing one of the four giant turbines at the Hsianghungtien hydro-electric power station in Anhwei province. The turbines were made in Harbin, and the station was designed by provincial technicians.

Li Fu-kun





Thus use is made of every potential, thereby generating a speed unattainable by "hopping on one leg" alone. As Chairman Liu Shao-chi of the People's Republic of China wrote recently:

> The adoption of such policies will avoid various types of one-sidedness in the leap forward of the national economy, such as emphasizing the importance of industry to the neglect of agriculture, emphasizing the importance of heavy industry to the neglect of light industry, emphasizing the importance of large enterprises to the neglect of medium-sized and small ones, emphasizing the importance of unified management of industries by the central authorities to the neglect of the initiative of local authorities in the development of industry, and emphasizing the importance of modern methods of production to the neglect of indigenous methods of production, and so on. That is to say, while developing the national economy at high speed, the General Line of our Party calls for a unity of objective possibility and subjective activity, due attention to the various kinds of proportions and observance of objective economic laws.*

Our socialist construction is inseparable from our socialist revolution. Its aim is to change the country, to transform the old China into a new one, to conquer both nature and the remnants of the old society.

This cannot be done by a few persons drawing up plans and blue-prints behind closed doors, and ordering the people to carry them out. It can only succeed as the conscious movement of millions. Without mass participation and mass creativeness, there can be no full vitality in socialist construction and it would be impossible to achieve the goal of "greater, faster, better and more economical results". The soul of the General Line, therefore, is the mass movement, rallying the whole people, concentrating their will and desires, linking objectively possible goals with the revolutionary energy of millions, and leading millions to action through clear policies understood and adopted by all.

The basis for great mass movements in our economic growth is the eagerness of a quarter of mankind to build China quickly into a strong socialist country. The mass movement is the dynamo of socialist construction. We are changing our old fate of poverty and backwardness with our own hands and brains, thus continuing our revolution and completing our liberation.

What is the explanation for the tremendous universal upsurge of energy? The Chinese people have overthrown the rule of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucratic capitalism. They have changed the system of private ownership of the means of production into one of collective and state ownership. This victory of the socialist revolution on the economic front, together with the successes gained on the political and ideological fronts, has released the productive forces from the fetters of old property forms and has enabled the revolutionary energy of

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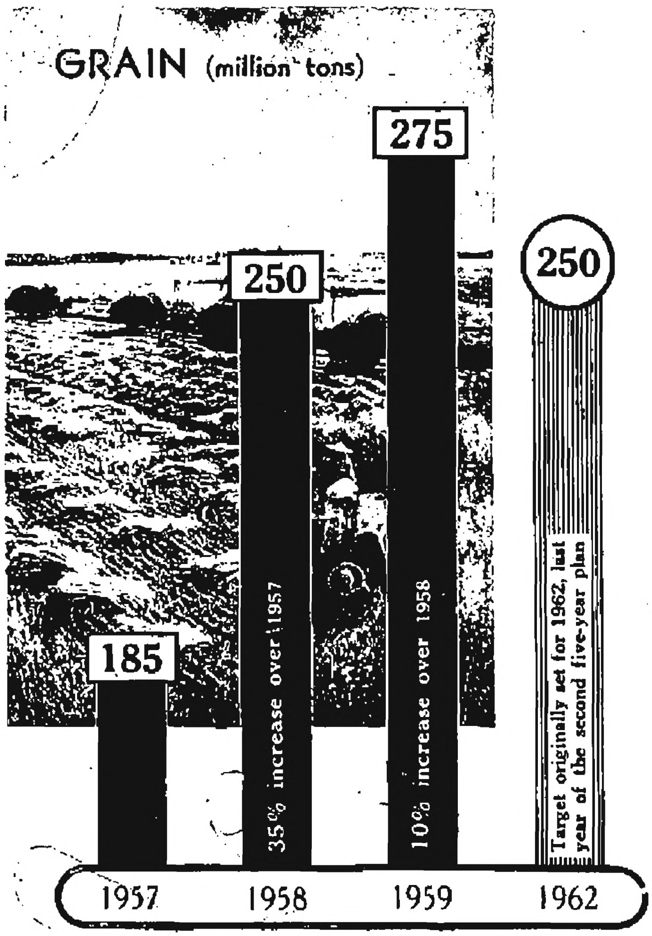
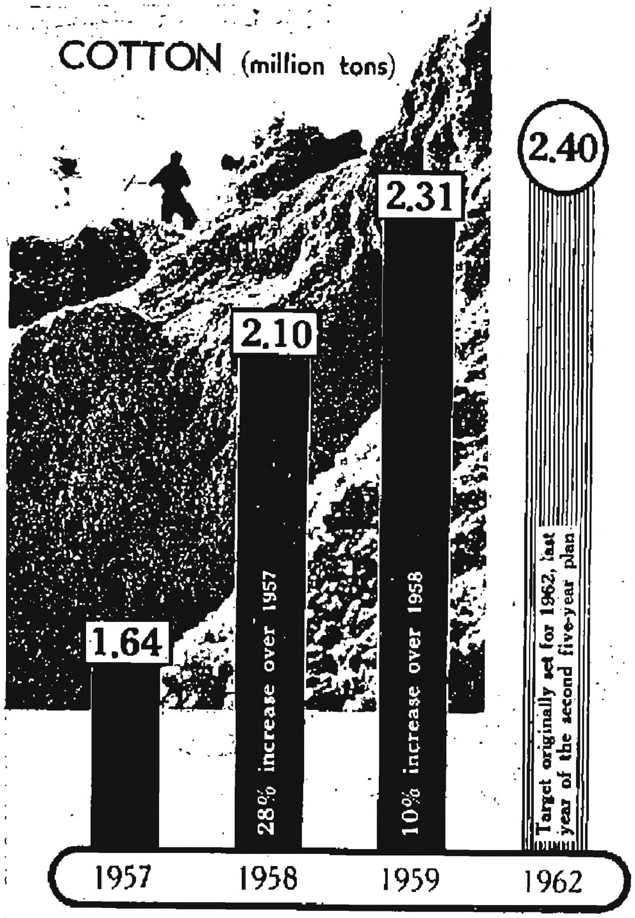
*Liu Shao-chi: "The Victory of Marxism-Leninism in China", an article in the journal *World Marxist Review (Problems of Peace and Socialism)*, October 1959.





the people to erupt with a force no obstacles can withstand.

The Leap of 1958

The General Line, the "Two Legs" policy and the "Mass Line" turned this energy into the Big Leap Forward that began in 1958. It has produced a speed of economic development far greater than that of the First Five-Year Plan and opened the way for new leaps in the future.

In 1958, the aggregate value of China's industrial and agricultural output increased 48 per cent as compared with 1957, reaching a total of 184,100 million *yuan*. That of industry, taken alone, increased by two-thirds, while that of agriculture rose by one-quarter. Such rates of growth occurring in one year are absolutely without parallel.

In the main products, the leap from 1957 to 1958 was as follows:

Steel: From 5.35 million tons to 11.08 million tons, an increase of 107 per cent for the year. Of this total, 8 million tons, 49.5 per cent more than in 1957, were produced by modern equipment and were up to the highest standards of modern industry. The other 3.08 million tons, made by indigenous methods, were suitable for farm tools and other rural use.

Coal: From 130 to 270 million tons, up 108 per cent.

Grain: From 185 to 250 million tons, up 35 per cent.

Cotton: From 1,640,000 tons to 2,100,000 tons, up 28 per cent.

For coal, timber, salt and grain, the goals set for 1962, the last year of the Second Five-Year Plan, were reached or exceeded.

Was there a big leap, or did it fall on its face? The figures we have cited give the answer.

Here are other facts that make it still plainer. Steel output (including that from indigenous furnaces) in 1958 rose by an absolute amount 3.4 times the annual average rise in 1953-57; pig iron, 5.2 times; coal, 7.4 times; petroleum, 2 times; metal-cutting machine tools, 5.1 times; cotton yarn, 6 times; cloth, 2.3 times; grain, 9.5 times; and cotton, 6 times.

Now let us compare our present progress with the situation in the old China our imperialist critics sigh over.

The first modern furnaces in China were installed in 1890, fifty-nine years before the founding of the People's Republic. In all that time, a total of 7.6 million tons of steel was made. This was less than last year's 8 million tons from modern furnaces!

For coal production, the highest pre-liberation year was 1942 with an output of 61.88 million tons. At this rate it would have taken more than four years to dig the 270 million tons we produced in 1958.

The highest peak pre-liberation crop of grain was 138.7 million tons in 1936, which was considered an exceptionally good year. Last year's output was 80 per cent greater.

This is what our [illegible]es call a "leap backward". Clearly they do not know whether they are coming or going.

1959: The Leap Goes On

How about 1959? After the targets were readjusted, the total value of the output of industry and agriculture in 1959 is to be 220,800 million *yuan*, one-fifth higher than in 1958. For steel made by modern methods, the target is 12 million tons, up 50 per cent over last year. For coal, 335 million tons, up 24 per cent. For grain, 275 million tons and for cotton, 2.31 million tons, both up about 10 per cent.

This year's record thus far shows that these targets can be guaranteed and indeed are likely to be over-fulfilled. In the first nine months of 1959, industry produced 45.5 per cent more than in the same period last year. For steel the increase was 67 per cent and for coal 72 per cent. Agricultural output, despite serious and widespread natural calamities affecting nearly one-third of the total area under cultivation, was also higher. It was the communes, with their greater possibility of allocating manpower and resources on a large scale, that made it possible not only to fight this year's attacks of nature, but to raise agricultural production 10 per cent over last year.

So by the end of 1959, China will have basically completed within two years the Second Five-Year Plan 1962 targets for steel, metallurgical equipment, power-generating equipment, metal-cutting machine-tools, cotton and cotton yarn. In grain, as we have mentioned, she already in 1958 equalled the Second Five-Year Plan target for 1962.

Capitalism Outstripped

How does the speed of our industrial and agricultural development compare with that of capitalist countries?

Steel: It took Britain 56 years (1880-1936) to raise output from 1.31 to 11.97 million tons. The United States needed 21 years (1880-1901) to go from 1.27 to 13.69 million tons; France, 58 years (1897-1955) to go from 1.34 to 12.59 million tons; and Japan, 32 years (1925-57) to go from 1.3 to 12.58 million tons. China will have shot ahead from 1.35 to 12 million tons in seven years (1952-59).

Consider only this present year's increase in China's steel output. Steel made from modern furnaces will rise from 8 million tons in 1958 to 12 million tons in 1959, an increase of 50 per cent. To cover this same distance Britain took 21 years, the United States 3 years and France 30 years.

Coal: Output in 1958 was over ten times that of 1949. For 1950-58 China's annual average rate of increase was 26.6 per cent. From 1950 to 1958, coal output in Britain grew at an annual rate of 0.03 per cent, in France by 1.4 per cent, in Japan by 2.9 per cent. U.S. coal production did not go up at all, it declined.

Grain: China's aggregate increase in output in 1949-58 was 131.3 per cent. The annual rate of increase was 9.8 per cent. In the same period the U.S. increased its crops by 25.2 per cent, France by 33 per cent and Japan by 21.6 per cent. In Britain, the output fell by 6.5 per cent.

Cotton: From 1949 to 1958, China added 1,655,000 tons to her annual output, an increase of 372.4 per cent. The United States, in 1958, produced only 72 per cent as much cotton as in 1949.

The comparisons we have made prove that the rates of growth of capitalist economies were and are far slower than that of socialist China both before and after the 1958 big leap. In times of crisis, capitalist economies not only do not expand, they actually slip back. Socialist countries are crisis-free, and their advance is sustained. Socialist economies can leap; capitalist economies are unable even to keep up a slow walk without stumbling.

Naturally, rapid progress is impossible without occasional imbalances. For instance, in the course of China's quick progress there was, early this year, a temporary tightness in the supply of certain consumers' goods. This occurred because the growth of purchasing power, especially in the villages, outran the considerable rises in the production of those items. Such imbalances are short-lived under socialism and are quickly overcome, while the imbalances of capitalism are permanent and insuperable, growing ever more acute and inevitably breaking through every effort to patch them up.

Due to inexperience and the unprecedented bumper crops last year, China's 1958 harvest was overestimated. In the course of verification of the estimates, we ourselves discoverd these errors and corrected them (the original statistics for the 1958 big leap in industry were confirmed by subsequent re-examination). Everyone can see for himself that these corrections do not in the least alter the fact that a big leap forward took place last year in agriculture as well as in industry. As for the communes, which over 500 million peasants set up in a few months, they meet the desires of their members and the needs of the country so well that, far from collapsing, they have been consolidated and are going from strength to strength.

As experience testifies, when a huge mass movement arises and a whole nation throws all its initiative and energy into it, some isolated transient disproportions are bound to appear. The socialist system is not fixed and stagnant. In its rapid revolutionary advance, accustomed procedures are constantly shattered; otherwise, new ones giving full scope to the increasing productive forces could not appear. As in everything new, there is inexperience at first, causing passing difficulties. But, again as shown by the facts, these can be easily overcome. No doubt, as China's economic growth continues, new problems will crop up. This is nothing to be feared. What is necessary is prompt discovery and adjustment.

Under the beacon-light of the General Line and guided by the decision and spirit of the Eighth Plenary Session of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, the Chinese people are continuing the leap forward. We are determined to fulfill the main targets of the Second Five-Year Plan this year. We are determined to build our land, at unprecedented speed, into a strong and prosperous socialist country.

First Draft of English Translation
Subject to Further Change

英文初譯稿 有待審校

Speech of the Delegation of the Communist Party of Austria

奥地利共产党代表团的致詞

Comrades:

The delegation of the Communist Party of Austria has the honour and considers it a great happiness to convey, on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China, the brotherly and heartfelt greetings of the Communist Party of Austria to the heroic Communist Party of China and the great Chinese people. The greetings are brought to you from Vienna, the city where the Seventh World Festival of Youth and Students was held this year. In the spirit of this festival, in the spirit of friendship and peace, we congratulate the Chinese people on the great achievements they have scored in their socialist construction.

Austria is a small country which is several thousand kilometres away from the great China. But the Austrian Communists and all the progressive forces of our country are aware what a tremendous significance the victory of the Chinese people's revolution over Chiang Kai-shek's bloody regime, over feudalism and imperialism has for the entire international workers' movement and for the liberation struggles of the oppressed peoples of the world.

Under the leadership of the Communist Party of China headed by Comrade Mao Tse-tung, the Chinese people have made great contribution to the people of various countries in their struggle for freedom and independence, for peace and peaceful co-existence. The People's Republic of China, in close union with the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist camp, is a strong bulwark against all forces of war and racial hatred.

It is only ten years since the founding of the People's Republic of China, yet what a tremendous change has been brought about in these years on the face of the globe and particularly in Asia and Africa!

The profound shock which the great October Socialist Revolution gave to imperialism and its colonial rule has been considerably reinforced by the victory of the Chinese people's revolution. New China and her great achievements in the economic, social and cultural fields are an inexhaustible source from which the oppressed peoples in Asia and Africa draw strength, courage and confidence in victory in their arduous struggle against colonial enslavement.

The great victory of the socialist camp, the historic great leap forward in the People's Republic of China and the heroic struggles of the colonial peoples have all borne out the words of Comrade Mao Tse-tung: The East wind has prevailed over the West wind and imperialism is only a paper tiger which can be beaten and subdued, if we become aware of our own strength.

Comrades! Although Austria has not established formal diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China, the Austrian working people have only feelings of friendship and sympathy for the Chinese people. Before we left Austria, a great number of common Austrian people asked us to assure the Chinese people that China has a great many friends in Austria who stand by the side of China with full sympathy.

The warm welcome received by the Chinese Youth Delegation at the World Youth Festival in Vienna was a particularly vivid proof of the brotherly solidarity between the working peoples of China and Austria. The great artistic achievements of the Chinese youth and Peking opera were acclaimed with extraordinary enthusiasm and left an indelible impression on our people.

The Austrian Communist Party is true to the ideas of proletarian internationalism and international solidarity, and has written on its fighting banner the slogan of "friendship with China." We take it as one of our fighting tasks to maintain and promote the friendship between the peoples of our two countries. We are confident that it won't be long before the ruling clique of our country will be obliged to recognize the fact that the Chinese working class and the Chinese people are in power and that the establishment of normal friendly relations between Austria and the Chinese People's Republic is in keeping with the interests of our people and world peace.

We are confident that in the near future we shall welcome official Chinese delegates in Austria, because the forces of peace and for friendship among the peoples of different countries are stronger than those blocs bent on undermining and obstructing the friendship among the peoples.

Long live the friendship between the Austrian and the Chinese peoples!

Long live the People's Republic of China!

Long live the glorious Communist Party of China!

Long live the invincible banner of Marxism-Leninism!

Speech by the Head of the Delegation of the Communist Party of Australia, Comrade L. L. Sharkey, General Secretary of the Communist Party of Australia

澳大利亚共产党代表团团长澳共总書記兰·路·夏基同志致詞

Comrades,

Our Australian delegation wishes to express its pleasure at being here with you on this joyous and historic occasion, to take part in the celebration of the Tenth Anniversary of the triumph of the great Chinese Revolution, led by your glorious Communist Party, and the foundation of the People's Republic of China.

The event we are celebrating is truly one of the most significant in all the annals of the human race, in the long and chequered history of its onward march towards the eventual dazzling goal of Communism.

Just as did the Great October Revolution in Russia, so, too has the Chinese Revolution altered the course of world history.

It has delivered a fatal blow to anti-human imperialism; liberating one fourth of the human race from colonialist chains while inspiring hundreds of millions of people in Asia, Africa and Latin America to end foreign oppression.

Proceeding to the task of constructing socialist society, the great Chinese people, led by their Communist Party and Comrade Mao Tse-tung, have recorded significant, indeed, unparalleled achievements.

In fact, one feels some difficulty in absorbing and fully comprehending the colossal gains summed up in the words "The Great Leap Forward," the amazing growth of the People's Communes and many other phenomena of socialist construction in your country.

As you have repeatedly emphasised a main factor is the selfless assistance extended to China by the glorious Soviet Union and by the whole socialist camp.

We in Australia have experienced a somewhat different type of "aid".

For example, General Motors have established a large factory in our country. It recently published its profit for the previous twelve months, amounting to an all time Australian record, 15,000,000 pounds; while the worker's wage is taxed by means of a dozen different devices, this capital is exported tax free to the U.S.A. The Australian bourgeoisie were told they were to be "taken into partnership" but their share of the 15 million profits amounted to a miserable 39 thousand pounds.

This illustrates the vast and unbridgeable gulf between the relations, based on proletarian internationalism, of the socialist countries and of "the devil take the hindmost," the law of the jungle relations of the capitalistic world.

The "The Great Leap Forward," together with the magnificent Seven Years Plan and the brilliant scientific achievements of the USSR, the progress of the socialist world as a whole, are already quite visibly changing the outlook of Australian people, who are becoming increasingly favourably disposed towards the socialist world and towards our party.

When the Soviet Union outstrips the U.S.A. and China leads Great Britain in basic production the world climate will in truth be radically changed.

Your triumphs have given new vigor and enthusiasm to the Australian working-class movement in its struggle for socialism.

The common task today is above all the struggle to maintain world peace, to guard the peaceful labors of the peoples.

To cover up their own evil activities and intentions, it is the tactic of the imperialists to accuse the Chinese people of aggressive policies, of even wanting to "conquer Australia."

We pledge ourselves to even more energetically expose these slanderous inventions, to fight for correct diplomatic relations between our two countries, to vigorously campaign for the return of China's rightful place in the United Nations, for increased cultural and economic exchange between our peoples.

We are confidently looking forward to even greater achievements on the part of the Chinese people in the grand work of socialist construction.

We rejoice with you on this memorable birthday, the Tenth Anniversary of the People's Republic.

Long live the People's Republic of China!

Eternal friendship between the peoples of China and Australia!

Long live the glorious Communist Party of China!

May the People's Republic grow ever more prosperous and strong!

First Draft of English Translation
Subject to Further Change

英文初譯稿 有待审校

Message of Greetings from the Central Committee of the People's Party of Iran

伊朗人民党中央委員会賀詞

Dear Comrades,

The great Chinese people, under the brilliant leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, have victoriously concluded their struggle for liberation, cast off the rule of the imperialists and of the reactionaries at home and abroad, and established the people's state power and a new democratic system. The Central Committee of the People's Party of Iran, in its own name and in the name of the Iranian people, conveys heartfelt greetings to you on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the victory of the Chinese people. The great significance of the Chinese people's revolution for the history of mankind is today clearer than at any time in the past. This is the most important event in mankind's history since the Russian October Socialist Revolution. Taking place as it did in a semi-feudal and semi-colonial country, it has had an important impact on the growth of the national liberation movements of the oppressed peoples in Asia and Africa, thus making its significance so much the greater.

The Chinese revolution, carried to victory by the Chinese Communist Party, headed by that outstanding Marxist theoretician Comrade Mao Tse-tung and rich in the experience of struggle, has brought the creativeness of a great people into full play and achieved tremendous successes in the economic and cultural fields. A close bond of brotherly friendship has been formed among China's various nationalities. In the short historical period of ten years, New China has scored gigantic successes in the struggle to strengthen her political and economic independence and to win universal prosperity and progress. Through the example set by your great country, Marxism-Leninism has once more given brilliant proof of its vitality. The People's Republic of China is defending peace throughout the world; no intrigues, direct or indirect, on the part of the imperialists, will shake her power. The day is not far off when the People's Republic of China will take that seat in the United Nations which is rightly hers but which is now unlawfully occupied by a usurper, a member of the Chiang Kai-shek clique, and play the part befitting her in that organization.

Our people are rejoiced and inspired by the victory gained by the Chinese people in the building of their new economy, their campaign for an extensive and intensive transformation of agriculture, and their cultural development, for in many respects our people suffered the same fate as the Chinese people before their revolution. The people of our various nationalities are aware that the strengthening of the socialist camp will shorten their road to liberation.

At the present time our country is suffering from a rampant fascist reign of terror under Shah Muhammad Reza. This is a most difficult historical period for our people and our Party. But our people and our

Party are determined to carry on the fight until the final victory is won. The victories won by socialism on a world-wide scale and the achievements gained by the Chinese people have been an inspiration to our own struggle.

Dear Comrades! Allow us to congratulate you once more on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the People's Republic of China. We are convinced that under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, the Chinese people will be able to fulfil their present long-term plan — to overtake and surpass Britain in a few years — and furthermore, that it will not be long before the People's Republic of China, as a leading world power with a mighty highly-developed economy, will be devoting her efforts to the cause of peace and of the liberation of all peoples.

Dear Comrades, please accept our fraternal greetings.

Radmanesh, First Secretary, and
Eskandari, Secretary,
of the Central Committee of
the People's Party of Iran

Message of Greetings of the Delegation of the Labour-Progressive Party of Canada

加拿大劳工进步党代表团賀詞

We bring the warmest fraternal greetings from the party of Canadian Communists, the Labour-Progressive Party to the people of China on this historic celebration of the tenth anniversary of your liberation.

Your victory over the combined forces of imperialism, feudal landlords, and the Four Big Families was a victory for all the workers of the world. The reactionaries and war makers led by U.S. imperialism received a blow from which they can never recover.

We join in solemn tribute to the immortal memory of the many tens of thousands of brave Chinese workers and peasants who gave their lives in the long struggle for freedom on the battlefields and in the cities and villages across this great country. Their sacrifice won for their beloved people a new happy life building socialism in peace. This is a profound contribution to the peace and wellbeing of all mankind.

We honour the glorious Communist Party of China which led the people through these decades of heroic struggle — in the hard years of Chiang's encirclement campaigns, on the Long March, in ceaseless battle against the Japanese aggressors, and now in the good years of the Great Leap Forward. Even in the few days we have been in Peking we have been deeply moved by seeing with what enthusiasm and rapidity the people are wiping out the relics of the past, and proudly creating the New China. How effectively this reality gives the lie to the silly and malicious prattle in the Western press about the "failure" of socialism in China.

Through the years, democratic Canadians have sympathized with and supported the great revolutionary struggles of the Chinese people. In the 1930's many thousands of Canadians took part in the movement for the boycott of Japanese goods, against the shipment of scrap iron from Canada for the Japanese armament makers. Many linked these anti-fascist actions with support for the fight of the Spanish Republic at that time against Franco, Hitler and Mussolini. That unity of democratic purpose is symbolized by the life of that great Canadian Communist, Dr. Norman Bethune whose devoted service to his own country and to yours was cut short just twenty years ago next month.

Today there is in Canada a wide demand for the recognition of and the development of trade with the People's Republic of China. It comes not only from the left but from the entire trade union movement, the farm organizations, and influential sections of the capitalist class. Anger is growing in our country that the government of Canada still submits to the orders of the State Department in Washington and votes against the seating in the United Nations of the lawful representatives of the 650,000,000 people of China.

Our party is opening its 7th Congress on October 9 in Toronto. There we will be planning the ways to strengthen our campaigns to arouse ever broader sections of the Canadian people to the fight for peace, for the independence of our country from political, economic and military subordination to U.S. imperialism and for socialism. An essential part of our fight will be the continued work to win the recognition by Canada of the People's Republic of China and to combat the confusion spread by the lackeys of U.S. imperialism in our country which tries to deceive the people by claiming that there are "two Chinas", thus vainly striving to revive the stinking corpse of the Chiang Kai-shek clique which still befouls Taiwan.

Our Canadian delegation, Comrades Beeching, Caron and myself will take back to Canada the story of this great anniversary celebration which expresses so well the flowering of the creative labours of all the people of China in the building of socialism. We will take back its message of peace and friendship to all the world. We pledge our party to work ceaselessly for the opening up of mutually advantageous trade, for the development of the friendly exchange of knowledge and culture between our countries (in which we have so much to learn from you).

Although we in Canada live in one of the few remaining strongholds of imperialism in this world, the great idea of socialism, the truth of which has been so brilliantly demonstrated in the Soviet Union, in People's China and in all the other socialist countries, is beginning to grip the minds of the Canadian people too. With profound confidence we look forward to the day when our country together with all humanity will take the road to socialism and lasting peace.

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Subject to Further Change

英文初譯稿　有待审校

Message of Greetings from the Delegation of the Communist Party of Chile

智利共产党代表团賀詞

Comrades,

As head of the delegation of the Communist Party of Chile I have been entrusted with the great honour of conveying the warm greetings of the communists, people and working class of Chile to the beloved Chinese people, the Chinese proletariat and its glorious vanguard, the Communist Party of China.

Through these greetings and our presence here we share the joy with which the other peoples of the world, and our brother parties in all countries, are today celebrating the Tenth Anniversary of your glorious liberation and commemorating the birth of the great Chinese People's Republic.

The Tenth Anniversary of the Chinese Revolution fills us with pride and inspires us with optimism and confidence in the complete triumph of our principles, the principles of Marxism-Leninism. The ten years of life of the Chinese People's Republic represent a historic and decisive contribution to the cause of socialism, to the struggle of the peoples for liberation and to peaceful co-existence among nations.

Each of your successes in the construction of socialism inspires us in our own struggle against the common enemy, Yankee imperialism and its lackeys. Never for an instant has U.S. imperialism ceased to oppress our people, appropriate our wealth, subject our workers to super-exploitation or try to use us as cannon-fodder or accomplices in its military adventures. However, in our country, as in others in Latin America, the struggle to wipe out these evils is being intensified.

Many bloody dictatorships, tools of imperialism, have been overthrown. The Chilean people too are playing their full part in the anti-imperialist struggle. We have defended our oil from the greed of the monopolies; we fought against the manoeuvres of the imperialists at the Conference of American Foreign Ministers held in Santiago; we are expressing our solidarity with the Cuban Revolution and with our brothers who are struggling against the remaining dictatorships.

Chile's national liberation movement is developing vigorously. In the last election, the anti-imperialist candidate fell short by only 30,000 votes of becoming president of the republic. The People's Action Front, a coalition of people's parties, to which our Party belongs, is preparing for new struggles, strengthening its organization, linking itself more closely with the struggles of the people and carrying out joint actions with other political forces in defence of our national sovereignty.

The unity of the workers is growing in strength around the Central Union of Workers of Chile, and this has smashed the splitting attempts of paid imperialist elements. The peasantry is bringing new forces into the liberation struggle for land, bread and the right to organize.

Despite the existence of an openly reactionary government, the popular movement for relations with the socialist world is gaining ground. This campaign has the support of important progressive groups, political parties, big business circles and cultural organizations. Even well-known anti-communist personalities have made statements demanding that the government establish official relations with the Soviet Union, People's China and other socialist countries.

The profound changes taking place in international politics have their repercussions even in the most reactionary circles of our country. The successful carrying out of the Seven-Year Plan, the Great Leap Forward, the launching of a rocket to the moon, the visit of Comrade Khrushchov to the United States, and the general progress of the socialist countries, are contributing powerfully to breaking down the isolation to which the cold war policy of imperialism has subjected us.

The people and the working class of Chile, with their vanguard party, are preparing themselves for the great battles that are approaching. The present government continues to carry out the "policy of austerity" mapped out by imperialism for various countries. The economic crisis is becoming more acute; the total of unemployed workers has reached 200,000 and the cost of living is rising at a dizzy speed.

The popular movement, resisting the effects of this policy, is preparing to go over to the offensive. The proletariat is reviewing its organization and methods of struggle in order to fight its new battles better and to head the advance of the democratic liberation front. The Communist Party is strengthening its organization; in the two recruiting campaigns carried out during the last thirteen months the number of Party members increased by 226 per cent.

In the whole perspective facing our country, we Chilean communists prize the great help that flows from the extraordinary advances of the Chinese people in their socialist construction. The fulfilment of your First Five-Year Plan, the transformation of the relations of private ownership in agriculture, commerce and industry into socialist relations of ownership, the creation of the people's communes, the improvement of style and methods of work and leadership, the Great Leap Forward which you are making in the creation of the New China, — all these are great experiences from which we gain valuable lessons. We have witnessed in your country the enthusiasm and activity of the many-millioned labouring masses working for a new society, wisely led by their Communist Party and their beloved Chairman, Comrade Mao Tse-tung.

We wish you, on this glorious anniversary, the greatest happiness and joy and the greatest victories in the joint struggle for peace, national independence, socialism and communism.

Speech at the Banquet in Celebration of the Tenth Anniversary of the Founding of the People's Republic of China

September 30, 1959

Comrades and friends,

It is ten years since the founding of the People's Republic of China.

We are very happy that the leading comrades of our great ally the Soviet Union and of other brother countries, the leading comrades of our fraternal Parties, government representatives of friendly Asian and African countries, and comrades and friends from various countries are here with us celebrating the tenth anniversary of the founding of our People's Republic. They have come from afar, bringing with them profound friendship. They are good friends of the Chinese people. Let us give them a hearty welcome.

We are particularly happy that Comrade Khrushchov, who has just returned from a visit to the United States, is also with us in Peking today at this banquet. We congratulate him on the success of his visit to the United States as an envoy of peace. We welcome the communique of the talks he had with President Eisenhower of the United States.

During these ten years, our country has undergone gigantic changes. We have won great victories in the socialist revolution. We have achieved great successes in socialist construction. We have begun to change the face of China.

In the course of the revolution and of construction we have received enormous support and assistance from all the socialist countries, especially from the Soviet Union, and broad sympathy and support from the peoples of the world. All our achievements are inseparable from the help and support they have given us. On behalf of the Chinese people, I wish to express our heartfelt gratitude to them.

The construction which we have started is only a beginning. We are still lacking in experience and there are still not a few shortcomings and difficulties in our work. The great thing is, however, that after several years of groping we have, in the light of the common principles of Marxism-Leninism regarding socialist construction, begun to work out a general line for building socialism suited to the conditions of China. We have already brought about a situation of great forward leaps and set up in the countryside people's communes, a new form of organization favourable to the development of the productive forces. We may be sure that under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and Comrade Mao Tse-tung it will not take us too long a time to build China into a prosperous, rich and strong socialist country and together with the other socialist countries we shall triumph over capitalism in peaceful competition.

The present situation is very favourable to the people of the world. The socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union has become stronger and more consolidated. The solidarity of the socialist countries is as firm as a rock. The struggle for national independence, for democracy and freedom of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples, and the struggle for peace, democracy and socialism of the people in various countries in the world continue to forge ahead. No force on earth can prevent the just cause of the people from attaining victory.

Long live the People's Republic of China!

Long live the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union!

Long live friendship among the peoples of the world!

Long live world peace!

**First Draft of English Translation
Subject to Further Change**

英文初譯稿 有待审校 ·

Speech by President Ho Chi Minh, Head of the Party and Government Delegation of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam

越南民主共和国党政代表团团长胡志明主席的致詞

Dear Comrade Mao Tse-tung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, and Dear Comrade Liu Shao-chi, Chairman of the People's Republic of China,

Dear Comrades and Friends,

On the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China, allow me, on behalf of the Central Executive Committee of the Lao Dong Party of Vietnam, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, the Vietnamese working class and the Vietnamese people, to extend the warmest greetings to the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, the Government of the People's Republic of China, the fraternal Chinese working class and the Chinese people.

The victory of the Chinese revolution and the founding of the People's Republic of China are the greatest events in the history of mankind following the Russian October Revolution. In the past ten years, the Chinese people have successfully accomplished the socialist revolution and have scored tremendous achievements in socialist construction.

The big leap forward and the establishment of the people's communes have propelled New China's construction work to advance at the rate of "concentrating twenty years in one day," a speed unprecedented in history. Today the People's Republic of China has become a great power and is playing an increasingly important part in defending peace in the Far East and the world.

The great victory of the Chinese people is a victory of Marxism-Leninism. This victory has proved the wisdom of the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, headed by Comrade Mao Tse-tung, which creatively applies the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism to the actual practice of the Chinese revolution. This victory has played an important part in strengthening the power of the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union and has been a great inspiration to the national liberation movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Vietnam and China are two brother countries, as close to each other as lips to teeth. Our two countries have fought and are fighting shoulder to shoulder for national independence and the socialist cause. The victory of the Chinese revolution is of momentous significance for the Vietnamese people. The brilliant examples of the October Revolution in Russia and the Chinese revolution have illuminated the path of the Vietnamese revolution. At present the Vietnamese people, under the leadership of the Lao Dong Party of Vietnam, are engaged in a struggle for building socialism in the north and for the unification of the motherland. With the resolute struggles of the whole Vietnamese people, the whole-hearted aid from the Soviet Union, China and other brother countries, and the sympathy and support from the progressive peoples all over the world, we are fully confident that the cause of building socialism in our country will be successful and the cause of unifying our motherland will be triumphant. We wish to take this opportunity to express our heartfelt thanks to the Chinese Communist Party, the Chinese Government as well as our Chinese brothers and sisters.

Comrades and Friends! Precisely at a time when the countries of the socialist camp are stronger and more united than ever before, when the national liberation movements are rising in an upsurge, and when the world peace movement is growing in strength, we bring our warm greetings to the People's Republic of China on the occasion of its tenth anniversary. The successful sending of the first space rocket to the moon by the Soviet Union and Comrade Khrushchov's visit to America have filled all progressive mankind with immense enthusiasm and enhanced their confidence in the cause of defending peace. Let us hail fervently the signal victories of the Soviet Union, China, the socialist camp as a whole and the forces of peace.

May the Chinese people, under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and Comrade Mao Tse-tung, score new, ever greater successes in building socialism and in the cause of defending peace!

May the unity within the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union be ever more consolidated!

May the friendship between the peoples of Vietnam and China be ever more consolidated and prosperous!

Long live Communism!

Long live the World Peace!

English Version Provided by the Bulgarian Delegation

代表团自备英文譯稿

Speech by Head of Bulgarian Party and Government Delegation

保加利亚党政代表团团长的賀詞

Dear Chinese Comrades and Friends, Brothers and Sisters,

Dear Comrade Mao Tse-tung,

Dear Comrade Liu Shao-chi,

Allow me, on behalf of the Bulgarian Party and Government Delegation, to convey to you all, and through you to the entire Chinese people, the ardent greetings of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, the Presidium of the National Assembly, the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the entire Bulgarian people on the occasion of your National Day — the glorious tenth anniversary of the proclamation of the Chinese People's Republic.

Ten years ago the heroic Chinese people overthrew the reactionary rule of feudalism and of bureaucratic capital, liberated their country from imperialist dependence and created the powerful Chinese People's Republic — a state of the democratic dictatorship of the people headed by the working class.

It is with great joy that we have been following the enormous successes in the country's industrialization, in the reorganization of agriculture on a collective basis, in the growth of industrial and agricultural production and in the stormy development of the forces of production, which the Chinese people have achieved during the period under review under the leadership of its glorious and heroic Communist Party and its Central Committee headed by Comrade Mao Tse-tung, the all-recognised leader of the Chinese people, and relying on the assistance of the Soviet Union and on the co-operation with the countries of the socialist camp. The centuries-old dream of the Chinese people to have enough food and clothing and to enjoy a bright and happy life has come true.

China's upsurge is rapid not only in the economic field but in all walks of life as well. The quick pace at which illiteracy is being done away with, the scope of national education, the decisive improvement in the health services, etc., speak most eloquently of the great progress made in the fields of education and culture.

Relying on the support of the vast majority of the people, the Chinese Communist Party has dealt a crushing blow to the right-wing elements which were attempting to push China along the road of the re-establishment of the old regime. As a result of all your successes and victories and after the defeat of the counter-revolutionary revolt in Tibet, the moral and political unity of the Chinese people has immeasurably strengthened and the power and authority of the Chinese Communist Party have grown further.

We are boundlessly happy that the general line of policy of the Chinese Communist Party for the building of a socialist society, as well as the ways and forms of this movement towards socialism under the concrete conditions prevailing in China, have been accepted and taken up by the entire nation, becoming flesh from their flesh and blood from their blood, and turning into a great material force capable of wonders.

All your successes in the construction of your new life have disclosed in a brilliant way the great advantages of the socialist system and have turned China into a truly great power without the participation of which it is not possible to solve the important international problems. The Chinese People's Republic is a powerful factor of peace and progress not only in Asia but in the whole world as well. It is high time the ruling circles in the United States and in some other countries realised that only the Government of the Chinese People's Republic can be the lawful representative of the 650-million strong Chinese nation in the United Nations, and that the island of Taiwan which is an inseparable part of the Chinese state, should be reunited with People's China.

The example of China and the other Far-Eastern socialist countries shines as a sun over the countries of Asia and warms up the hearts of millions of people who can see in practice the great transforming power of socialism and of the all-conquering Marxist-Leninist teachings.

The Bulgarian people are following with joy and with real love the rapid all-round development of your great country. We feel profound respect for the heroic Chinese people, for their industriousness, boundless honesty, modesty and courage, for their exceptional discipline and tenacity and for their great talents.

We are proud that in the struggle for peace and socialism headed by the Soviet Union our people is marching firmly and unshakably shoulder to shoulder with the peoples of the other socialist countries, including the Chinese people — the biggest nation on our planet; we are proud that we have such strong, sincere and loyal friends. The economic strength and the political unity of the socialist camp enable us to wage a successful struggle for peace. We wholeheartedly greet the efforts and successes of the Soviet Union in the consolidation of world peace, the visit of Comrade Nikita Sergeyevich Khrushchov to the United States which has just ended and the enormous work for the cause of peace he did there.

Within 15 years of free life the working people in the People's Republic of Bulgaria, led by their Communist Party and by the Fatherland Front Government, have achieved remarkable successes in all fields of Bulgaria's economy and culture. Formerly a backward agricultural country, the People's Republic of Bulgaria has now turned into a socialist industrial-agricultural country with a large-scale mechanized socialist rural economy. The new social system has fully triumphed in the town and in the countryside. The centuries-old backwardness of the country and the international isolation of former bourgeois Bulgaria are a thing of the past.

At present our country is in the grip of a powerful nationwide movement for the fulfilment of the Third Five-Year Plan in shorter terms with a view to taking a leap in the country's economic development, completing the construction of socialist society and creating the prerequisites for the gradual transition to the highest stage of the communist society.

Our country's friendship with the socialist countries in the Far East is expanding and strengthening day after day. Distance is no obstacle for us to feel the nations of these countries like our closest brothers, because we are bound by the common ideas of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, because we are inspired by the common goal of building a socialist and communist society. That is why we are a component and inseparable part of the great world socialist family headed by the Soviet Union.

We wholeheartedly wish you, dear comrades, friends and brothers, new and still greater successes in the further development of your national economy and culture, in the struggle for the complete victory of our common cause — the cause of socialism and communism, the cause of peace and friendship among all nations.

Long live the glorious tenth anniversary of the Chinese People's Republic!

Long live the great Chinese people, its glorious and heroic Communist Party and its Central Committee headed by the outstanding disciple of Marx and Lenin, Comrade Mao Tse-tung!

Long live and strengthen the eternal friendship between the Bulgarian and the Chinese peoples!

Long live and strengthen the camp of peace, democracy and socialism headed by the great Soviet Union!

Long live world peace!

First Draft of English Translation
Subject to Further Change

英文初譯稿 有待审校

Message of Greetings from the French Communist Party Delegation

法国共产党代表团的賀詞

Dear Comrades,

In the name of the French delegation, I warmly thank the Chinese Communist Party for affording us the joy of participating in the celebration of the 10th Anniversary of the People's Republic of China.

On this outstanding occasion, I am happy to bring to the great Chinese Communist Party the fraternal greetings of the French Communist Party and its general secretary Maurice Thorez, of the French working class and of the people of France.

Since the great October Socialist Revolution which marked the coming of a new era for international working-class movement and for progressive mankind, the liberation of China and the victory of the Chinese people's revolution led by the Chinese Communist Party and Comrade Mao Tse-tung, have been, as we see it, the most important event on a world scale after the Second World War.

In fact, since the moment when China, a vast country with 650 million people, took her place by the side of the mighty Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, the alignment of forces between the old capitalist world and the new socialist world has been changed radically in favour of socialism.

In particular, the glorious example of the Chinese people has not failed to give fresh impetus to the struggle of Asian and African peoples against colonial oppression and for independence. Further, there are the amazing successes achieved by the People's Republic of China during the past ten years. You have brought about in a few years more changes, for the benefit of your people, than all those made in past centuries. By taking into consideration the situation of your country and the specific conditions of your revolution, and by relying firmly on the alliance of workers and peasants, you have succeeded in creating the conditions which will guarantee the victory of the building of socialism in China.

Your revolution is a tremendous experience which proves emphatically the creative power of Marxism-Leninism.

For this reason the French communists, like those of all countries, have followed and are following with passionate interest and enthusiastic confidence the march forward of New China.

Dear Comrades,

Your achievements, like those of the great Soviet Union and of all the countries of the socialist camp, have been of great help to us in the struggle we are carrying on in France for peace, democracy and socialism. We have in France a government of personal rule which pursues in every sphere a policy that is reactionary and backward to the core. The big bourgeoisie of France, unable to solve the problems posed by the will to independence of the colonial peoples, is furiously waging the colonial war in Algeria now going on for more than five years.

In the international sphere the reactionary government of France is pursuing an adventurist policy which serves to keep up the cold war and obstructs the relaxation of international tension.

Hence the French reactionary government is hostile to the historic meeting that has just taken place between Comrade Khrushchov and the President of the United States, and also to the disarmament plan of the Soviet Union. It is clear however that Comrade Khrushchov's trip to the United States and the disarmament plan he presented to the United Nations on behalf of the Soviet Union are fully in keeping with the interests and aspirations for peace of all peoples, including the French people, who are bending under the crushing load of military expenses. That is why, conscious of its role to defend the true interests of France, and of its loyalty to proletarian internationalism, the French Communist Party is fighting:

— against the Algerian war and for negotiation with the Provisional Government of the Algerian Republic on the basis of the right to independence and in the mutual interests of the two countries;

— for a relaxation of international tension, for the banning and destruction of atomic weapons, for disarmament and friendly co-operation among all the peoples;

— for the seating of People's China in the United Nations and its recognition by the French Government.

We consider that it is indeed absurd to refuse to recognise officially the existence of the People's Republic of China with its 650 million inhabitants, occupying an important position in world affairs.

We are moreover convinced that all the endeavours of the reactionary circles of France, as well as of the United States and other imperialist countries, will be defeated thanks to the growing force of the socialist camp, thanks to the progress of the forces of peace in the world and to the development of the liberation movement of the colonial and dependent peoples.

Comrade Mao Tse-tung has reminded us on many occasions that tactically and for each particular battle we should not underestimate the capitalist and reactionary enemy, but from the strategic point of view and in perspective we should never allow ourselves to be impressed and intimidated—because capitalism is doomed by history while communism is assured of victory.

It is inspired by this Leninist concept that we French communists are fighting, in France, against the reactionary regime set up with the complicity of the right-wing socialist leaders, and striving enthusiastically for the unity of the working-class and democratic forces for the defence of the vital interests of our people, for peace and for the restoration of democracy. We have an arduous and difficult battle to carry out, but we are fighting it with absolute confidence in the future because we know that in France, as elsewhere, the future belongs not to capitalism but to the people and communism. All we see and feel here can only reinforce our conviction and our determination.

Hail to the immense successes made by the Soviet Union, by your great country, by all countries of the socialist camp!

Hail to the strengthening of the solidarity of the socialist camp!

Hail to the indestructible unity of the international communist movement on the basis of Marxism-Leninism!

All this constitutes the sure guarantee of the final victory of socialism and communism in the world!

Long live peace and friendship among all peoples!

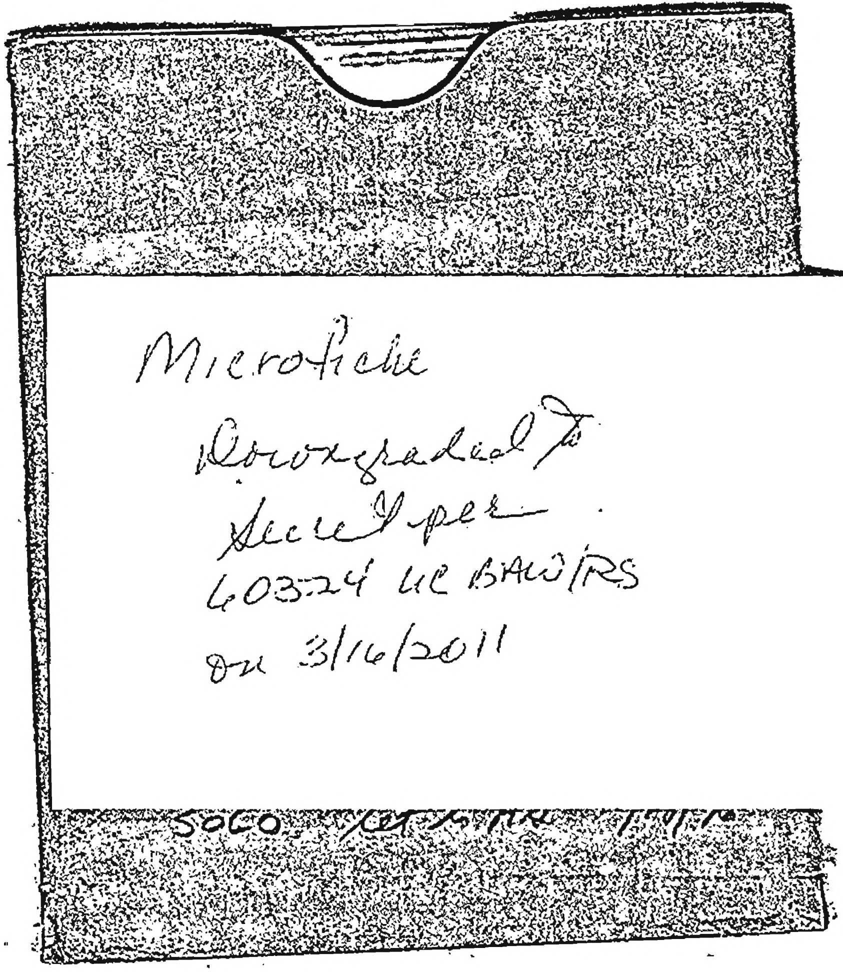
Long live the glorious Chinese Communist Party!

Long live the solidarity and unity of the Communist Parties of all countries!

Long live communism!

ENCLOSURES
100-428091

Negatives for Enclosures to Bureau memorandum
to Attorney General 10/18/76



Microfiche
Downgraded To
Secret per
603.24 UC BAW/RS
on 3/16/2011

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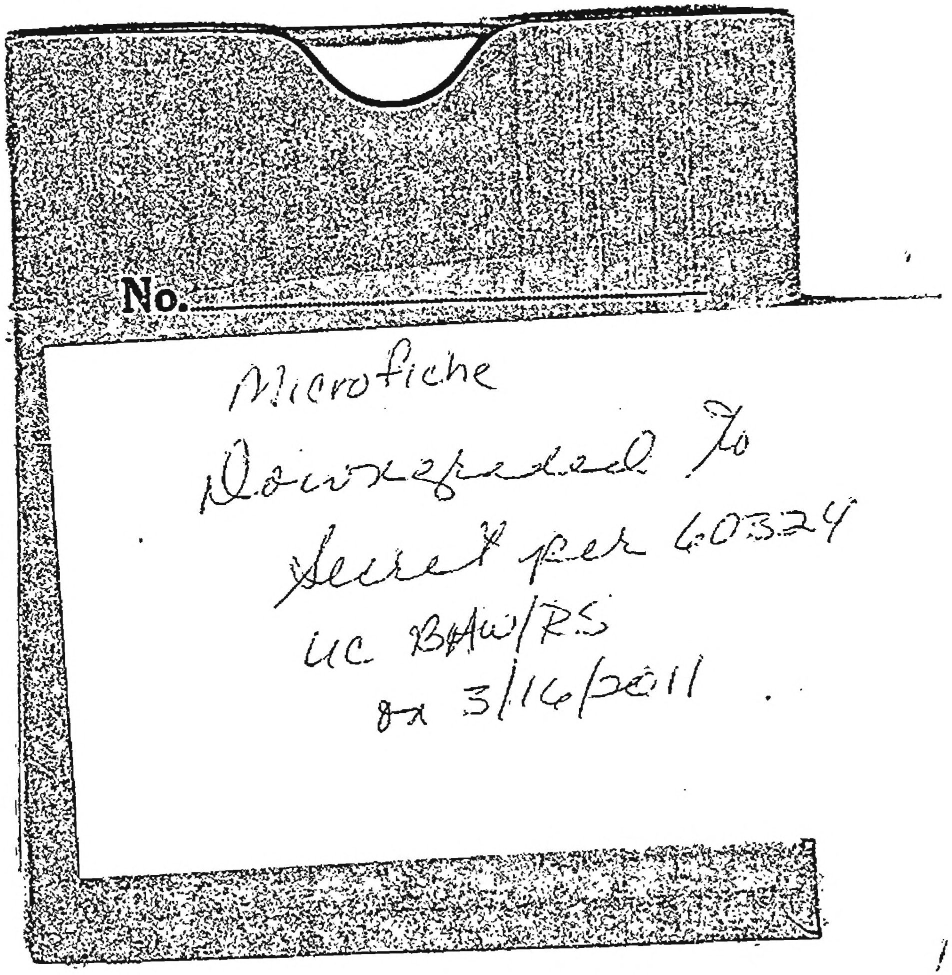

No.

Microfiche
Downgraded To
Secret per 603.24
UC BAW/RS
on 3/16/2011

DOC LAB NOTE

ITEM (S)

CAN NOT

BE SCANNED

DESCRIPTION

Negatives

~~TOP SECRET~~

Belmont
Baumgardner
Decker
Liaison Section

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-05-2011

(57)

December 10, 1959

VIA LIAISON

To A. [illegible] 12/11/59

Mr. Allen W. Dulles
Director
Central Intelligence Agency
Administration Building
2430 E Street, N. W.
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Allen:

With regard to my letter of December 3, 1959, concerning Czechoslovakian activities in the United States, I thought you would be interested in the enclosed memorandum. This information was obtained as a result of our over-all coverage of the Communist Party, USA, and pertains to statements made by Gustav Soucek, a high-ranking official of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia.

In view of the extremely sensitive nature of certain of the sources of our information, it is requested that the contents of this communication be afforded the most careful security and its use restricted to a need-to-know basis.

Sincerely,

Enclosure

100-428091

NOTE ON YELLOW:

This letter and its enclosure are classified ~~"Top Secret"~~ since the information was obtained from a highly placed source and unauthorized disclosure of this information would tend to disclose the identity of this source with resultant grave damage to the national defense.

EX-109 REC- 15 100-428091-5815

See memo Baumgardner to Belmont 12/9/59 captioned "Solo, IS-C," AJD:med.

10 DEC 11 1959

AJD:med:mpp
(6)

Tolson
Belmont
DeLoach
McGuire
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

55 DEC 21 1959

~~TOP SECRET~~

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 11/27/59

Transmit the following in ______________________
(Type in plain text or code)

AIRTEL AIR MAIL - REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C.Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46)(Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

CG 5824-S*, on November 27, 1959, orally furnished to SA JOHN E. KEATING the information on the following pages. This report concerns a meeting in Peking, China, with SANZO NOZAKA, Chairman of the Communist Party of Japan.

1 - R 1243 - 1 des 2 LOPEZ

3 - Bureau
1 - New York (100-134637)(SOLO)
1 - Chicago

JEK/kws
(5)

memo; B. goodman to Belmont 12/4/59
letters to White House memo; Secy Herter, Dulles V.P., A.G. 12/7/59
+ AJD:mw

(pg 3)

REC- 91 100-428091

EX-124

11 NOV 30 1959

ENCLOSURE

Approved: _____________ Sent ________ M Per ________
Special Agent in Charge

67 DEC 15 1959

MEETING BETWEEN SANZO NOZAKA, CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF JAPAN, AND MORRIS CHILDS, REPRESENTATIVE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY - USA, IN PEKING, CHINA

On or about October 15, 1959, SANZO NOZAKA, Chairman of the Communist Party of Japan and head of the Japanese Communist Party delegation to the 10th Anniversary celebration of the founding of the People's Republic of China, was brought to the apartment of MORRIS CHILDS in the compound of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China in Peking, China. NOZAKA, who speaks English and Chinese, was accompanied by his personal secretary and by the bodyguard for WANG Chia-hsing, Head of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. NOZAKA spent a number of years with MAO Tse-tung, LIU Shao-chi, and CHU Teh in the caves around Yenan, China, and is highly regarded by the Chinese leadership.

NOZAKA stated that he had asked for an official contact with the representative of the Communist Party - USA so that some program might be worked out between the Communist Party - USA and the Communist Party of Japan. This program would call for a campaign against United States bases on Japanese soil, since these bases are designed for use against Russia.

NOZAKA said that he would like to discuss a campaign against the new security treaty between the United States and Japan. He mentioned that Premier NOBUSUKE KISHI, of Japan, is scheduled to visit the United States sometime in December, 1959. NOZAKA said that the Communist Party of Japan has a powerful movement, in the form of a united front with the Socialist Party of Japan, against a renewal of the security treaty between the United States and Japan. He said that this is the most important political problem the Japanese face today, since a new treaty could lead to war.

CHILDS asked if the leadership of the Socialist Party of Japan agrees with this campaign. NOZAKA replied that publicly the leadership of the Socialist Party of Japan does not agree, but secretly they meet with the leadership of the Communist Party of Japan. Furthermore, we have a national alliance to back up this campaign. In this national alliance, we have local alliances composed of Socialist Party members and others. There are over three hundred such local alliances or committees in existence.

100-428091-516

ENCLOSURE

NOZAKA stated that last year the Communist Party of Japan helped to defeat repressive, McCarthyite legislation which the United States wanted to have adopted and which KISHI tried to get through Parliament. In this campaign against this proposed legislation, the Communist Party of Japan formed a united front with the Socialist Party and with the trade unions. Now there is a united front against the security treaty between the United States and Japan.

NOZAKA requested that from the United States the Communist Party - USA attack this proposed security treaty between Japan and the United States.

In regard to the Communist Party of Japan, NOZAKA stated that the inner situation in the Party is very much improved. He stated that they kicked out the sectarians, stopped the factional fight, and brought back into the Party some people who were kicked out a few years ago. He said that the Communist Party of Japan publishes a paper with a daily circulation of 50,000, and an additional circulation of 50,000 on Sunday.

NOZAKA stated that he had read the draft of the main political resolution for the 17th National Convention of the Communist Party - USA and agrees with the general line in this resolution.

NOZAKA asked for closer contacts between the Communist Party - USA and the Communist Party of Japan, especially since Americans can travel to Japan. He said that the Communist Party of Japan does not talk to just any Americans who come to Japan and represent themselves as members of the Communist Party - USA, since the Communist Party of Japan is still semi-illegal. He stated, however, that when LARRY BRIDGES was in Japan, the Communist Party of Japan talked to HIM through Communist Party members who are also trade union members.

NOZAKA requested CHILDS to send him copies of "Mainstream" and "Economic Notes" and any other publications which might be of interest to the Communist Party of Japan. He stated that as soon as the Communist Party of Japan obtains more members who read and write English, they will translate some material issued by the Communist Party of Japan and send it to the Communist Party - USA.

Subsequently, NOZAKA sent to CHILDS some addresses in Japan to which material can be mailed. These addresses have been reported separately.

During this discussion, NOZAKA asked CHILDS if he knew a person called ADEOSI (phonetic), who is in Hawaii and claims to be a Communist Party member. NOZAKA said that ADEOSI corresponds with him. CHILDS said that he did not know ADEOSI, but would attempt to obtain some information concerning him.

DAILY REVIEW OF SOVIET PRESS

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Telephone: 2-9-71-60

Vol. V. No. 255(1307) Tuesday, Oct. 27, 1959

PART I

- The Third Soviet Cosmic Rocket in Flight (All papers)
- Unmatched Scientific Feat (Pravda leader)
- Our Relations Are as Clear as Sunny Day (Pravda, Izvestia)
- UN Must Bring Itself Into Line with the Spirit of the Times (Pravda)
- Better Late Than Never (Izvestia)

PART II

- The Third Soviet Cosmic Rocket (Pravda, Izvestia, Sovetskaya Rossiya)

---oOo---

Tuesday, Oct. 27, 1959

THE THIRD SOVIET COSMIC ROCKET IN FLIGHT

TASS Announcement

In accordance with the programme of scientific explorations, the apparatus on the automatic interplanetary station, designed to obtain an image of the part of the Moon which is invisible from the Earth and to transmit this image to the Earth, was switched on at 6:30 Moscow time on October 7.

For photographing the Moon the automatic station is provided with a system of orientation and phototelevision apparatus with special devices for the automatic processing of the photographic film.

The picture taking was timed so that the station should be on its orbit between the Moon and the Sun, the latter ill minating about 70 per cent of the invisible side of the Moon. The station at this time was 60 to 70 thousand kilometres from the surface of the Moon.

Switched on by a special command the orientation system turned the station in such a way that the camera's lenses were trained on the farside of the Moon and gave the command for the photographic apparatus to switch on.

The photographing of the Moon continued for about 40 minutes and yielded a considerable number of pictures of the Moon in two different sizes.

Processing of the films (development and fixing) was carried out automatically on the interplanetary station.

The signals of the photographic images of the Moon were transmitted to the Earth by means of a special radiotechnical system. This system ensured simultaneously the transmission of the orbit's data, and the transmission of guidance command from the Earth to the interplanetary station. The television apparatus ensured the transmission of half-tone images with a high resolving power.

The first photographs of the hidden side of the Moon, received as a result of preliminary processing, will be publi ed in the newspapers on October 27 with the necessary descri tions, and subsequently -- in scientific publications.

The USSR Academy of Sciences has set up a commission to name the craters, mountain ranges and other peculiarities of the unseen part of the Moon.

The automatic interplanetary station has likewise been equipped with apparatus designed for conducting scientific research in outer space. The results of the scientific studies made have been recorded on tape at ground stations and at the present time are being processed.

The work of the automatic interplanetary station during the first revolution has revealed that:

of scientific measurements. determination the flight of a cosmic object on a complex, predetermined orbit has been carried out with success;

the task of orientating an object in outer space has been solved;

radio-telemechanical communication and the transmission of television images at cosmic distances have been carried out

images have been obtained of the reverse side of the Moon, hitherto inaccessible to investigation, as well as other scientific results.

* * *

On October 27 at 20:00 Moscow time the interplanetary station will be situated at a point over the Earth's surface 38°6' W.Long. and 6°30' N.Lat. at a distance of 484,000 km from the centre of the Earth.

A more detailed study of the orbit of the automatic interplanetary station shows that it will exist approximately half a year from the time of launching and will make between 11 and 12 revolutions around the Earth. At the end of this time the interplanetary station will enter the dense layers of the Earth's atmosphere where it will burn up.

(All papers. In full.)

REPORT OF THE USSR ACADEMY OF SCIENCES COMMISSION

To Name the Formations on the Reverse Side of the Moon

A commission of the USSR Academy of Sciences of which A.A. Mikhailov, Corresponding Member of the Academy, is Chairman, having studied the research material concerning the photographs received from board the automatic interplanetary station, has approved the names given to the authentically established formations on the reverse side of the Moon, unseen from the Earth.

These names and a description of the newly-established formations are published in the article "The Third Soviet Cosmic Rocket" (which is included in Part II of this Bulletin)

As new formations on the other side of the Moon are disclosed, their names and descriptions will be published.

Moscow, October 26, 1959

(All papers. In full.)

UNMATCHED SCIENTIFIC FEAT

Pravda leader

...The circling of the Moon and the Earth by the automatic interplanetary station, the photographing of the farside of the Moon by this cosmic laboratory at a distance of 65,000 km, the transmission of images to the Earth from the depths of outer space--each of these achievements is an unmatched scientific feat!

And the fact that it has been performed by Soviet people is a highly natural phenomenon. It testifies to the unsurpassed successes of mathematics, mechanics, physics, radioelectronics, and chemistry; to the achievements of the Soviet metallurgists, astronomers, and other scientists, to the achievements of our engineers, technicians and workers, who have translated theoretical calculations into technical devices which in our times crown the attainments of human genius. This feat is an expression of the great industrial might of our country which has been able to create the equipment, instruments and materials necessary for carrying out these grandiose plans. It shows the indisputable superiority of the Soviet socialist system, graphically demonstrating to the whole world what the creative and constructive labour of a nation freed from the fetters of capitalist oppression is capable of. . .

The epochal achievements of our scientists, specialists and workers are a great victory of the entire Soviet people who are building communism under the leadership of the Leninist Party. They are an outstanding contribution to the development of world science. Progressive people throughout the world admiringly applaud the Soviet conquerors of outer space, congratulating them on their signal achievements.

It is significant that the new unsurpassed victories of Soviet science and technology have been scored on the eve of the anniversary of the Great October Revolution which marked a turning point in the development of human society. They again vividly show that the Great October Socialist Revolution, which has put an end to the exploitation of man by man, has opened up to the peoples the only correct way of development, the way of building socialism and communism. This way leads to the unprecedented flowering of the economy, culture and well-being of the people, and is now followed by more than 1,000 million people.

Indeed, our country has made tremendous progress in the 42 years since the overthrow of the power of the capitalists and landlords and the establishment of the Soviet power of workers' and peasants'. From a backward and ruined country, it has become one of the mightiest powers of the world whose economic, scientific and cultural achievements astound all mankind. The flight of the third Soviet cosmic rocket is a striking expression of this might eclipsing all feats hitherto performed in the name of science and progress.

Created by Soviet people, the multi-stage rocket set the interplanetary station on a pre-calculated orbit and directed it to circle the Moon. Guided from the Earth, the station passed near the Moon, took a peep at its farside which no human eye has ever seen before. A special system of orientation put the station in such a position in which the lunar disc came within the range of the camera's lenses. For 40 minutes at different exposures, so as not to make any mistakes, the Soviet cosmic "press-photographer" took pictures of that side of the Moon which hitherto has been unknown to us. The automatic photographic apparatus has developed and dried the photographic films with their precious shots.

Then by command from the Earth a special system transmitted the images of the lunar surface over vast distances of hundreds of thousands of kilometres, and they have been received on the Earth.

Here is what Soviet science and technology of our days are able to accomplish! What other proof of their achievements, their superiority in the major fields of human knowledge is necessary!

A preliminary examination of the first photographs of the Moon's farside already enables Soviet scientists to draw important conclusions concerning the specific features of its surface. Further detailed study of the surface of the Moon's reverse side will broaden man's knowledge regarding the development of planets. But even now selenography has been enriched with new names approved by a commission of the USSR Academy of Sciences. These names record the victory of Soviet science which has made an invaluable contribution to world's science.

A big crater sea has been named the Moskva Sea, after the capital of our country, the world's first socialist state that has blazed the trail to the conquest of outer space. In the Moskva Sea there is the Astronauts Bay. Who can doubt that the first cosmic body which the conquerors of outer space will visit in the future will be the Moon? Craters Tsiolkovsky, Lomonosov, and Joliot Curie perpetuate the names of these great scientists. Their works were of tremendous importance for the development of science, including those of its branches which have now led to starting the conquest of solar space by man. A mountain range named Sovetsky will forever remind mankind of the feats of the Soviet people who are building communist society. The Sea of Mechta (Dream) has been so named in honour of the first Soviet cosmic rocket that has become the first artificial planet. Does not this name testify to the fact that the Soviet people are transforming mankind's age-old dreams into reality, that we have entered an era of unprecedented flowering of science and technology, economy and culture, when fairy tales are really becoming fact!

According to the scientists' calculations the automatic interplanetary station will exist for half a year and then will burn up in the dense layers of the atmosphere. But the unmatched scientific feat of the Soviet people who have effected daring flights of spaceships to the Moon and around the Moon will forever be an unfading landmark in the history of studying the infinite depths of the Universe.

Today when the first results of the unparalleled scientific experiment are published, an experiment which has been splendidly consummated with new victories of Soviet science and technology, the Supreme Soviet of the USSR is beginning its new session. The people's representatives will discuss major questions connected with the further development of communist construction.

10-27-59

Tuesday, Oct. 27, 1959

THE THIRD SOVIET COSMIC ROCKET

The third cosmic rocket was successfully launched in the Soviet Union on October 4, 1959. The purpose in launching it was to solve a number of problems connected with outer space research. The most important of them was to obtain photographic images of the surface of the Moon. Particular scientific interest was attached to obtaining photographs of that part of the surface which, as a result of the peculiar features of the Moon's movement, is altogether inaccessible to observers on the Earth, and also the part of the surface visible from the Earth at such small angles that it can not be reliably studied.

The automatic interplanetary station was built in order to make a detailed study of outer space and to obtain photographic images of the Moon. With the help of a many-stage rocket it was put in orbit rounding the Moon. Precisely according to calculations, the automatic interplanetary station passed at a distance of several thousand kilometres from the Moon and, as a result of the Moon's attraction, changed the direction of its movement. This permitted obtaining a flight trajectory that was convenient both for photographing the side of the Moon unseen from the Earth and for transmitting the scientific information obtained to the Earth.

The launching of the third cosmic rocket and the placing of the automatic interplanetary station in the set orbit necessitated the solution of a number of new and highly complicated scientific and engineering problems. The many-stage rocket used in placing the station in its orbit was distinguished for the great perfection of its design and had powerful engines working on high-calory fuel. The rocket-guidance system on the boost phase ensured receipt of required characteristics of the rocket's movement with a high degree of precision.

The scientific investigations conducted with the help of the automatic interplanetary station have made it possible to obtain a large amount of material which is presently being processed. The photographs obtained of the side of the Moon unseen from the Earth are of tremendous scientific interest. For the first time in history it has become possible to look at that part of the Moon's surface which has never been observed from the Earth.

The launching of the automatic interplanetary station bears testimony to the high level of development of Soviet science and engineering.

The Structure of the Automatic Interplanetary Station

The automatic interplanetary station is a cosmic flying vehicle equipped with an intricate complex of radio-engineering, photo-television and scientific apparatus, a special system of orientation, installations for programme guidance of the work of the apparatus on board, a system for automatic heat regulation within the station, and a system of power feeding.

The special radio-engineering system ensures measurement of the parameters of the station's orbit, the transmission of television and scientific telemetrical information to the Earth, and likewise the transmission from the Earth of orders to guide the work of the apparatus on board the interplanetary station.

The orientation system ensured the orientation of the interplanetary station in outer space with respect to the Sun and the Moon, necessary for photographing the unseen side of the Moon.

The entire guidance of the work of the apparatus on board the station is carried out by radio from the Earth and likewise by autonomous programme installations on board. This type of combined system permits scientific experiments to be guided with the most convenience and information to be received from any sectors of the orbit within the range of radio-visibility from observation stations on the Earth.

An automatic system of thermoregulation is functioning uninteruptedly to maintain the required heat regime within the station. It provides an outlet to the heat produced by the instruments through a special radiation surface into the surrounding outer space. For the purpose of regulating heat irradiation there are shutters on the outside of the body which open the radiation surface when the temperature inside the station reaches +25°C.

The power supply system contains independent blocks of chemical batteries which power the instruments that function for short periods; it also contains a central buffer chemical battery. The power expended by the buffer battery is replenished by solar energy. The instruments on the rocket are powered through convertering and stabilising devices.

The set of scientific instruments aboard the automatic interplanetary station ensures further development of explorations in outer space and the space near the Moon, started on the first two Soviet cosmic rockets.

The automatic interplanetary station is a thin-walled hermetically-sealed cylindrical vehicle with spherical end plates. The maximum diameter of the station is 1,200 mm, and its length 1,300 mm (without the antennas). Inside the vehicle the apparatus and chemical power sources are mounted on a frame. Some of the scientific instruments, the antennas and sections of the solar battery are mounted on the outside. The upper end plate has a porthole with a cover which opens automatically before photographing begins. The upper and lower end plates have small portholes for the orientation system's solar pick-ups. The orientation system's guiding engines are mounted on the lower end plate.

An arrangement whereby the cameras are trained by turning the entire automatic interplanetary station has been found the best for photographing the Moon.

The orientation system on the station turned and maintained the automatic interplanetary station in the required direction.

The orientation system was switched on after the station came close to the Moon, at the moment when the station was at its prescribed position in relation to the Moon and the Sun, a position ensuring the necessary conditions for orientation and photography. At that time the station's distance to the Moon was 60 to 70 thousand kilometres, as calculated.

When the orientation system, which includes optical and gyroscopical pickups, logical electronic devices, and guidance engines, started working there first ceased the arbitrary rotation of the automatic interplanetary station around its centre of gravity, arising at the time when the station separa from the last stage of the carrier-rocket.

The automatic interplanetary station is illuminated by three bright celestial bodies -- the Sun, the Moon and the Earth. Its trajectory was chosen with a view to the station being approximately on a direct line connecting the Sun and the Moon at the time picture-taking with the Earth being aside from the Sun-Moon direction, so that the station should not be oriented on the Earth instead of on the Moon.

The aforesaid position of the interplanetary station with regard to the celestial bodies at the beginning of the orientation has made it possible to use the following method: first its lower end plate was trained on the Sun with the aid of solar pickups; in this way the optical axes of the cameras were trained in the opposite direction, on the Moon. Then the appropriate optical device, in whose line of vision the Earth and the Sun could no longer appear, switched off the orientation on the Sun and ensured accurate orientation on the Moon. A signal received from the optical device, showing that the Moon was in focus, permitted the automatic picture-taking. During the entire photographing time the orientation system ensured constant training of the automatic interplanetary station on the Moon.

After all shots had been exposed, the orientation system was switched off. As the system was switched off it made the automatic interplanetary station revolve regularly with a certain angular velocity, chosen so that on the one hand to improve the thermal regime, and, on the other, preclude the influence of rotation on the functioning of the scientific instruments.

Flight of Interplanetary Station

The orbit of the automatic interplanetary station has been specially suited to the solution of the complex of scientific problems set it. To achieve the necessary orbit, besides ensuring the right speed and direction of the station's flight at the moment when the engine of the last stage of the rocket was switched off, the influence of lunar gravitation was also made use of.

The trajectory of the station's flight around the Moon had to satisfy a number of demands. To make sure that the orientation system would be functioning correctly at the time of photography it was necessary, as has been noted above, for the Moon, the station and the Sun to lie approximately along one straight line at the moment of initial orientation. The distance from the station to the Moon at the time of photography was set at about 60 to 70 thousand kilometres.

The trajectory had to be such as to ensure the receipt of the greatest amount of information during the first loop of the flight especially at short distances from the Earth's surface. To satisfy that demand, the best possible conditions for radio communications with the interplanetary station from points situated on the Soviet Union's territory had to be ensured.

It was also highly desirable, for scientific purposes, to obtain a trajectory which would keep the interplanetary station moving in the cosmos for a sufficient period of time.

Flight around the Moon followed by a return to Earth can be effected with trajectories of different types. To achieve such trajectories, the speed at the end of the launching phase must be slightly less than the so-called second cosmic or parabolic velocity, which at the surface of the Earth comes to 11.2 kilometres per second. If the trajectory of the flight passes tens of thousands of kilometres from the Moon, the latter's influence will be comparatively small, and the path of the flight in relation to the Earth will take approximately the form of an ellipse with its focal point at the centre of the Earth.

However, there were a number of serious drawbacks to a far trajectory around the Moon, which would pass it at a distance of tens of thousands of kilometres. In flights at great distances from the Moon, direct investigations of outer spac in the immediate vicinity of the Moon are made impossible. When a rocket is fired from the Northern Hemisphere of the Earth, its return to Earth takes place from the side of the Southern Hemisphere, which makes it difficult to carry out observations and receive scientific information at observatio stations situated in the Northern Hemisphere. Movement near the Earth during the return flight takes place out of sight of such stations in the Northern Hemisphere, and therefore it is impossible to receive the results of the scientific observations near to the Earth. On returning to Earth, the rocket enters the dense layers of the atmosphere and burns up, other words, the flight ends after the first loop.

These drawbacks can be avoided if trajectories of anoth type are used in the flight around the Moon, trajecories which will pass it at smaller distances, in the neighbourhood of several thousand kilometres.

The flight trajectory of the automatic interplanetary station passed at a distance of 7,900 km from the centre of the Moon, and was chosen so that at the moment of maximum closeness the station would be south of the Moon.

As a result of the Moon's attraction the trajectory of the automatic station, in accordance with calculations, deviated to the north. This deviation was so significant that the return to the Earth was effected from the side of the northern hemisphere. Following its approach to the Moon the maximum height of the station above the horizon increased from day to day for the observation posts situated in the northern hemisphere. Accordingly, the intervals during which direct communication with the automatic station was possible also increased in length. When it had approached the Earth sufficiently the automatic station could be seen in the northern hemisphere as a permanent celestial body.

The conditions for receiving information at the approach to the Earth and the conditions for conducting scientific investigations during the return to the immediate vicinity of the Earth proved sufficiently favourable. During its return to the Earth in the first revolution, the station did not enter the atmosphere and did not perish, but passed at a distance of 47,500 km from the centre of the Earth, moving on an elongated orbit of extremely large dimensions, close to eliptic in form. The station's greatest distance from the Earth was 480,000 km.

It has thus been made possible, in passing near the Moon, to obtain trajectories of the automatic interplanetary station's movement which are exceptionally interesting and advantageous from the point of view of conducting scientific investigations and receiving scientific information.

The flight of the interplanetary station in the vicinity of the Earth is taking place at such great distances from its surface that there is no slowing down consequent on the resistance of the atmosphere. Therefore, if it were moving only due to the force of the Earth's attraction, the automatic station would be a satellite of the Earth with no limit to its period of existence.

In reality, however, the station has a limited period of movement. Due to the perturbation of solar attraction, the orbit's closest distance from the Earth -- the height of the orbit's perigee--is constantly dropping. Therefore, after having completed a certain number of revolutions, the station will in time in one of its returns to the Earth enter the dense layers of the atmosphere and burn up.

The extent to which the height of the perigee diminishes in one revolution depends on the size of the orbit and particularly on the height of the apogee, that is, on the greatest distance of the orbit from the Earth, increasing sharply as the height mounts.

In that case the approximation between the station and the Moon would take place at about the same point of the lunar orbit as the first time. In the event of a repeated close approximation, the movement of the station may change substantially. If the interplanetary station passes the Moon from the southern side, that is the second approximation follows the same type as the first, the number of rotations will greatly increase, and so will the time the station continues to exist with the basic property of its trajectory intact -- that is, to approach the Earth from the side of the northern hemisphere. If passage takes place repeatedly from the north, the height of the orbit's perigee will decrease, and, if the disturbances in it are strong enough, the station may strike the Earth during its next period of return to it.

In those loops of the orbit where close approximation with the Moon does not ensue, the Moon nevertheless exercises some influence on the movement of the station. Although the force of lunar gravitation in that case is very small, still by acting on a great many loops of the trajectory the force of lunar gravitation may have a noticeable effect on the movement of the automatic station resulting in a decrease in the height of the perigee and in the time the station continues on in its orbit.

The picture of the movement of the automatic interplanetary station under the simultaneous influence of the gravitational forces of the Earth, Moon and Sun is very involved. The way the station passes near the Moon during its first approximation has a determinative effect on its subsequent movement.

Since no corrections are made in the movement of the interplanetary station during its flight, and its whole trajectory is determined in the last analysis by the parameters of its movement at the end of the launching phase (basically by the extent and direction of the speed) it is clear that for the interplanetary station to achieve the trajectory described above the guidance system of the carrier-rocket in the launching phase must be highly perfected.

Calculations have shown that in a deviation of 1,000 km from the set point of the station's passage through the inclined plane, the minimum distance between the Earth and the station during return will change by 5-10 thousand kilometres and the time of its greatest approximation to the Earth 10-14 hours. In this case the inclined plane is the name given to the plan which passes through the centre of the Moon perpendicularly to the line: Earth-Moon.

For the utmost deviation of the minimum distance between the Earth and the station not to exceed 20,000 km., the precision of guidance in the period when the rocket is brought into orbit must be such as to ensure a deviation of no more than 3,000 km at the point where it intersects the inclined plane.

Therefore such a trajectory had to be chosen for the interplanetary station where the apogee should be possibly smaller and should not be much greater than the distance from the Earth to the Moon, while the perigee should be possibly greater on the first circuit. Upon meeting these two requirements depends the total number of the station's revolutions around the Earth and the length of the station's existence.

The influence of the Moon is not limited to the effect it produces during the period of initial close approximation. Disturbances in the orbit of the station as a result of lunar gravitation do not bear the same regular character as disturbances resulting from solar gravitation, and depend to a marked degree on the period of the station's rotation round the Earth. The influence of the Moon may prove great if in one of its subsequent rotations another and sufficiently close approximation to the Moon taken place.

At first glance this demand on the system of guidance seems an easier one to satisfy than the task of reaching the Moon, since to reach it, the utmost deviation of the rocket from the point at which it is aimed, or the calculated point at which it is to intersect the inclined plane, must not exceed the radius of the Moon, in other words must be about half of 3,000 km. However, in the movement of the station along a circumlunar trajectory, mistakes in getting the rocket into orbit influence the deviation in the point of its intersection of the inclined plane much more than in the case of the lunar-landing version realised by the second cosmic rocket.

Indeed, as reported earlier, deviation of one metre per second in the velocity of launching the rocket to the free flight phase in the variant of hitting the Moon results in a deviation of the intersection point by 250 kilometres on an inclined plane; while in the round-the-Moon variant this deviation will be 750 kilometres, or three times as great. Only a comparison of these figures shows that the given round-the-Moon variant requires not less but even greater accuracy of the rocket guidance system than in hitting-the-Moon variant.

As stated above, when the interplanetary station passes near the Moon there is a great perturbation in the station's trajectory, which makes it alter its original course and return earthward from the side of the northern hemisphere. This same perturbation effect of the Moon substantially increases the impact of the flight parameters deviations at the end of the launching phase from their calculations upon the nature of the station's flight earthward after circling the Moon. Therefore, even small errors in determining these parameters result in quite substantial errors in calculating the flight of the interplanetary station on its return to the Earth.

At the same time, reliable radio communication of the interplanetary station with ground observation posts requires a sufficiently accurate knowledge of the changes in the station's flight with time. This is necessary for an accurate calculation of the target indications set for the measuring stations and for determining the time of switching on the transmitters aboard the station. This circumstance demands systematic measurement of the interplanetary station's trajectory, processing of the data and establishing with greater accuracy the station's flight characteristics both before approaching the Moon and after circling it. The influence of the Sun and the Moon on the evolution of the orbit of the interplanetary station in the course of its further flight, likewise require constant measuring and more accurate determination of the station's movement characteristics.

The above circumstances make serious demands on the work of the automatic measuring set-up designed for measuring the parameters of the interplanetary station's trajectory, calculating its expected movement, calculating the target indications for the measuring and observation posts, calculating the time for switching on the transmitters on the interplanetary station during the entire course of its flight around the Earth.

This setup includes radiotechnical stations for measuring distance, angular parameters and radial velocity of the object's movement, telemetric information receiving stations; automatic communication lines between the measuring posts and the coordination computing centre which in turn is linked with ground stations which give the command to switch on the transmitters aboard the automatic interplanetary station.

The command radio line makes it possible to switch on the radiotechnical instruments of the station at certain intervals best suited for radio communication of the instruments on the station with ground posts situated in the Soviet Union. The duration and time of radio communications with the station are selected with a view to ensuring accumulation of the information necessary for forecasting with greater accuracy the characteristics of the movement of the interplanetary station, as well as with a view to maintaining a power balance for the instruments aboard the station.

The preliminary processing of the trajectory measurements now shows that the automatic interplanetary station will travel along its orbit until April 1960, making 11 to 12 revolutions around the Earth.

Photographing and Transmission of Images

In evolving the complex of means for taking photographs and transmitting the images of the hidden side of the Moon from the automatic interplanetary station, the task was successfully accomplished of creating a photo-television system to obtain a high-quality half-tone image and transmit it over distances measured in hundreds of thousands of kilometres.

In doing this a number of complicated scientific and engineering problems have been solved.

While the photographs were being taken the orientation system kept the automatic station in a position whereby the Moon's disk was right before the camera lenses.

The construction of the photo-television apparatus guaranteed it the capacity to operate under the difficult conditions of cosmic flight; in the conditions of the harmful action of cosmic radiation the photographic supplies were/preserved intact, the apparatus for processing the photographic materials and other equipment worked normally in conditions of weightlessness.

In transmitting images over super-great distances, using a very low-capacity radio transmitter, the speed by which images were transmitted was several thousand times lower than the speed by which images are transmitted from ordinary telecasting centres.

In making these first photographs of the reverse side of the Moon, it was expedient to photograph as large a part as possible of its unknown surface. This led to the necessity of photographing the fully illumined disk the contrasty of which always being far less than when there is illumination from the side which creates shadows from the details of relief.

To ensure high-quality transmission of low-contrast pictures, the television apparatus has been provided with automatic adjusting of the scanner tube's brightness. Self-adjusting devices have been applied also to ensure reliable faultless operation of the setup in changing regimes. The coordination and guidance of the work of all units, including the electronic setups, the optical, mechanical and photochemical installations were effected through a special system of automatics and programming.

The photo-television apparatus of the interplanetary station has the following basic structure. A camera with two lenses having focal distances of 200 and 500 mm with the help of which pictures were made simultaneously in two different scales. The 200 mm focal distance lens produced an image of the disk which fit into the picture fully. The large-scale image produced by the 500 mm focal distance lens exceeded the bounds of the still and gave a more detailed picture of this side of the lunar disk.

The photographs were made with automatic changes of the exposition to obtain negatives with the most advantageous densities. The photographing lasted about 40 minutes during which the hidden side of the Moon was photographed repeatedly.

The photographing began at a command signal given after the lenses were fixed on the Moon. The entire subsequent process of photographing and processing the film was done automatically according to a set programme. Special 35 mm film was used which can be processed at high temperature.

In order to prevent the film from being veiled due to the action of cosmic radiation, a special protection was provided chosen on the basis of investigations conducted with the help of the Soviet sputniks and cosmic rockets.

After it was shot, the film entered a small automatic developing and fixing device.

A special process was used in its treatment which minimizes the dependence of the parameters of the negative on temperature. The necessary measures were taken to prevent this process from being upset by conditions of weightlessness. After the film was treated, it was dried and moisture absorbed, thus ensuring its preservation. Then the film passed into a special case and was prepared for the transmission of the picture.

Test marks had been made on the film in advance, part of which were developed on the Earth, and the rest--on the station while the shots of the far side of the Moon were beeing treated. These marks, or signs when transmitted to the Earth made it possible to control the processes of photography treatment, and transmission of the pictures.

To transform the image on the negative, a small scanning tube with a high resolving capacity and stable photoelectronic multiplier was used.

Transmission of the pictures to the Earth was effected in the same way motion picture films are transmitted by TV centres.

To deflect the ray of the electronic-ray tube, economic low frequency scanning devices were used. Magnification and setting of the signals of the pictures were effected by a special narrow-tape stabilised amplifier which automatically compensated the influence of changes in the average density of the negative on the outgoing signal. All the schemes were carried out in the main with transistors.

Provision was made for the pictures to be transmitted in two regimes; slow transmission over large distances and fast transmission for shorter distances as the station approached the Earth. The television system made it possible, in accordance with the conditions of transmission, to change the number of lines into which the picture was broken up. The maximum number of lines reached 1,000 per shot.

To synchronise the transmitting and receiving scanning devices, a method was used which ensured high resistance to interferences and steady operation of the apparatuses.

The pictures of the Moon were transmitted from the automatic interplanetary station along the radio communication lines serving at the time for measurements of the parameters of the movement of the station itself, that is: distance, velocity, and angle coordinates, and also for the telemetric transmission of the results of the scientific experiments. The various devices on board the station were switched on and off and their regimes changed by special orders being transmitted from the Earth over the same radio line.

The pictures of the Moon have been transmitted and all the other operations on the line of radio-communication with the station have been carried out by means of continuous radiations of radiowaves as distinct from the impulsive radiation used previously in certain cases. This is the first time such a combination of functions in one radio-communication line working under permanent radiation has been attempted. It ensured reliable radio communications even at maximum distances, with the least possible expenditure of energy on the station itsel

Radio communication with the station consisted of two parts: one line "Earth-Station" and another line "Station-Earth," and included command devices, powerful radio transmitters, supersensitive receiving and recording devices, antenna systems stationed at radio communication points on the Earth, and also transmitting, receiving and antenna devices on the interplanetary station. In addition command and programming radiotechnical installations were set up on board the station.

The entire apparatus of radio-communication lines both on board and on the Earth was duplicated in order to increase the reliability of communication.

In the event that one of the radio-engineering instruments on board went out of commission, or the resources needed for its work were exhausted it could be replaced by the reserve instrument through a corresponding order being given from a guidance point on the Earth.

The pictures of the Moon were transmitted at commands from the Earth. At these signals the television apparatus on board was switched on, the photo film was moved and the television apparatus was switched on to the transmitters. As a result the law of the changes in the brightness along the lines, on which the image is broken up was transmitted to the Earth.

The total volume of scientific information transmitted by radio, including the photographs of the Moon, far exceeds the volume of information that was transmitted from the first and second Soviet cosmic rockets.

To secure the reliable transmission of this information under conditions of a high level of interference by cosmic radiation, an especially effective method of radio communication was used guaranteeing the minimum expenditure of energy by the power-feeding sources on board.

For considerations of economising electric power, the power of the radio transmitters on board was established at a few watts. Semiconductors and other modern parts and materials were used in the receiving and transmitting radio apparatus on board. Particular attention was paid to having the instruments of the minimum volume and weight.

An idea can be obtained of the difficulties encountered in securing reliable radio communications with the automatic interplanetary station by estimating what part of the power emitted by the radio transmitter on board actually comes down to the receiving devies on the Earth.

To ensure that communication with the station is not suspended as it revolves, the station's antenna emits radio signals evenly in all directions so that the power of emission for a unit of surface will be the same for all the points of the imagined sphere in the centre of which there is the station.

The part of the power transmitted to the ground receiving antenna is determined by the ratio of the effective area of the receiving antenna to the surface of the sphere with a radius equal to the distance from the station to the receiving point. For that reason large receiving antennas are used to intercept the signals from the station.

However, even in this case, when the station is at a maximum distance from the Earth, the part of the power emitted by the transmitter on board that is actually intercepted, is 100 million times smaller than the average power intercepted by an ordinary TV set. Extremely sensitive receiving devices, with low static must be used to intercept such weak signals.

The static produced by the ground receiving devices consists of the static of cosmic radiation intercepted by the antenna and the static produced by the receiver itself, which is reduced to a minimum by a number of special measures. As a rule the reduction of the static is connected with a reduction of the speed at which information is transmitted.

In view of what has been said, methods of processing and transmitting signals have been used in the radio communication line on board the station and on the Earth's receiving points that reduce the static level to the maximum degree and retain the permissible speed of transmission.

Economical consumption of the power aboard the station; employment of radio-communication lines with continuous radiation and combined functions; application on the Earth of special receiving antennas and highly sensitive reception devices the use of special methods of processing and transmitting signals -- all this has made it possible to ensure reliable radio-communication with the interplanetary station, faultless operation of the command radio line, and systematic reception of the Moon's photographs and telemetrical scientific information.

The television signals received by the ground stations have been recorded by various instruments, which ensured the necessary reservation and made it possible to control the course of transmission and exclude specific distortions caused by the peculiarities of the communication line and recording devices.

The signals transmitting photographs of the Moon have been recorded by special television devices on a photographic film; by magnetic recording apparatus with high-stability of the magnetic tape speed; by skytron (electronic-ray tubes which keep the image on the screen for a considerable time), and by open recording instruments taking down the image on electro-chemical paper. The materials obtained by all these recording methods are being used in studying the invisible side of the Moon.

The television system on the automatic interplanetary station has transmitted images over a distance of up to 470,000 thereby the possibility of transmitting half-tone images of high accuracy without any essential specific distortions in the process of radiowave propagation has for the first time been confirmed experimentally.

The Invisible Side of the Moon

The period of the Moon's rotation around its axis coincides with the period of its revolution around the Earth. Therefore, only one side of the Moon is always turned towards the Earth. In the distant past, millions of years ago, the Moon rotated around its axis faster than it does now, making one revolution in several hours.

The force of the tidal friction caused by the gravitational pull of the Sun and the Earth have slowed down the Moon and lengthened its period of rotation around its axis to 27.32 days

Until now only the regions of the Moon visible from the Earth, regions which have now been studied for three and a half, centuries could be mapped. These maps show circular mountains, mountain ranges, dark areas of lunar soil, called seas, and other formations.

A little more than a half of the Moon's sphere, namely, 59 per cent, is visible from the Earth. On this part of the Moon many formations are located at the very edge of the visible disc and therefore could not be explored in detail owing to great perspective distortions. The fact that a little more than half of the lunar disc can be studied from the Earth is due to the so-called librations of the Moon, that is, the oscillation of the Moon as seen from the Earth.

The Moon was photographed from the interplanetary cosmic station at the moment when the station was on the line connecting the Sun and the Moon, that is, when the Moon was an almost completely illumined disc with regard to the station. The boundary between the visible and invisible parts of the Moon is indicated by a dotted line on the picture.

The photographs have recorded a part of the Moon's surface invisible from the Earth and a small area with already known formations. This latter area on the photographs has made it possible to connect the previously unseen features of the lunar surface with those already known, and thus determine their selenographic coordinates.

The Moon's features visible from the Earth photographed by the interplanetary station include: Mare Humboldt, Mare Crisium, Mare Marginis, Mare Smith, a part of Mare Australe, and others.

These seas located at the very edge of the Moon visible from the Earth, owing to perspective distortion, appear to us, as narrow and long, and their true form has hitherto been indefinite. On the photographs taken from the interplanetary station these seas are situated far from the visible edge of the Moon and their form is only insignificantly distorted by perspective. Thus, we have for the first time learned the real shape of a number of lunar formations.

It is noticable that mountaineous areas predominate in the invisible part of the lunar surface, while there are very few seas, similar to those in the visible part. Crater seas in the southern and near-equatorial regions stand out sharply.

Of the seas situated near the edge of the visible part the photographs, greatly foreshortened, clearly show almost without any distortions Mare Humboldt, Mare Marginis, Mare Smit and Mare Australe. It appears that a large part of Mare Australe lies on the reverse side of the Moon, and its coast-line has a tortuous configuration.

Mare Smith is rounder than Mare Australe, and on its southern side a mountaineous region cuts deep into it. Mare Marginis is somewhat elongated/in a northerly direction/and has a depression in the opposite direction from Mare Crisium.

Mare Humboldt has a peculiar pearlike shape. The entire area adjoining the western edge of the Moon's far side (that is Mare Marginis) has an intermediary reflecting power between the mountain regions and the seas. For its reflecting power it resembles the region of the Moon lying between the craters Tycho, Petavius, and Mare Nectaris.

South-south-east of Mare Humboldt, on the border of the above-named region, there runs a mountain range 2,000 km. long, crossing the equator and extending to the southern hemisphere. Beyond the mountain range is an extensive continent with a heightened reflecting capacity.

A crater sea some 300 km in diameter lies in the region between 20° and 30° N. Lat. and 140° and 160° W. Long. In its southern part this sea ends in a bay. There is a large crater more than 100 km. in diameter with a dark bottom and a bright central hill surrounded by a broad light bank, in the southern hemisphere, in the area -30° Lat. and +130° Long.

To the east of the above range, in the area +30° N. Lat. is a group of four medium-sized craters, the biggest of which has a diameter of some 70 km. A separate round crater is to be seen southwest of this group in the area +10° Lat. and +110° Long. On the western edge of the southern hemisphere there are two regions with sharply lower reflecting power.

Besides that the photographs show regions with somewhat higher or lower reflecting power and numerous small details. The nature of these details, their form and dimensions can be established after a deep study of all the photographs.

The televising, for the first time, of images of the invisible part of the Moon by the interplanetary station open up wide prospects of studying the planets of our solar system.

* * *

The flight of the third cosmic rocket has inscribed a new page in the history of science. Penetrating into outer space Soviet cosmic rockets will now send to Earth not only information about the physical characteristics of interplanetary space and celestial bodies but also photographs of heavenly bodies which they pass in their flight. Televising of images over a distance of hundreds of thousands of kilometers has been accomplished for the first time. Broad prospects are opening up to astronomy which is now able to move its instruments closer to the celestial bodies.

The first Soviet automatic interplanetary station makes every Soviet citizen proud of our great socialist country, of our advanced Soviet science and technology. It is also admired by all progressive mankind. (All papers. In full.)

THE END

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Me [redacted] m • UNITED [redacted] RNMENT

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46)(Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

CG 5824-S*, on November 23, 1959, made available to SA JOHN E. KEATING, for photostating, the Volume V, No. 255 (1307), Tuesday, October 27, 1959, edition of "Daily Review of Soviet Press", published by the Soviet Information Bureau. This issue deals primarily with the third Soviet cosmic rocket.

One photostat copy of this item is enclosed herewith to the Bureau and to the New York Division. The Chicago copy is located in Chicago file 134-46-Sub-B-1B (14).

2 - Bureau (Encl. 1)(REGISTERED)
1 - New York (100-134637)(Encl. 1)(REGISTERED)
1 - Chicago

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ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

ENCLOSURE

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EX-124
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100-428091-517

24 DEC 1959

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DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-05-2011

~~*TOP SECRET*~~

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Decker

The Attorney General *November 27, 1959*

4
(11)

Director, FBI

c Solo

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

I thought you would be interested in the information contained in the enclosed memorandum. This information was obtained as a result of our over-all coverage of the Communist Party, USA, and pertains to the reaction of the Communist Parties of the Soviet Union and Red China to the peaceful coexistence line currently espoused by Nikita Khrushchev and to the reception the President can expect during his forthcoming visit to the Soviet Union.

This information is also being furnished to the Honorable Richard M. Nixon, the Vice President; Honorable Gordon Gray, Special Assistant to the President; Honorable Christian A. Herter, Secretary of State; and Mr. Allen W. Dulles, Director, Central Intelligence Agency.

In view of the extremely sensitive nature of certain of the sources of our information, it is requested that the contents of this communication be afforded the most careful security and its use restricted to a need-to-know basis.

Enclosure

100-428091

NOTE ON YELLOW:

1 ENCLOSURE

Classified ~~"Top Secret"~~ since the enclosure is so classified. The enclosure is classified ~~"Top Secret"~~ since the information was obtained from a highly placed source and unauthorized disclosure of this information would tend to disclose the identity of this source with resultant grave damage to the national defense.

REC- 9 100-428091-435

EX 109

23 NOV 30 1959

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~~TOP SECRET~~

~~D. Garrow~~
Classified by 6078 OPO|MB
Declassify on: OADR 2/19/86
NLE 86-127

November 27, 1959

SOVIET RUSSIA'S AND RED CHINA'S REACTION TO NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV'S PEACEFUL COEXISTENCE LINE ~~S~~ (U)

A leading functionary of the Communist Party, USA, recently made an extended trip to Red China and the Soviet Union. This individual had lengthy discussions with high-ranking officials of the Communist Parties of Red China and the Soviet Union. As a result of these conversations and his personal observations, he made the following comments concerning the reaction of the Soviet Union and Red China to Nikita Khrushchev's current peaceful coexistence line and the type of reception President Eisenhower could expect during his forthcoming trip to the Soviet Union: ~~S~~ (U)

The Russians consider as their main objective the development of what they term the new relationship between the Soviet Union and the United States. This Communist Party, USA, functionary is of the belief that the Soviets in furtherance of their peaceful coexistence line may make certain concessions to the United States in a diplomatic sense but will not make any concessions on matters of communist ideology. The Soviets will, however, avoid any actions which would cause a setback in the relationship between the Soviets and the United States. For example, Mikhail Suslov, a member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, stated that the Communist Party of the Soviet Union did not send greetings to the Communist Party, USA, on the latter's 40th anniversary in the Fall of 1959 and will not send greetings to the 17th National Convention of the Communist Party, USA, in December, 1959, inasmuch as the Communist Party of the Soviet Union believes that this action might interfere with Soviet - United States relations. As a further example of Soviet thinking along this line, the international communist publication, "World Marxist Review," has decided against printing an article authored by William Z. Foster, chairman emeritus of the Communist Party, USA, in this review inasmuch as Foster's article makes certain references to President Eisenhower which the Soviets believe would damage Soviet - United States relations. ~~S~~ (U)

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100-428091-435

ENCLOSURE

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~~S~~ (U)

This Communist Party, USA, functionary observed that the Soviets are preparing the Russian people for improved relations and peace with the United States. The Soviets have prepared a special newsreel concerning Nikita Khrushchev's visit to the United States and have issued a book dealing with friendship between the United States and the Soviet Union. The theme in Russia today is for friendship with the United States and the enthusiasm for better relations and peace with the United States was described as being almost like that at a revival meeting. The President of the United States is affectionately referred to as "Ike" and is termed a great President, and he will receive a tremendous reception in Russia. It was noted that there are no verbal attacks against Vice President Richard M. Nixon and he is referred to affectionately by the Russian people as "Dick." This Communist Party, USA, functionary further noted that as a result of his trip to the United States and his peaceful coexistence line that Nikita Khrushchev is more popular in Russia today than ever before. ~~S~~ (U)

Concerning the reaction of Red China to Khrushchev's peaceful coexistence line, this Communist Party, USA, functionary stated that while the peace sentiment is prevalent in Soviet Russia, he received the opposite feeling upon entering Red China. He noted that Khrushchev spoke at a banquet held in Peking, China, in connection with the 10th anniversary celebration of the founding of Red China and that during his speech Khrushchev repeatedly emphasized the need for peace. While at the conclusion of this speech, there was applause, it was only polite applause and indicated to this Communist Party, USA, functionary that the Chinese did not support Khrushchev's current peaceful coexistence line. The Chinese Communist Party leaders who also spoke at this anniversary celebration stressed the necessity of defeating United States imperialism and avoided making any reference to Khrushchev's visit to the United States. Photographs of Chinese Communist Party leaders and of Marx, Lenin and Stalin were prominently displayed during the anniversary celebration; however, there was no photograph of Khrushchev on display, which indicated to this Communist Party, USA, leader the Chinese displeasure with Khrushchev's peaceful coexistence line. ~~S~~ (U)

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: 11/27/59

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)(415)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C

Reference Chicago letter dated 11/19/59, requesting that $600 in $10 bills received by CG 5824-S in Peking, China, for the use of the CP, USA, be checked against appropriate lists.

On 11/24/59 said bills were checked with negative results against a list of currency issued to Soviet establishments in New York City and Washington, D.C.

1-12439 /10

2 - Bureau (100-428091)(RM)
1 - Chicago (134-46 Sub B)(Solo)(Info)(RM)
1 - NY 100-134637 (415)

EX-105

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REC- 46 100-428091-436

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11 NOV 30 1959

EX 104

INDEXED

57 DEC 3 1959

~~TOP SECRET~~

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DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-05-2011

November 27, 1959

Honorable Richard M. Nixon
The Vice President
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Dick:

I thought you would be interested in the information contained in the enclosed memorandum. This information was obtained as a result of our over-all coverage of the Communist Party, USA, and pertains to the reaction of the Communist Parties of the Soviet Union and Red China to the peaceful coexistence line currently espoused by Nikita Khrushchev and to the reception the President can expect during his forthcoming visit to the Soviet Union.

In view of the extremely sensitive nature of certain of the sources of our information, it is requested that the contents of this communication be afforded the most careful security and its use restricted to a need-to-know basis.

Sincerely,

EDGAR

100-4-2691-

FBI

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7 DEC 1 1959

Enclosure

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Classified "~~Top Secret~~" since the enclosure is so classified. The enclosure is classified "~~Top Secret~~" since the information was obtained from a highly placed source and unauthorized disclosure of this information would tend to disclose the identity of this source with resultant grave damage to the national defense.

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~~TOP SECRET~~

Liaison
Mr. Decker

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-16-2011

November 27, 1959

BY COURIER SERVICE

Miss Rose Mary Woods
Executive Secretary to the Vice President
Room 361, Senate Office Building
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Rose Mary:

I am enclosing a letter, with enclosure, which I think the Vice President might want to see.

Upon removal of classified enclosures, this transmittal letter becomes unclassified.

Sincerely,

JEH

To be delivered S.O.F. 11/28/59

NOV 27

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Enclosures - 2

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Classified "~~Top Secret~~" since the enclosures are so classified. The enclosures are classified "~~Top Secret~~" since the information was obtained from a highly placed source and unauthorized disclosure of this information would tend to disclose the identity of this source with resultant grave damage to the national defense.

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- Liaison
- Mr. Decker

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-05-2011

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE~~

D. Garrow
~~Classified by 6178 DJ/mg~~
~~Declassify on: OADR~~ 7/19/86
~~NLE86-127~~

November 27, 1959

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable Gordon Gray
Special Assistant to the President
Executive Office Building
Washington 25, D. C.

~~S~~ (U)

My dear Mr. Gray:

I thought that the President and you would be interested in the information contained in the enclosed memorandum. This information was obtained as a result of our over-all coverage of the Communist Party, USA, [and pertains to the reaction of the Communist Parties of the Soviet Union and Red China to the peaceful coexistence line currently espoused by Nikita Khrushchev and to the reception the President can expect during his forthcoming visit to the Soviet Union.] ~~S~~ (U)

In view of the extremely sensitive nature of certain of the sources of our information, it is requested that the contents of this communication be afforded the most careful security and its use restricted to a need-to-know basis. U

TO BE DELIVERED
BY COURIER SVC.
SAT. 11/28/59

5 2 NOV ~~30~~ 27

Sincerely yours,

J. EDGAR HOOVER

100-428091-439

100-428091 ~~S~~ (U)
Enclosure

REC- 46

7 DEC 1 1959 (U) ~~S~~

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Classified "~~Top Secret~~" since the enclosure is so classified. The enclosure is classified "~~Top Secret~~" since the information was obtained from a highly placed source and unauthorized disclosure of this information would tend to disclose the identity of this source with resultant grave damage to the national defense. ~~S~~ (U)

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1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Decker

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-05-2011

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November 27, 1959

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable Christian A. Herter
The Secretary of State
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Herter:

I thought you would be interested in the information contained in the enclosed memorandum. This information was obtained as a result of our over-all coverage of the Communist Party, USA, and pertains to the reaction of the Communist Parties of the Soviet Union and Red China to the peaceful coexistence line currently espoused by Nikita Khrushchev and to the reception the President can expect during his forthcoming visit to the Soviet Union.

In view of the extremely sensitive nature of certain of the sources of our information, it is requested that the contents of this communication be afforded the most careful security and its use restricted to a need-to-know basis.

Sincerely yours,

J. EDGAR HOOVER

COURIER SVC.
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7 DEC 1 1959

Enclosure
NOTE ON YELLOW:

Classified "~~Top Secret~~" since the enclosure is so classified. The enclosure is classified "~~Top Secret~~" since the information was obtained from a highly placed source and unauthorized disclosure of this information would tend to disclose the identity of this source with resultant grave damage to the national defense.

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FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 11/18/59

Transmit the following in ______________________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via A I R T E L ______ AIR MAIL - REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46)(Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

CG 5824-S*, on November 16, 1959, orally furnished the information on the following pages to SA JOHN E. KEATING and Stenographer KATHERINE W. SUTPHEN. This report contains the itinerary and a listing of meetings attended in connection with a trip to China for the celebration of the 10th Anniversary of the People's Republic of China.

LOPEZ

1 - 1242 + and [illegible]

3 - Bureau
1 - New York (100-134637)(SOLO)
1 - Chicago

JEK/kws
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REC- 15 100-428091-441

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1 - ENCLOSURE
info from CG 5824-S*

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INDEX

Approved: ______________________ Sent ________ M Per ______
Special Agent in Charge

ITINERARY AND LISTING OF MEETINGS ATTENDED IN CONNECTION WITH A TRIP TO CHINA FOR THE CELEBRATION OF THE 10TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

9/23/59 : Left New York City via Sabina Airlines.

9/24/59 : Arrived in Brussels, Belgium. Went to the Czechoslovakian Consular Office on Avenue "A" and obtained floating visas for Czechoslovakia. Stayed overnight at the Palace Hotel.

9/25/59 : Left Brussels on a two-hour flight on Sabina Airlines for Prague, Czechoslovakia. Met at the airport by LADISLAV KOCMAN, of the International Department of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, and was taken to the hotel used by visiting Communist Party dignitaries. KOCMAN stated that he assumed we were going to Peking, China. We advised him that we were going to China, but planned a stop-over in Moscow, Russia. We went to the Chinese Embassy and were advised that we would not stay overnight in Moscow.

9/26/59 : KOCMAN called the First Secretary of the Russian Embassy. He came to the hotel and assured MORRIS CHILDS that the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) knew that he was on his way to Moscow.

In a later conversation, KOCMAN stated that CHILDS should plan to spend a few days in Prague on his way back to the United States. He said that the International Department of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia wanted to talk to CHILDS concerning the improving of contacts and relationships between the Communist Party - USA and the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia. The Communist Party of Czechoslovakia wanted to ask CHILDS some questions about some people in the United States. It also wanted some preliminary information concerning the 17th National Conventic of the Communist Party - USA. Also, some information on the of KHRUSHCHEV's visit to the United States.

During this conversation, KOCMAN called the offi the "World Marxist Review" and ascertained that TIMMY DEN been stationed in Moscow for a month.

ENCLOSURE

100 428091-4

Left Prague for Moscow in the afternoon. Met at the Moscow Airport by NIKOLAI MOSTOVETS, Head of the North and South American Section of the International Department of the Central Committee of the CPSU; his assistant, ALEKSEI GRECHUKHIN, and the representative of the Chinese Embassy. Was informed that all arrangements had been made by the Chinese and that we would leave for Peking in three hours.

Spent the time waiting for the plane to China in the dining room of the Moscow Airport. Leading Communist Party members from many parts of the Western world were in the dining room waiting for planes to Peking.

MOSTOVETS and GRECHUKHIN asked if CHILDS had brought any books, documents, or written material with him. When he replied that he had, they insisted that this material be left with them. They said that if CHILDS took this material to China, the Communist Party of China would want it and he would never be able to return to Moscow with it.

After spending about three hours in Moscow, boarded a special plane for Peking. Among those passengers in this plane were HARRY POLLITT, Chairman of the Communist Party of Great Britain; LUIZ CARLOS PRESTES, of the Communist Party of Brazil; APOSTOLOS GROZOS, Chairman of the Communist Party of Greece; KHALED BAKDASH, leader of the Communist Party of Syria; TZVI BREITSTEIN, of the Communist Party of Israel; and GEORGE PARINSKY (phonetic), of the Communist Party of Bulgaria, who was a former resident of Detroit and New York.

9/27/59 : Arrived in Peking, China, after refueling stops at Omsk and Irkutsk. There was a large reception committee at the airport. After a security officer boarded the plane and checked the passports, an announcement was made that all delegates were to remain seated and the delegates would be escorted from the plane by a representative of the Communist Party of China who spoke the language of a particular delegation. The Communist Party - USA delegation, which was not announced, was the last delegation to leave the plane and was escorted by TANG Ming-chao, of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

CHOU En-lai, CHU Teh, and WANG Chia-hsiang, Head of the International Liaison Department of the Communist Party of

China, and other members of the leadership of the Communist Party of China greeted the delegations to the accompaniment of band music. MORRIS CHILDS and his wife were taken to a curtained automobile by TANG Ming-chao and were driven to a guest house in the compound of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. There they were introduced to the translator assigned to them. His name is KOW.

Meeting with FRANK COE, resident of the United States.

9/28/59 : Toured the People's Congress Hall, which was built in ten months by approximately 30,000 people.

Attended a reception for heads of delegations of Communist Parties attending the 10th Anniversary celebration. MAO Tse-tung, LIU Shao-chi, CHOU En-lai, TUNG Pi-wu, and other leading members of the Communist Party of China talked informally with the heads of the Communist Party delegations at this reception. Madam SUN Yat-sen was also present at this reception.

Attended opening session of two-day public meeting in connection with the 10th Anniversary celebration.

9/29/59 : Attended closing session of two-day public meeting in connection with the celebration.

9/30/59 : Attended a meeting for leading members of delegations from other Communist Parties. This meeting was chaired by WANG Chia-hsing and was addressed by LI Fu-chun, Vice Premier, Director of State Planning and member of the Standing Committee of the Polit Bureau of the Communist Party of China.

Attended a banquet for 5,000 people. At this formal banquet, CHOU En-lai was the chairman, and NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV gave the only speech.

10/1/59 : Observed the parade and in the evening the fire-works display, street theatrical performances and dancing in Ten Ah-men (phonetic) Square.

10/2-4/59 : Attended two separate meetings for leading members of the delegations from other Communist Parties.

One meeting was addressed by PO I-po, and the other by LIU Shao-chi.

10/5-14/59: Trip to Shanghai, with short stop-over in Nanking. The British, Canadian, Australian, and two Portugese delegates also made this trip. In Shanghai, met for three days with Chinese who were in the underground in Shanghai prior to the time the Communists took over the government. LANCE LOUIS SHARKEY, of the Communist Party of Australia, participated in some of these meetings.

10/15-17/59: Meeting with LIU Shao-chi Jr in Peking. Meeting with WANG Chia-hsing, Head of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. Meeting with TANG Ming-shao and MANYA REESE.

10/17,18/59: Returned to Moscow from Peking, China.

10/18/59 to 11/5/59 : Attended two meetings with OTTO KUUSINEN and BORIS PONOMAREV in attendance. MIKHAIL SUSLOV attended a portion of one of these meetings. Meeting with TIMMY DENNIS. Meeting with V. J. JEROME. Meeting with DOLORES IBARRURI, Secretary General of the Communist Party of Spain

Meeting with ANIBAL ESCALANTE, Jr of the Communist Party of Cuba, and VICTORIO CODOVILLA, of the Communist Party of Argentina.

Meeting with JOHN PITTMAN.

Meeting with VICE DEPUTY MAKAROV and others of the Russian Foreign Literature Department in the Foreign Office Building, Moscow.

Almost daily contacts and meetings with ALEKSEI GRECHUKHIN and NIKOLAI MOSTOVETS.

11/5/59 : Departed Moscow, Russia, for Prague, Czechoslovakia.

11/5-9/59 : Two meetings with GUSTAV SOUCEK, Head of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia.

Meeting with the Editors of the "World Marxist Review".

Meeting with ALF DEWHURST, of the Communist Party of Canada, who is in Prague with the "World Marxist Review".

Meeting with JOHN GIBBONS, of the Communist Party of Great Britain, who is also in Prague with the "World Marxist Review".

Meeting with LOUIS WEINSTOCK.

11/9/59 : Departed Prague, Czechoslovakia, for Brussels, Belgium.

11/10/59 : Departed Brussels, Belgium, for New York City.

11/11/59 : Arrived in New York City.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: November 25, 1959

FROM : Mr. J. A. Sizoo

SUBJECT: SOLO

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ASAC McCabe called this afternoon concerning the contemplated meet between the informant and his Russian contact to be held at the Townhouse in New York at seven o'clock tonight.

McCabe advised that a survey had disclosed that a fixed surveillance could be maintained from the fourth floor of the National Cash Register Company which is diagonally across the street from the meeting place. He said that the management is cooperative and will permit our Agents to be in the building, though they will have no knowledge whatsoever of their purpose there. He assured me that full security was available. I told him to go ahead with his plan to use this fixed coverage. He will advise the Bureau later tonight whether or not the contact is made.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Decker

JAS:mtb
(4)

REC- 15 100-428091- 442

EX 104

DEC 2 1959

#5

57 DEC 3 1959

309

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Belmont
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Rosen
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

F B I

Date: 11/27/59

Transmit the following in ______________________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL ______________________________
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46-Sub B)

SOLO
IS - C

Re telephone calls from Inspector JOSEPH SIZOO to the New York Division on 11/24,25/59, concerning information from CG 5824-S* as to the kind of reception President EISENHOWER might expect in Russia.

Reference is also made to New York teletype, 11/11/59, in which it is stated that CG 5824-S* observed that the Russians are preparing the Soviet people for improved relationships and peace with the United States. Also, that CG 5824-S* is of the opinion that as of this moment President EISENHOWER will receive a tremendous reception in Russia; that the President is referred to affectionately as "IKE" and also as a great president. Further, that the Russians think that the Republican Party is the better party for world peace than is the Democratic Party, and they wish that President EISENHOWER could be elected to a third term.

On 11/25/59, CG 5824-S* was asked if he might be able to elaborate on the above points. The following pages contain the comments of CG 5824-S* as furnished to SA JOHN E. KEATING. These comments may or may not add substance to what was reported in re New York teletype, 11/11/59. 100-428091-4443

5 - 1-1243 + 1 destroyed

REC- 15, 12/1/59

11 NOV 30 1959

3 - Bureau (AM)(RM)
1 - New York (SOLO)(RM)
1 - Chicago

JEK:fes
(5)

Letters 12/1/59 to AG, V.P., + State + ASD with letterhead memo

3 - ENCLOSURE

Approved: ______________________ Sent ______________ M Per ______________
Special Agent in Charge

57 DEC 3 1959

Comments on the Current Attitude of the Soviet Union Toward Relationships with the United States and Opinions as to the Type of Reception President EISENHOWER May Expect to Receive in the Soviet Union

About two days after MORRIS CHILDS met officially with representatives of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) on October 23, 1959, he engaged in a discussion with BORIS PONOMAREV, Head of the International Department of the Central Committee of the CPSU. NIKOLAI MOSTOVETS, Head of the North and South American Section of the International Department of the Central Committee of the CPSU, participated in this discussion. While this was not an official discussion, through experience it is known that whatever a leading member of the CPSU says is a reflection of the thinking of the CPSU leadership or a reflection of Party policy.

In this discussion, CHILDS was asked what he thought of WALTER REUTHER. CHILDS replied that it appears that REUTHER has some differences with GEORGE MEANY. CHILDS was told that the Soviet press reprinted a verbal exchange between labor leaders, including REUTHER, and NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV, during the latter's trip to the United States. The Soviet people resented this type of discussion and came to the defense of KHRUSHCHEV.

Further, a letter dealing with REUTHER was printed in "Trud", official publication of the trade unions in the Soviet Union. This letter was written by a Russian who is a former acquaintance of REUTHER and worked with REUTHER in the Gorky Automobile Plant. In this regard, REUTHER is charged with abandoning socialism and his former belief in the Russian revolution. While "Pravda", the organ of the CPSU, made reference to this letter, it did not reprint it.

When asked what CHILDS thought of this letter, CHILDS said that he did not think much of it. When asked the reason, CHILDS said that it will not be accepted by the people in the United States. On the other hand, it will build up REUTHER, who wants to get rid of the label that he associated with radicals in the past. The most the letter will do is influence some Russians

Then CHILDS asked why the CPSU did not reprint an article on REUTHER by KEMPTON which appeared in the September 22, 1959, issue of the "New York Post", a liberal newspaper. PONOMAREV replied that they were going to do this but since this article appeared while KHRUSHCHEV was in the United States, it was fear
that a reprinting of it by Russia might be considered as

ENCLOSURE

44

interference in American affairs. CHILDS said that he thought that the printing of the letter concerning REUTHER was even worse in this regard. Both PONOMAREV and MOSTOVETS said, you are probably right. We want to do away with the atmosphere and the language of the cold war. We want to leave the door open so we can talk to a lot of people in the United States and have good relationships with them. We suppose that you noticed that we have been writing in a different vein.

Next CHILDS was asked what he thought about an article by a Russian professor of history. In this article the Russian professor carried on a polemic against a professor or an assistant professor from Harvard. The Harvard professor had written a letter which was printed in the magazine section of the "New York Times". In this letter the Harvard professor said that he wanted some answers to some questions on disarmament. Yet, he stated that no one was going to give any answers because there is no practical answer to disarmament in the United States since disarmament might affect the American economy. Further, that Americans have found moral excuses for greater and greater armaments.

CHILDS replied that he did not think much of the article by the Russian professor because it attacked the Harvard professor since his philosophy is not Marxist. CHILDS said, you have been telling me that you are not going to use the language of the cold war even in defense of Marxist-Leninist ideology. I then say that in this respect this article is a failure.

CHILDS was asked if he had watched Russian television while in Moscow and also if he ever listened, in the United States, to the English language broadcasts of Radio Moscow. CHILDS replied that he had watched some television in Moscow, but that since he did not have a short-wave radio he very rarely heard a Radio Moscow broadcast in the United States. PONOMAREV said, we are really interested in your viewpoint as to the reaction of the American people and outstanding personalities in the United States to our treatment of problems and personalities. We want to know if we are doing things differently or are we compounding some errors. We take your criticism seriously because we want to do everything possible to change relationships with the American Government and people.

Then PONOMAREV said, you wait and see. We are going to have the kind of welcome for EISENHOWER that he will never forget. We are going to let him talk to our people and we will show the contrast between his visit here and some of the abuses comrade KHRUSHCHEV had to stand for.

In reply, CHILDS said that even in the ranks of the bourgeoisie in the United States there were conflicts in regard to the reception for KHRUSHCHEV. Yet, when the United States Government noted that some local politicians tried to use KHRUSHCHEV's visit for their own purposes, EISENHOWER, NIXON, and LODGE all asked that KHRUSHCHEV be treated politely and correctly.

Continuing, CHILDS said, you must understand that the American people do not favor Communists although they do favor peace. Many may have believed that if they cheered comrade KHRUSHCHEV, it might have been misunderstood as a cheer for Communism.

PONOMAREV and MOSTOVETS replied, our people will not be cheering capitalism. Yet, they are so in favor of peace that they will be cheering the man they believe is striving for peace--President EISENHOWER.

Then PONOMAREV stated, we know that some of the capitalist statesmen in the United States, in the Administration and others, are having difficulties in adjusting their foreign policy for a better understanding with us. There are the conflicting interests of the "merchants of death" who want to sell their arms; who are the personalities who are against the ending of the cold war, and what economic interests do they represent? When CHILDS said that he had no answer to this question, PONOMAREV and MOSTOVETS said that they think that the ROCKEFELLER and DU PONT interests are against IKE's policy.

During this discussion, CHILDS was asked to watch the Russian press and he will observe that there will be more material concerning the United States. They want an objective study of the United States. A handbook on the United States will deal "objectively" with the United States and will be issued by 1960. PONOMAREV said, we need more facts on the United States. The Communist Party, USA (CPUSA) can carry on its propaganda as it sees fit.

In other discussions with MOSTOVETS, and in still other discussions with TIMMY DENNIS, and ALEKSEI GRECHUKHIN, and from discussions with elevator operators, housekeepers, cooks, delivery boys and from a reading of the Russian press, there is every indication that the Russian attitude toward the United States is different now than it was even last January and February. This was substantiated in the official discussion with representatives of the Central Committee of the CPSU. They said that they do not want to be openly identified with the CPUSA even though they have the same sympathies for and the same ideological outlook as the CPUSA.

All persons contacted in Russia, from representatives of the Central Committee of the CPSU down to housekeepers, talked of "IKE and DICK" in a popular or affectionate manner. PONOMAREV and MASTOVETS both said that it is too bad that the present Administration of the United States has only a few more months in office.

There is every indication that the Russians are building up a friendly attitude toward the United States. It is believed that they think that President EISENHOWER genuinely wants to achieve peace in the world and the Russians also want peace.

From what was heard, observed, and read, the Russians are planning a friendly reception for President EISENHOWER and they will put their best foot forward when receiving American delegations in the Soviet Union.

This reporter has made four trips to the Soviet Union since the end of World War II. The attitude toward the United States has changed to a considerable extent during this period. The Russians have now turned every facet of education and propaganda toward friendly relationships with the United States. Even when they attack the cold war in newspaper cartoons, the war monger is depicted as a prototype of a German militarist.

The "World Marxist Review--Problems of Peace and Socialism" is read as a Bible by Communists throughout the world. It is felt very significant that RUMYANTSEV (phonetic), editor in chief of this magazine, asked that a message be conveyed to WILLIAM Z. FOSTER; that even though FOSTER had been promised that one of his articles would be reprinted in this magazine, some things FOSTER says about President EISENHOWER in this article cannot be printed in the "World Marxist Review" since new circumstances make it inadvisable to do so.

It is suggested that Russian support of international Communism could be a point of discussion between the United States Government and the Soviet Government at this time. While the Russians might tend to be evasive, it is believed that they would give it some serious thought. This would apply not only to their support of the CPUSA but also to their support of Communist Parties, in other countries, which are carrying on propaganda campaigns against the United States.

Such an approach might create a conflict between the CP of the Soviet Union and the CP of China. The Chinese do not want the CPSU to shirk its international responsibilities at this time. Proletarian internationalism or proletarian solidarity, the Chinese know, includes aid to China. While the Russians are taking their national interests into consideration, the Chinese will not let them forget their international responsibilities.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-06-2011

~~TOP SECRET~~

Mr. Baumgardner
Mr. Belmont
Liaison
1 - Mr. Decker
1 - Mr. Mullins

The Attorney General

December 2, 1959

Director, FBI

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Solo

I thought you would be interested in the information contained in the enclosed memorandum. This information was obtained as a result of our over-all coverage of the Communist Party, USA, and pertains to the group within the Communist Party of Mexico which is being currently supported by the Communist Parties of Red China and the Soviet Union.

This information is also being furnished to the Honorable Richard M. Nixon, the Vice President; Honorable Gordon Gray, Special Assistant to the President; Honorable Christian A. Herter, Secretary of State; and Mr. Allen W. Dulles, Director, Central Intelligence Agency.

In view of the extremely sensitive nature of certain of the sources of our information, it is requested that the contents of this communication be afforded the most careful security and its use restricted to a need-to-know basis.

Enclosure

100-428091

MAILED 20
DEC - 2 1959
COMM-FBI

NOTE ON YELLOW:

This letter and its enclosure are classified "~~Top Secret~~" since the information was obtained from a highly placed source and unauthorized disclosure of this information would tend to disclose the identity of this source with resultant grave damage to the national defense.

See memo Baumgardner to Belmont 12-1-59 captioned "Solo, IS-C" AJD:med.

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DEC 2 1959

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AJD:med
(7)

Tolson
Belmont
DeLoach
McGuire
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Gandy

1 ENCLOSURE

3/16/2011
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REC- 15

100-428091-444

10 DEC 2 1959

DEC 3 1959

~~TOP SECRET~~

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

~~TOP SECRET~~

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Decker
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Mullins

~~D. Garcia 11/28 RFH/mg 3/24/86 NLG 86-244~~

December 2, 1959

INFORMATION RECEIVED BY A COMMUNIST PARTY, USA, FUNCTIONARY IN RED CHINA AND THE SOVIET UNION CONCERNING THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF MEXICO ~~S~~ (U)

In recent discussions in Red China with Wang Chia-hsiang and Tang Ming-chao of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, a leading functionary of the Communist Party, USA, learned that the Communist Party of Mexico presently has a five-man secretariat. The Communist Party, USA, functionary was told that one Verdega (probably Arnoldo Martinez Verdugo) is considered the present leader of the Communist Party of Mexico. He was told that Verdega and one Cortez (probably Fernando Granados Cortes) represent the minority in the Communist Party of Mexico but presently control it. The two Communist Party of China officials asked that the Communist Party, USA, support this minority group. ~~S~~ (U)

While in the Soviet Union, the Communist Party, USA, functionary was told the same information concerning the leadership of the Communist Party of Mexico by Nikolai Mostovets, head of the North and South American Section of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and Mostovets' assistant, Aleksei Grachukin. The Soviets also urged the Communist Party, USA, to support the minority group headed by Verdega. In addition, they stated that Dionisio Encina Rodriguez, titular head of the Communist Party of Mexico who presently is in jail, still represents the majority in the Communist Party of Mexico but that Encina Rodriguez will be expelled from the Communist Party of Mexico upon his release from jail. ~~S~~ (U)

This Bureau has been advised by sources who have furnished reliable information in the past that supporters of Encina Rodriguez have been desperately trying to keep a national congress of the Communist Party of Mexico from convening as opponents of Encina Rodriguez, including Arnoldo Martinez Verdugo and Fernando Granados Cortes, definitely have enough strength to oust Encina Rodriguez from his position as head of the Communist Party of Mexico. ~~S~~ (U)

[100-428091] ~~S~~ (U)
SEE NOTE ON YELLOW PAGE 2
AJD:RAM/med
(11)

Tolson ____
Belmont ____
DeLoach ____
McGuire ____
Mohr ____
Parsons ____
Rosen ____
Tamm ____
Trotter ____
W.C. Sullivan ____
Tele. Room ____
Gandy ____

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

~~TOP SECRET~~

ENCLOSURE

1-44 ~~S~~ (U)

~~TOP SECRET~~

NOTE ON YELLOW:

This communication is classified "~~Top Secret~~" inasmuch as the information was obtained from a highly placed source and unauthorized disclosure of this information would tend to disclose the identity of this source with resultant grave damage to the national defense. ~~S~~ (U)

Original on plastiplate. u

See memo Baumgardner to Belmont dated 12-1-59 captioned "Solo, IS-C," AJD:med.

~~S~~ (U)

~~TOP SECRET~~

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

9
(JT)

FBI

Date: 11/27/59

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Sullivan
Tele. Room
Miss Gandy

Transmit the following in ______________________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via A I R T E L AIR MAIL - REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46)(Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

CG 5824-S*, on November 25, 1959, orally furnished to SA JOHN E. KEATING the information on the following pages. This is a report on a meeting with VLADIMIR BARKOVSKY in New York City on Wednesday evening, November 25, 1959.

LOPEZ

1-12437 1 disclosed

3 - Bureau
1 - New York (100-134637)(SOLO)
1 - Chicago

JEK/kws
(5)

no dissemination re specific amount of funds or Barkovsky

Letter: V.P., W.H., State + AG 12/1/59 enclosing letterhead memo same date
AJD:med

REC-37 100-428091-445

EX-133

11 NOV 30 1959

X

ENCLOSURE

3-

57 DEC 3 1959

Approved: ______________________ Sent ____________M Per ______________
Special Agent in Charge

MEETING BETWEEN MORRIS CHILDS AND VLADIMIR BARKOVSKY IN NEW YORK CITY ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 25, 1959

On Wednesday evening, November 25, 1959, MORRIS CHILDS went to the Townhouse Restaurant at 138-39 Queens Boulevard in the borough of Queens, New York City, arriving there shortly before 7:00 P.M. CHILDS entered the restaurant, ordered a drink, and thought that he observed BARKOVSKY some distance from the restaurant. At approximately 7:15 P.M., CHILDS observed BARKOVSKY, hatless, pass in front of the restaurant. CHILDS left the restaurant, caught up with BARKOVSKY, and walked alongside him. Out of the corner of his mouth, BARKOVSKY said, Follow me to the subway and get off at 75th. As BARKOVSKY constantly looked around to see if they were being followed, CHILDS and BARKOVSKY entered the subway at the Van Wick (phonetic) stop and entered into separate subway cars.

Both departed the subway cars at 75th, which is the second stop from the Van Wick station. When no one else departed from the subway at this stop, BARKOVSKY again told CHILDS to follow him. He entered Topsy's (phonetic) Restaurant on Queens Boulevard. This restaurant specializes in Southern fried chicken. CHILDS followed BARKOVSKY to a table, where they ordered food and drinks.

BARKOVSKY said, I want to repeat, the day after I met you I was followed. That is the story and that is the truth, and that is what I told them in Moscow. He then asked CHILDS, When was the last time you were followed? CHILDS said that sometime in August he was with GUS HALL and they were under surveillance. CHILDS said that there may have been some routine check-ups since then, since all of us in the Communist Party - USA leadership expect this from time to time.

BARKOVSKY then asked if it is generally known that CHILDS travelled to Moscow recently, since he travelled under his true name. CHILDS said that this fact was not made public and that there is no record in his passport to reflect that he had been in Moscow. BARKOVSKY then asked to what extent CHILDS would participate in the coming Convention of the Communist Party - USA (CPUSA). CHILDS told BARKOVSKY that the CPUSA has recently conducted a referendum which will permit all National Committee members to be elected by the National Convention. BARKOVSKY said that he did not know this. CHILDS said that as a

100-428091-445

ENCLOSURE

result of this change, he may be placed on the National Committee by co-optation instead of through a formal ballot.

Next, BARKOVSKY asked, How well known is JACK CHILDS as a Communist? Are you sure that he is not known as a Communist? MORRIS CHILDS replied that JACK CHILDS has been out of known activity and has not been affiliated with a Party organization for fifteen years. He stated that JACK CHILDS sees two or three people in the national leadership of the CPUSA from time to time, but even this has been cut down recently.

BARKOVSKY stated that he had tried unsuccessfully to call JACK CHILDS. Also, that he had tried unsuccessfully to meet JACK CHILDS at the Townhouse Restaurant. He then asked how JACK CHILDS is feeling at the present time. He then asked where MORRIS CHILDS stays when he comes to New York City. MORRIS CHILDS replied that he usually stays at a hotel, but that sometimes he stays at his brother's residence. BARKOVSKY asked, That is in Long Island City, isn't it? CHILDS replied in the affirmative.

Next, CHILDS stated that he had not used his true name in travelling from Chicago to New York City for this trip , and that he would not use his true name on the return trip to Chicago. He also said that he had not seen anyone in the CPUSA since his arrival in New York City, and would not contact anyone in the Party prior to his departure for Chicago.

CHILDS then asked what happened in regard to the scheduled meeting the day before. He said that he could not make it. Then BARKOVSKY stated, You are going to tell me that the place where we were supposed to meet isn't there, but the number is still there. CHILDS said that he had been waiting for BARKOVSKY the previous evening. BARKOVSKY replied, All right, we made it today.

At this point, CHILDS said, You must have heard from Moscow. BARKOVSKY replied, I received the dates for the contact. CHILDS asked what else he had heard, and then told BARKOVSKY that while in Moscow he had discussed some political problems and had told the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) that the CPUSA is in a financial crisis, that the Convention is only a few weeks away, and that there was dissatisfaction with arrangements to meet BARKOVSKY and no way to contact him. BARKOVSKY replied, We will work some of these things out now.

CHILDS said that he had been told in Moscow that a package of money might be delivered to JACK CHILDS prior to this contact. He asked what had happened in this regard. BARKOVSKY replied, The only instructions I have is to establish a regular contact with you and with JACK CHILDS. In regard to the money, I suppose they are trying to get some "clean money". I will transmit information to the effect that I saw you and the urgency of your financial situation. The money will probably come through.

CHILDS replied, I just cannot understand it. I met with the leadership in Moscow and was told the money would be delivered before I met with you and now you say that there is no money.

In reply, BARKOVSKY said, Contact is very irregular and carefully conceived these days and that is it. I received instructions that I am to contact only you and JACK CHILDS. There is a feeling that my "life expectancy" in the United States may be limited. With this remark, BARKOVSKY smiled. Continuing, BARKOVSKY said, I may introduce someone else to you. For sure, I will introduce somebody who will have contact with JACK.

Then BARKOVSKY said, I am going to tell you something else. I do not know the political problems you discussed in Moscow. But we were told that we are to work carefully and are to cut out contacts with people affiliated with your outfit or even suspected of being Communists.

Then BARKOVSKY asked, Would you tell known Communists to quit bothering us for jobs and not to come around to our affairs? A fellow named JOHNSON (this is ARNOLD JOHNSON) has been coming around to some of our affairs. He asked that his wife be given a job in the Amtorg Trading Corporation. We cannot do this. Furthermore, if somebody wants a job in Tass and is connected with your organization, tell him that this cannot be done. (Parenthetically, this is a reference to Dr. ALPHEUS HUNTON). If he needs a job or money, tell him to write a book on peace or a book on Africa. We could give him some money for the book, but we cannot give him a job.

CHILDS then asked, What about MARY (KAUFMAN), and you know that this involves JOHN ABT? I understand that she was told that somebody from Russia would contact her here. BARKOVSKY replied, We have been vetoing all such contacts. If this is wrong, we will take the responsibility for it. CHILDS retorted that MARY (KAUFMAN) is not known as a Communist. BARKOVSKY replied, Maybe she is known to somebody as a Communist. We may give her some help in some other way. We are reviewing every contact. We cannot have contacts in this present situation.

Next, BARKOVSKY stated, Before we go into anything else, I want some information in regard to your Party, but only that which they do not have in Moscow. That is, anything which is new.

CHILDS said that there are only a few things which are new. The referendum passed and the National Committee will be elected by the National Convention, and the National Committee will be reduced in size. Also, there will be a shift in the leadership, but the composition of the Secretariat will be the same. The following is the proposal for leadership:

EUGENE DENNIS, Chairman
GUS HALL, General Secretary
BEN DAVIS, National Secretary, which really
means Legislative Director
JAMES JACKSON, Editor of "The Worker"
HY LUMER, Educational Director

Also, CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT and ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN as Vice Chairmen, but not as members of the Secretariat.

BARKOVSKY asked CHILDS to go over this leadership proposal five or six times. He said that he wanted to get it right. CHILDS then stated that the majority of a sub-committee on leadership and the majority of the National Executive Committee agrees with this proposal. Further, that the National Convention will most likely endorse these recommendations, although BEN DAVIS, who wants to be the Chairman, is not in agreement with it. CHILDS stated that this last statement will not be a complete surprise to Moscow and that there might be some changes or shifts in the top leadership positions.

BARKOVSKY asked, You are not going to take the title away from WILLIAM Z. FOSTER, are you? CHILDS replied in the negative, and stated that FOSTER is only the honorary chairman. CHILDS also said that the only other thing which is new is the draft of the resolution on trade union work for the National Convention; and that if BARKOVSKY wanted a copy of it, CHILDS had one with him.

Next, BARKOVSKY asked if CHILDS will be a delegate to the National Convention. CHILDS replied that he would be, but that he and EUGENE DENNIS were elected as delegates at the Illinois District Convention by acclamation and not by a formal ballot. BARKOVSKY asked, Can you get on the National Committee that way? CHILDS replied, Possibly. BARKOVSKY said, This would be a most desirable thing. We have just got to be careful. CHILDS replied, This is the opinion of our leadership too. BARKOVSKY stated, We have just got to narrow this thing down.

Then BARKOVSKY said, You know, we may reach a better understanding -- that is, our government and your government. But you guys (CPUSA members) are going to get it in the neck. The economic situation in the United States is not good. The steel strike is not settled. There is general dissatisfaction. So, there will be more attacks against your Party. What about an underground skeleton for your Party? Who knows about it? CHILDS replied that he, EUGENE DENNIS, and PHIL BART knew about it. It is probable that GUS HALL does, and possible that BOB THOMPSON does. He said, the fewer that know the better, because you guys have to be prepared.

Next, BARKOVSKY asked, What happened to the Leftists in your Party? CHILDS replied that he thinks that this group has been pretty decisively set back.

BARKOVSKY then asked what happened to STEVE NELSON and said that he had heard that NELSON is out of the Communist Party and is a printing salesman. CHILDS asked who told BARKOVSKY that NELSON is out of the Communist Party. When BARKOVSKY did not reply, CHILDS stated that NELSON is still in the Communist Party. CHILDS also told BARKOVSKY that he had learned in Moscow that a correction will appear in the "Kommunist" in reference to a previous statement in the "Kommunist" concerning BILL SCHNEIDERMAN.

BARKOVSKY commented, The limited knowledge I have of your Party these days I get from reading "The Worker".

During this discussion, BARKOVSKY was very jittery. He kept looking around at all times and made certain that CHILDS knew when the waitress was approaching the table so that the conversation would be guarded on such occasions.

At this point, BARKOVSKY said, Our time may be running out. So here is what we will do. We had an emergency meeting set for December 16, 1959, but that is too close to your Convention. Let's make it the second Tuesday in January (this is January 12, 1960). You will go to the Willard (phonetic) Theatre on Jamaica

Avenue and 96th in Queens. Go to the theatre at least 40 to 45 minutes before 7:00 P.M. Go inside the theatre. Look at your watch. When it is a minute or two before 7:00 P.M., walk out of the theatre. Walk down 96th. Somebody will catch up with you. Most likely it will be myself and we will go someplace from there. BARKOVSKY then asked CHILDS to repeat these instructions.

Next, BARKOVSKY said, As for JACK CHILDS, I will telephone him. MORRIS CHILDS asked, Do you mean that he has to wait for a call? He has to go out on business at times. BARKOVSKY replied, If the answering service states when he will be back, we will listen. If JACK is there, we will ask for SAM BROWN. Asked if he knew that BROWN is dead, BARKOVSKY said that he knew this. JACK should reply that SAM BROWN is not there. On the next day at 7:00 P.M., JACK should go to the Townhouse Restaurant, enter the restaurant, and order a drink. I, or someone else, will go to the restaurant and order a drink. When JACK sees that I, or the other person, is about to finish his drink, he should walk out of the restaurant, walk to the left, and then turn to the left into the side street. I, or the other person, will catch up with him and go somewhere else.

CHILDS again asked about the arrangements for funds. BARKOVSKY said, I will transmit your urgent request. When it comes, you will get it. We will get in touch with JACK.

BARKOVSKY then asked, Didn't the people in Moscow make some financial arrangements with ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG? CHILDS replied, Whether you know it or not, no one in the CPUSA, including JACKSON and TRACHTENBERG, was to discuss anything in regard to funds in Moscow. All questions in regard to contacts, organizational matters, and financial problems were to be discussed only with me, and my "credentials" from the leadership so indicated. Therefore, whatever TRACHTENBERG may know about his own business, he knows nothing about those things.

BARKOVSKY also stated, When I see JACK CHILDS and when I introduce him to another person, we will make some emergency arrangements for you (both MORRIS CHILDS and JACK CHILDS) whereby you can request an emergency meeting with us.

At this point, CHILDS stated that last week EUGENE DENNIS wanted him to get a message to LOUIS WEINSTOCK, who was in Moscow. DENNIS wanted WEINSTOCK to go to Hungary. CHILDS stated that Canada is too far and too expensive a trip in order to convey such a message. Therefore, it was not possible to deliver this message. BARKOVSKY replied, I understand and we will work something out.

Once again, CHILDS stated that the previous arrangements for contact were not satisfactory and that the money from Moscow was coming into the United States too slowly. CHILDS said he was told in Moscow that the contacts and the delivery of funds in the United States would be expedited. CHILDS said, Unless you received instructions to the contrary, let us keep this in mind. BARKOVSKY replied, I cannot tell you any more. When the money comes in, we will reach you.

In regard to the resolution on trade union work for the 17th National Convention of the CPUSA, BARKOVSKY said that if CHILDS was going to mail a copy to Moscow then he did not need it. When CHILDS suggested that BARKOVSKY may want to read it, BARKOVSKY replied, All right, as we leave, walk into the washroom. If no one is there, hand it to me when I come in. This procedure was followed.

As the discussion concluded, CHILDS said, When I was in Moscow we talked of the possibility of someone (possibly JACK CHILDS) making a trip to Prague and probably to Moscow after the National Convention. I hope that we can settle some of our problems of contact before this person has to make this trip. BARKOVSKY replied, I hope so too.

As CHILDS and BARKOVSKY left the restaurant, BARKOVSKY paid the check, looked at CHILDS and said, Cherrio! Once outside the restaurant, BARKOVSKY turned abruptly to the right and walked swiftly away as CHILDS walked to the left.

This meeting consumed approximately two hours.

~~TOP SECRET~~

ison
Decker

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-06-2011

4
(b)

December 1, 1959

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable Gordon Gray
Special Assistant to the President
Executive Office Building
Washington 25, D. C.

My dear Mr. Gray:

With regard to my communication of November 27, 1959, concerning Soviet Russia's and Red China's reaction to Nikita Khrushchev's peaceful coexistence line, I thought that the President and you would be interested in the enclosed memorandum. The information in this memorandum was obtained as a result of our over-all coverage of the Communist Party, USA, and sets forth additional information concerning the line espoused by the Soviets for peaceful coexistence as well as information regarding the nature of future contacts between representatives of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Communist Party, USA.

E

In view of the extremely sensitive nature of certain of the sources of our information, it is requested that the contents of this communication be afforded the most careful security and its use restricted to a need-to-know basis.

REC'D-READING ROOM
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F B I

REC-62 100-428091-4446

Sincerely yours,

J. EDGAR HOOVER

5 6 DEC 7

100-428091

Enclosure

NOTE ON YELLOW:

This letter and its enclosure are classified "~~Top Secret~~" since the information was obtained from a highly placed source and unauthorized disclosure of this information would tend to disclose the identity of this source with resultant grave damage to the national defense.

AJD:med (4)

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W.C. Sullivan
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67 DEC 8 - 1959

~~TOP SECRET~~

1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Decker

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-06-2011

December 1, 1959

BY COURIER SERVICE

Miss Rose Mary Woods
Executive Secretary to the Vice President
Room 361, Senate Office Building
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Rose Mary:

I am enclosing a letter, with enclosure, which I think the Vice President might want to see.

Upon removal of classified enclosures, this transmittal letter becomes unclassified.

Sincerely,
JEH
~~EDGAR~~

DEC 1 1 35 PM '59
REC'D - READING ROOM
FBI

REC'D MAIL ROOM
FBI
DEC 2

Enclosures - 2

100-428091

NOTE ON YELLOW:

This communication is classified "~~Top Secret~~" inasmuch as its enclosures are so classified. Enclosures are classified "~~Top Secret~~" since the information was obtained from a highly placed source and unauthorized disclosure of this information would tend to disclose the identity of this source with resultant grave damage to the national defense.

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REC- 62 100-428091-4417

DEC 1 11 13 AM '59

EX 104

ENCLOSURE

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67 DEC 8 - 1959

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1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Decker

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-06-2011

December 1, 1959

Honorable Richard M. Nixon
The Vice President
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Dick:

With regard to my communication of November 27, 1959, concerning Soviet Russia's and Red China's reaction to Nikita Khrushchev's peaceful coexistence line, I thought you would be interested in the enclosed memorandum. The information in this memorandum was obtained as a result of our over-all coverage of the Communist Party, USA, and sets forth additional information concerning the line espoused by the Soviets for peaceful coexistence as well as information regarding the nature of future contacts between representatives of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Communist Party, USA.

In view of the extremely sensitive nature of certain of the sources of our information, it is requested that the contents of this communication be afforded the most careful security and its use restricted to a need-to-know basis.

Sincerely,

EDGAR

Enclosure
100-428091
NOTE ON YELLOW:

This letter and its enclosure are classified "~~Top Secret~~" since the information was obtained from a highly placed source and unauthorized disclosure of this information would tend to disclose the identity of this source with resultant grave damage to the national defense.

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AJD:med (4)

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ENCLOSURE

~~TOP SECRET~~

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Decker

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-06-2011

The Attorney General December 3, 1959

Director, FBI

Solo

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(JM

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

I thought you would be interested in the following information which was obtained as a result of our over-all coverage of the Communist Party, USA.

During November of 1959, Gustav Soucek, head of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, stated that there had been a defection by a military attache in the Czechoslovakian diplomatic corps in the United States. Soucek stated that as a result of this defection, the Czechoslovakian Embassy staff in the United States is being completely reorganized. (The person to whom he is referring is undoubtedly Lieutenant Colonel Frantisek Tisler, former Czechoslovakian military attache in the United States who defected July 25, 1959.)

Soucek continued that 99 per cent of the Czechoslovakian activity in the United States will now be legal and all former illegal contacts in the United States will be cut off. Soucek added that if there is any contact in the United States by a representative of Czechoslovakia with a representative of the Communist Party, USA, it will have to be 100 per cent secure.

This information is also being furnished to the Honorable Richard M. Nixon, the Vice President; Honorable Gordon Gray, Special Assistant to the President; Honorable Christian A. Herter, Secretary of State; and Mr. Allen W. Dulles, Director, Central Intelligence Agency.

In view of the extremely sensitive nature of certain of the sources of our information, it is requested that the contents of this communication be afforded the most careful security and its use restricted to a need-to-know basis.

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100-428091-1448

REC- 32

23 DEC 23 1959

100-428091

SEE NOTE ON YELLOW PAGE 2

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67 DEC 8 - 1959

The Attorney General

NOTE ON YELLOW:

This letter classified "~~Top Secret~~" since the information was obtained from a highly placed source and unauthorized disclosure of this information would tend to disclose the identity of this source with resultant grave damage to the national defense.

See memo Baumgardner to Belmont 12-2-59 captioned "Solo, IS-C" AJD:med.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: December 2, 1959

FROM : MR. F. J. BAUMGARDNER

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Tolson
Belmont
DeLoach
McGuire
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Gandy

This matter pertains to liaison activities of our highly placed informant CG 5824-S between the Communist Party (CP), USA, and the CPs of the Soviet Union, Red China and other Iron Curtain nations. Informant returned to the United States on 11-11-59 following a seven-week stay in Russia and Red China. By letter 11-23-59, Chicago furnished information regarding informant's conversations during the period 11/5-9/59 with Gustov Soucek, head of the International Department of the Central Committee of the CP of Czechoslovakia.

Soucek advised that as a result of a defection by a military attache in a Czechoslovakian diplomatic corps in the United States, the Czechoslovakian Embassy staff in the United States is being completely reorganized. (The person Soucek referred to is undoubtedly Lieutenant Colonel Frantisek Tisler, Czechoslovakian military attache in the United States who defected July 25, 1959.)

Soucek claimed that 99 per cent of Czechoslovakian activities in the United States will now be legal and all former illegal contacts in the United States will be cut off. He said that any contact in the United States between Czechoslovakians and representatives of the CPUSA will have to be 100 per cent secure.

OBSERVATIONS:

The statements by Soucek concerning illegal Czechoslovakian activities in the United States are extremely significant in view of his position as head of the International Department of the Central Committee of the CP of Czechoslovakia. It is believed that we should bring this information to the attention of high-ranking United States officials attributed to our over-all coverage of the CPUSA to afford additional security to our informant.

REC. 9 100-428091-449

Enclosures sent 12-3-59
100-428091

EX 109

10 DEC 4 1959

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Decker
AJD:med
(4)

67 DEC 8 - 1959 f/189

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: SOLO
100-428091

detached 10/5

ACTION:

There are attached for your approval, therefore, letters incorporating the pertinent data furnished by this informant. If you agree, these letters with a "~~Top Secret~~" classification will be furnished to the Honorable Richard M. Nixon, the Vice President; Honorable Gordon Gray, Special Assistant to the President; Honorable Christian A. Herter, Secretary of State; Mr. Allen W. Dulles, Director, Central Intelligence Agency; and the Attorney General.

~~TOP SECRET~~

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Decker

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-06-2011

The Attorney General

December 3, 1959

Director, FBI

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

I thought you would be interested in the information contained in the enclosed memorandum. This information was obtained as a result of our over-all coverage of the Communist Party, USA, and pertains to a recent discussion in Moscow, Russia, between a leading functionary of the Communist Party, USA, and a high-ranking official of the Communist Party of Spain.

This information is also being furnished to the Honorable Richard M. Nixon, the Vice President; Honorable Gordon Gray, Special Assistant to the President; Honorable Christian A. Herter, Secretary of State; and Mr. Allen W. Dulles, Director, Central Intelligence Agency.

In view of the extremely sensitive nature of certain of the sources of our information, it is requested that the contents of this communication be afforded the most careful security and its use restricted to a need-to-know basis.

Enclosure

100-428091

REC- 62 100-428091-450

EX-124

23 DEC 4 1959

NOTE ON YELLOW:

This letter and its enclosures are classified "~~Secret~~" since the information was obtained from a highly placed source and unauthorized disclosure of this information would tend to disclose the identity of this source with resultant grave damage to the national defense.

See memo Baumgardner to Belmont 12-3-59 captioned "Solo, IS-C," AJD:med.

ENCLOSURE

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O ~~TOP SECRET~~

1 - Mr. Belmont
O Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Decker

December 3, 1959

INFORMATION OBTAINED REGARDING A DISCUSSION BETWEEN A LEADING COMMUNIST PARTY, USA, FUNCTIONARY AND A HIGH-RANKING OFFICIAL OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF SPAIN IN MOSCOW, RUSSIA

In connection with his recent travel to the Soviet Union and Red China, a leading functionary of the Communist Party, USA, had the occasion to confer at length with Dolores Ibarruri, secretary general of the Communist Party of Spain. Ibarruri was in Peking, China, in September and October, 1959, where she participated in the events surrounding the celebration of the 10th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

Ibarruri stated that the Communist Party of Spain is growing and is spreading its influence in Madrid, Valencia and the Asturias, a mining region in Northwest Spain. In addition, the Communist Party of Spain is growing in the rural areas, which she described as a new trend. Ibarruri related that the Communist Party of Spain now operates an illegal broadcasting station which broadcasts daily from the hours of 5:30 p.m. to midnight, Madrid time. This broadcasting station is an aid to the Communist Party from the standpoints of transmitting information, publicity and propaganda and in addition it has helped to organize communist groups in Spain. Ibarruri ✓ claimed that poverty-striken farmers have pooled their resources to buy radio sets so that they can tune in on the Communist Party broadcasts.

Ibarruri continued that the present policy of the Communist Party of Spain is that of national conciliation. This policy is not one of class collaboration but is a broad policy of national unity aimed at the Franco dictatorship without compromising the demands of the working class and the poor peasantry. She explained that the basis for the policy of national conciliation is the present poor economic state in Spain. She pointed out that many people have been ruined in Spain including the smaller businessmen as well as the peasants and the working class. Ibarruri added that while sections of the bourgeoisie are against the spilling of blood, they would like to overthrow the Franco dictatorship.

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SEE NOTE ON YELLOW PAGE 4
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100-428091-4456

ENCLOSURE

Ibarruri further stated that the policy of national conciliation is not mere propaganda. It has been discussed with the leaders of all the camps in Spain. She said that when the Communist Party's policy was made known and publicized, the government carried on a fight against it. However, the Catholics and later the republicans also favored the policy of national conciliation. In addition, the president of the republicans in exile also declared in favor of this policy. Ibarruri added, however, that the left forces which she described as the Socialist Party and the Anarchists are in favor of a front which would exclude the Communist Party of Spain.

According to Ibarruri, the Communist Party of Spain has reached the conclusion that there is a need to redefine the definitions of right and left in Spain. She stated that while the Communist Party of Spain favors unity with the Socialist Party and with the Anarchists, such unity will not be allowed to interfere with the approaches to or unity with the right sections. She stated that the Communist Party of Spain in raising the slogan of conciliation and the objectives of unity has forced the socialists to take a stand. She pointed out, for example, that the national strike in June was organized by the Communist Party but others signed the strike appeal. She noted that this strike appeal was signed by the Catholics, student representatives, Catalonia nationalists and the Socialist Party inside Spain. She noted, however, that while the Socialist Party members living in Spain agreed with the Communist Party, their leadership in exile does not. Ibarruri continued that within Spain at the present time there is a possibility that the Socialist Party will split away from its leadership in exile. She stated that although the Communist Party of Spain is pushing for a split, it is not giving this any publicity.

Ibarruri stated that the Communist Party of Spain has extensive contacts within Spain with the right forces. The right forces have suggested that a regency be established in Spain in order to do away with the Franco dictatorship. They say that this regency would prepare for general elections after Franco is overthrown but that the regime could be a monarchy or republican form of government. According to Ibarruri, the right forces suggested that the communists should participate in such a government. According to Ibarruri, the

Communist Party of Spain accepted the proposals of the right but also made some counterproposals with which the right agreed. However, the right forces are hesitant in making these facts public. The right forces have asked the communists to recognize the monarchy; however, the communists have refused to commit themselves in this regard.

Ibarruri claimed that the circumstances and conditions in Spain at the present time are such that when the Communist Party of Spain makes a proposal, the people listen and they believe the communists because the communists are known as a fighting party. On the other hand, if the Socialist Party tried to put forward similar proposals, the people would reject the proposals because they would suspect the motives of the socialists.

Ibarruri said that the Communist Party of Spain had certain problems in regard to revisionism and sectarianism. However, after these problems were corrected, the Communist Party of Spain was able to mobilize large masses in Catalonia and succeeded in organizing a popular movement against Franco. Ibarruri claimed that the Communist Party of Spain has been able to convince the workers to participate in elections for office in the trade-union locals and thousands of communists were elected as leaders of trade-union locals or as shop stewards. She claimed that the policy of the Communist Party of Spain was not a narrow policy and it asked the people only to elect the best people available even if they were not communists. She continued that the workers did elect thousands of Communist Party members and that these communists guided the strikes which have occurred during the past year or two.

Ibarruri stated that the Communist Party of Spain is asking for the liberation of many of the Communist Party members who are now imprisoned. She stated that at the present the Communist Party of Spain is carrying on a big campaign for amnesty and that it is receiving support from many sections of the population. For example, she pointed out that a former chief of the Franco Air Force along with other monarchists and former followers of Franco, including artists, professors, doctors of medicine and writers, is signing the petition for amnesty.

Ibarruri advised the Communist Party, USA, functionary that the Communist Party of Spain is willing to participate in an international campaign to fight the persecution of communists in the United States and will do everything possible to expose the hypocrisy of American imperialism and American justice. She emphasized the desirability of additional contacts between the Communist Party, USA, and the Communist Party of Spain and a tentative arrangement was made to facilitate such contacts.

NOTE ON YELLOW:

This communication is classified "~~Top Secret~~" since the information was obtained from a highly placed source and unauthorized disclosure of this information would tend to disclose the identity of this source with resultant grave damage to the national defense.

See memo Baumgardner to Belmont dated 12-3-59 captioned "Solo, IS-C" AJD:med.

Original on plastiplate.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: 11/28/59

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46) (Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

CG 5824-S*, on November 23, 1959, orally furnished to SA JOHN E. KEATING the information on the following pages. This information pertains to preparations for and a meeting with representatives of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

1 R-1243

2 - Bureau (REGISTERED)
1 - New York (100-134637)(SOLO)(REGISTERED)
1 - Chicago

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Letter:
V.P., W.H.,
State + A.G.
12/1/59
AJD:med
Letterhead memo
to Above same date
AJD:med

EX-120
REC-62

100-428091-451
~~7~~ 10 DEC ~~2~~ 4 1959

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FBI - JUSTICE
REC'D [illegible]

67 DEC 8 - 1959

PREPARATIONS FOR AND A MEETING WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION

Preliminary Discussion with NIKOLAI MOSTOVETS and ALEKSEI GRECHUKHIN on September 26, 1959 9/11

Upon the arrival of MORRIS CHILDS in Moscow on September 26, 1959, he was told that there would be only a three-hour stop-over before proceeding to Peking, China.

Russia

During this three hours, there was a preliminary discussion with NIKOLAI MOSTOVETS, Head of the North and South American Section of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU), and his assistant, ALEKSEI GRECHUKHIN. Most of this discussion was with GRECHUKHIN, since MOSTOVETS had to divide his time with LUIZ CARLOS PRESTES, of Brazil, leading Communist Party delegate from Latin America to the 10th Anniversary celebration of the founding of People's China. Russia

MOSTOVETS and GRECHUKHIN stated that the CPSU had not sent any "greetings" to the Communist Party - USA (CPUSA) on the occasion of the celebration of the 40th Anniversary of the CPUSA. They said that the comrades in the Central Committee of the CPSU were anxious to see CHILDS in order to explain to him why the CPSU did not send "greetings" to the CPUSA. MOSTOVETS said, I am sure that Comrade SUSLOV and Comrade PONOMAREV will want to explain this to you. MOSTOVETS went on to say that as a substitute for "greetings" to the CPUSA, the CPSU would reprint in "Pravda" the lead article by HY LUMER in the September issue of "Political Affairs". This article deals with the 40th Anniversary of the CPUSA.

Taking cue from these apologetic statements, CHILDS stated that he was going to ask why "greetings" were not sent to the CPUSA, although he knew the reason for this and DENNIS knew the reason for this, and normally that DENNIS would not ask that the CPSU be questioned about this. CHILDS said that he understood why "open greetings" were not sent to the CPUSA at this time. He said that he planned to ask a question concerning this not because the leadership of the CPUSA does not understand the reason for it, but because some elements in the CPUSA would misuse the failure of the CPSU to send "greetings" to the CPUSA in

100-428091-451

order to prove a lack of confidence by the CPSU in the present leadership of the CPUSA.

MOSTOVETS replied, I cannot speak for the Central Committee, but the opposite is the case and it will be explained to you. The representatives of the Central Committee of the CPSU will receive you as soon as it can be arranged.

Preparation of Documents by MORRIS CHILDS

On or about October 19, 1959, or a day or two after the return to Moscow from Peking, it was learned that the Supreme Soviet would be in session for the next several days. MORRIS CHILDS asked NIKOLAI MOSTOVETS and ALEKSEI GRECHUKHIN how this would affect his scheduled meeting with representatives of the Central Committee of the CPSU. They replied that Comrade BORIS PONOMAREV, Head of the International Department of the Central Committee of the CPSU, would try to set a date for the meeting, even if this date will be between sessions of the Supreme Soviet. They also stated that one of the most important speeches to be delivered at the Supreme Soviet would be by NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV and that it would deal with foreign policy and his trip to the United States. MOSTOVETS and GRECHUKHIN asked CHILDS, in preparing for the meeting with representatives of the Central Committee of the CPSU, to prepare some material and any questions he wished to raise, so that this material could be translated and the meeting itself could be reduced to the most important matters.

In preparing for the meeting, CHILDS wrote a number of documents, which were later typewritten.

One of these documents was about seventeen or eighteen pages in length. It dealt with NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV's visit to the United States as it was discussed at a meeting of the National Executive Committee of the CPUSA on September 17, 1959. This was supplemented by material concerning the visit and which had appeared in the October 4, 1959, issue of "The Worker", such as statements of the National Executive Committee, an editorial, and excerpts from the speech of EUGENE DENNIS delivered at Carnegie Hall on the occasion of the celebration of the 40th Anniversary of the CPUSA. It was also supplemented by material which appeared in the national magazines, such as "Newsweek", "U.S. News and World Report", and "Time". Also, by material taken from the European editions of the "New York Times" and the "New York Herald Tribune".

In essence, however, this document concerning KHRUSHCHEV's visit to the United States was the report of EUGENE DENNIS to the

National Executive Committee on September 17, 1959. Parenthetically speaking, DENNIS' analysis of the visit of KHRUSHCHEV to the United States, which was not concluded as of September 17, 1959, was in complete agreement with the analysis of the CPSU. Even NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV's report to the Supreme Soviet was very similar to the analysis by DENNIS of the effect of KHRUSHCHEV's visit to the United States.

Also in this document, CHILDS conveyed "greetings" to the CPSU from the CPUSA. It said that the CPUSA hails the success of KHRUSHCHEV's visit to the United States. It referred to KHRUSHCHEV's speech on disarmament delivered before the United Nations. It said that the CPUSA was celebrating its 40th Anniversary at the time KHRUSHCHEV was in the United States, and that the meetings in connection with this celebration were the most successful the CPUSA has had in a decade. The document stated that undoubtedly KHRUSHCHEV's visit to the United States aroused more interest in the CPUSA. Thus, a large measure of the success of the meetings in connection with the celebration of the 40th Anniversary of the CPUSA can be attributed to Comrade KHRUSHCHEV. The document praised KHRUSHCHEV for projecting the ideas of peace and Socialism in a very brilliant, Marxist-Leninist manner.

Concerning peace, the document stated that there is no organized peace movement in the United States which is influenced by the Communist Party. However, there is a peace movement of sorts which is composed of diverse elements such as pacifists, churchmen, and scientists. Furthermore, there is a lot of sentiment for peace in the United States.

This first document concluded with statements concerning the relationship between the United States and Russia and the possibility of ending the cold war. It was pointed out that these questions are not yet fully solved. That struggles are taking place within both major political parties and among various groups in the United States. Furthermore, that this problem may not be resolved speedily, since 1960 is a Presidential election year in the United States. The document ended with a statement that there is a need for international peace and co-existence, and that the CPUSA is and will continue to struggle for this.

Another document prepared by CHILDS dealt with the concepts of GUS HALL in regard to variations of the united front. It was pointed out that this problem was projected by HALL for discussions in preparation for the 17th National Convention of the CPUSA. The plan was to place the idea of mass work in the center of things in order to break the isolation of the CPUSA. CHILDS, in this document, stated that the united front or a form of the united front as a democratic front or as an anti-monopoly coalition is contained in the draft of the main political resolution for the 17th National Convention and this is how this problem was discussed at a meeting of the National Executive Committee of the CPUSA on September 17, 1959.

CHILDS prepared another document which dealt with the report of IRVING POTASH to the meeting of the National Executive Committee on September 17, 1959. This report by POTASH dealt with the new offensive against the American worker. This document prepared by CHILDS dealt briefly with the economic situation in the United States, why there was no settlement of the steel strike, and the statements made at the AFL-CIO Convention to the effect that the Democratic 86th Congress betrayed the labor movement with the passage of the Landrum-Griffin Bill. The document pointed out that the Landrum-Griffin Bill contains some sections aimed at the Communists. This document further stated that there are possibilities for more strike struggles in the United States and that there is a resistance to automation and change in work rules.

Still another document prepared by CHILDS dealt with the preparations for the 17th National Convention of the CPUSA. It informed the Central Committee of the CPSU that the CPUSA is going into its 17th National Convention under circumstances different from those which existed at the time of the 16th National Convention. For example, the CPUSA rid itself of revisionists. The draft of the main political resolution was adopted without any dissenting votes, although there were four or five abstentions. Thus, the CPUSA leadership is united on the main line, even if there may be some differences in regard to emphasis. Also, there is some clash of personalities in the leadership. While a preliminary discussion on leadership was held, it was not decided whether there would be a Secretariat of three or five members. Also, it was not decided whether there will be Secretaries or Vice Chairmen or both.

This document also gave the essence of the discussion on leadership. It pointed out that EUGENE DENNIS, GUS HALL, BEN DAVIS, JAMES JACKSON, and HY LUMER would still be in the top leadership of the CPUSA after the 17th National Convention. CHILDS, in this document, stated that WILLIAM Z. FOSTER had turned in a proposition for a new leadership in which he suggested a Secretariat of three, and mentioned HALL, DENNIS, and DAVIS for this Secretariat. The document indicated that while there is a clash of personalities, there is agreement on basic principle. Thus, even if there is a shift in positions in the leadership of the CPUSA, it would not make any difference.

4Ja

Another document prepared by CHILDS dealt with the circulation and the financial status of "The Worker". This document was based on information received from JACK STACHEL. It was pointed out that the CPUSA still had not given up the idea of resuming publication of a daily paper. CHILDS said in the document that this idea may be projected at the National Convention. The document stated that the deficit for publication of "The Worker" had been underestimated. Thus, the purpose of this document was to lay the basis for an appeal to the CPSU for funds.

CHILDS also prepared a two-page letter which asked the CPSU for extra money for expenses in connection with the 17th National Convention. It pointed out that the CPUSA had financial commitments based on promises. Yet, the money from Russia was slow in coming into the United States. Yet, even if all they had promised had been received, there would still be a deficit. That Comrades DENNIS and HALL had asked that CHILDS do what he could to alleviate the financial situation of the CPUSA. The letter reflected that the 17th National Convention of the CPUSA would cost between $25,000 and $30,000. This letter concluded with an expression of appreciation by the CPUSA for the funds it has thus far received from the CPSU. It expressed the hope that CHILDS would have an opportunity to discuss with the CPSU financial arrangements for the CPUSA for the year 1960.

The last of the series of documents prepared by CHILDS contained eight pages of economic notes. This material was collected from AFL-CIO economic reports and bulletins and from financial pages of various magazines and newspapers. It contained information in regard to the cost of living index, production figures for various industries, average weekly wages in the United States, number of unemployed, percentage of unemployed, and a comparison of the unemployment statistics of 1959 with 1958. It also contained statements to the effect that there is a boom in the United States at the present time, but that the percentage of unemployed is increasing in relation to the total work force. It stated that there is a lack of capital investments in the United States, that inventories appear to be building up, and that there may be another recession by 1961.

This last document stated that the CPUSA is convinced that Socialism will be victorious in the United States some day, and that the CPUSA is inspired by the Seven-Year Plan of the Soviet

Union. It congratulated NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV for popularizing the Leninist policy of peace.

All of these documents were translated and were in the possession of representatives of the Central Committee of the CPSU at the time of the meeting with them.

Meeting with Representatives of the Central Committee of the CPSU

On Wednesday, October 28, 1959, at approximately 3:00 P.M., YURI IVANOV, a translator in the International Department of the Central Committee of the CPSU, stated that CHILDS should be ready to be received by some of the leadership of the Central Committee of the CPSU at 5:00 P.M., and that they would leave CHILDS' apartment, Number 28, 9 Gorky Street, at 4:40 P.M., in order to arrive at the headquarters of the Central Committee of the CPSU at 5:00 P.M.

IVANOV and CHILDS arrived in front of the main building of the headquarters of the Central Committee of the CPSU at exactly 5:00 P.M., and were met there by NIKOLAI MOSTOVETS. The three then proceeded past security guards to an elevator and to "KUUSINEN's Cabinet". There were two male "receptionists" in the outer office. The three were ushered into KUUSINEN's office and were met there by OTTO KUUSINEN and BORIS PONOMAREV. As the usual greetings were being exchanged, MIKHAIL SUSLOV entered the room. YURI IVANOV acted as the translator.

Remarks of MIKHAIL SUSLOV

MIKHAIL SUSLOV stated that he would not be able to attend this meeting. He said that originally he thought that he would be able to join in and participate in the meeting. He apologized and explained that because the Supreme Soviet is in session, the Presidium is very busy. SUSLOV stated that he wanted to tell CHILDS, so CHILDS could tell the CPUSA, that the Central Committee of the CPSU thinks no less of the CPUSA than it has before. Next, SUSLOV said, I am going to tell you that our leadership has asked Comrade KUUSINEN to explain, for all of us, why the CPSU Central Committee did not send your Party "greetings" on the occasion of your 40th Anniversary. SUSLOV emphasized, I want you to know that Comrade KUUSINEN will be speaking for all of us.

SUSLOV, after asking about the health of FOSTER, DENNIS and JACKSON, asked that he be excused, since he had to get back to some important meetings and some comrades were waiting for him. He said that he was sure that those present will have a profitable discussion because Comrade KUUSINEN represents the viewpoint of the Central Committee. In leaving KUUSINEN's office, SUSLOV asked CHILDS to give his regards to Comrade FOSTER, Comrade DENNIS, and other comrades in the leadership of the CPUSA. He asked how long CHILDS would be in Moscow, then said that possibly they could get together before CHILDS left Moscow, and then said good-bye.

Remarks of OTTO KUUSINEN

OTTO KUUSINEN said, Please convey our sentiments to the National Executive Committee of the CPUSA. Our Central Committee always closely follows the activities of the CPUSA. In the forty years of its existence, the CPUSA has covered a hard, but glorious road of struggle. Your Party has been constantly fighting for democracy, equality and for better living standards for the people. We can say, always fighting for the best interests of the people. The CPUSA is always in the front ranks in the fight for peace and friendship between the United States and the Soviet Union.

Next, KUUSINEN stated, The CPUSA even now is being persecuted and harassed. Your Party has been attacked many times by the revisionists, but the CPUSA has withstood the tests and has remained true to Marxism-Leninism and to proletarian internationalism. The Central Committee of the CPSU sends its heartfelt greetings to your Party. We wish you success in the struggle which you carry on bravely in the interests of your people. You are always rallying all the forces who are fighting for peace, progress and democracy.

Then, KUUSINEN said, We send "greetings", through you MORRIS CHILDS, to your National Executive Committee. Please explain to them why we cannot extend "greetings" openly. You explain to your leadership that our leadership has asked you to do this. We believe your leadership will understand. We were going to print in "Pravda" an article by HY LUMER on the occasion of your 40th Anniversary, but when Comrade KHRUSHCHEV came back to Russia from the United States we decided that this may not be advisable. We did let our active know what we think of your Party. We printed an article by your Comrade APTHEKER in "Party Life". This article dealt with your fighting history. We cannot or should not do anything which will hinder the fight for peace. The betterment of the relationship between our two peoples must not give those opposed to the easing of tensions opportunities for diversions from the main goal -- peace and peaceful co-existence.

Continuing, KUUSINEN said, We have read your main resolution for the 17th National Convention. We think your main line is correct. We are happy that no important leader voted against this resolution. This, as we understand it, means that your leadership is basically, politically united. This means that you will use your energies for mass work. No Party, especially your Party, can afford the luxury of an inner struggle. Then KUUSINEN emphasized, You have had your struggle and have decisively defeated the revisionists and the other anti-Party elements.

Turning to the concept of a united front, KUUSINEN said, Insofar as the theoretical aspects of the united front are concerned, this subject has been dealt with and explained many times. Two years ago, Comrade PONOMAREV wrote a very good article on this special question. The Twelve-Party Declaration correctly placed, in a general and theoretical way, the problem of the united front. If your leadership is interested in the general problem of the united front, they can remember the new textbook, "The Foundations of Marxism-Leninism", which has just been published. In this book, there are some special chapters on the united front; the way the united front was placed by LENIN.

Then he stated, There is, however, a need to combine the Leninist concept of the united front in the context of present day events -- always keeping in mind your concrete situation in the United States. The experiences of the Communist International need to be studied and re-studied. The current experiences of the French and Italian Communist Parties in the present situation can be interestingly studied.

Next KUUSINEN emphasized, But beware! Just use the generalized experience. Do not copy! All of these observations would help -- so would the new textbook -- in your formulation of the concept of the united front. But the United States' problem is not only a theoretical problem. You must solve some immediate problems in this immediate period. Your draft resolution and Comrade HALL's ideas contain a whole number of correct theses.

Then KUUSINEN said, We are of the opinion, however, that there are still traces of a search for organizational slogans which you think would be of help. You use the terms "democratic front", "anti-monopoly coalition", and "third front". We got the feeling that some of you believe that all of the problems of the united front would be solved with a correct slogan.

Again with emphasis, KUUSINEN said, At present the CPUSA is isolated from the masses. Your first task -- which you correctly state in your resolution -- is to establish contact with the widest masses of people. Participation in the daily struggles is the key! This is clear, we believe, to your Party. The CPUSA is participating in strikes, trade unions and other organizations of the people.

Continuing, KUUSINEN said, Your Party's analysis of Comrade KHRUSHCHEV's visit to the United States is correct. It is the same as ours. Certainly this new situation and the visit should help you, too. Then he asked, Is there in the United States one political issue which would help you establish contact with the masses and give them a lead? Maybe such an issue can be expressed in the struggle against monopoly. But would the American worker be ready for the slogan of nationalization? Some workers would say that this is not realistic.

At this point, BORIS PONOMAREV interrupted. Parenthetically speaking, PONOMAREV's remark may be interpreted as a dig against GUS HALL. PONOMAREV said, Some workers would say that this is not realistic in that you are handing them a blueprint.

Then KUUSINEN continued and asked, What about the slogan of the struggle for democracy? This slogan is true in every country and certainly it is true in the United States. But would that be enough, by itself, to mobilize masses? Can we mobilize the workers by appealing to them for the democratic front? That is not enough. Before such slogans are placed, we need a struggle to defend democracy in daily life.

(In response to a question asked of this reporter, it should be noted that the term "united front" is used when reference is made to only the working class, while the term "democratic front" is applied when other classes, in addition to the working class, are taken into consideration.)

Then KUUSINEN placed the following question: When are you going to write -- you yourselves agree -- that rigid organizational forms cannot and should not be imposed on such movements? There is one outstanding, broad, political issue which is at the same time an economic issue. Furthermore, Communists are expected to participate in this broad movement and this is the movement for peace. For us, the visit of Comrade KHRUSHCHEV has revealed a great feeling for peace in the United States -- a feeling against war -- for friendship with the Soviet Union -- for relations of mutual benefit. This issue for peace contains a complex of questions which offer many opportunities for your Party.

Continuing with this thought, KUUSINEN said, This is not only a political question. It is an economic question, as I stated before. Such questions as taxes, unemployment, trade relationships with Russia and other Socialist countries are involved. All of these things need to be considered when you discuss peace. If there are normal relationships between the Soviet Union and the United States, some of those questions will be solved and this will benefit the United States and will be of special benefit to the working people.

Then KUUSINEN stated, The question of disarmament is a very popular question. There is even competition among Capitalist groups -- although mostly in the demagogic sense -- for disarmament. But we should also be clear that within the bourgeoisie there are differences on this issue, as well as the general issue of peaceful co-existence. Therefore, the whole complex of issues provides opportunities for making contacts with the widest masses and groups of people. The Communists must use these issues or they will lose opportunities to strengthen their ties with the masses.

KUUSINEN continued and stated, We are speaking cautiously because we Communists, by ourselves, cannot organize too wide a movement for peace. First, you must make contact with masses of the people. If the CPUSA would say that it wants to organize a people's front, some people would immediately say that this is a Communist movement and the label would stick. You might even be called before a Committee on Un-American Activities, which would say that this people's front is Communist. Or, if you just say, in general, that you are creating an anti-monopoly coalition, we doubt that the people would listen.

Continuing, KUUSINEN stated, If the CPUSA comes out concretely for trade relations and for other friendly relations with the USSR, well, even IKE has come out for improved relations between Russia and the United States. People in the United States will listen. On this basis, by raising daily, concrete demands, without labels or schemes from the top, you can reach the people. This is the way to end the isolation of the Party. Perhaps we are raising a simple question which is well known to you, but we wanted to underline why you need to engage in daily, concrete propaganda work for peace. The elections in 1960 will offer all kinds of opportunities for the CPUSA, provided that it knows how to raise the daily demands of the people.

KUUSINEN stated, Sectarians fear participation in mass movements. The CPUSA cannot live without contact with the masses. It is one thing to come out with a scheme to lead a united front that does not correspond to our capabilities, and another thing to frame daily demands that would unite people. Perhaps the CPUSA should give itself more modest tasks. The main objective being to make contact with the masses. The work of the Party for the daily demands should be consistent and should have a long-term outlook. The main thing is to get it started.

Continuing, KUUSINEN said, Comrade KHRUSHCHEV has set the best example of how this struggle can be carried out in two directions at once -- first, to reach the masses; and second, to defend the Party and Marxism-Leninism. Comrade KHRUSHCHEV has shown how you can fight for peace so the masses understand and yet at the same time defend the ideology of Marxism-Leninism.

Next, KUUSINEN said, Comrade KHRUSHCHEV has stated on many occasions that we in the Soviet Union will not only pass and surpass the United States, but that we will create a new society also. I want to repeat that we agree with your National Executive Committee's analysis of KHRUSHCHEV's visit to the United States. It is a turn in the relationship of forces. It is a turn in the relationship between countries and the relation of forces. This visit of Comrade KHRUSHCHEV certainly helped the CPUSA. But the thing is to utilize in full all the feelings that were created for peace and friendship.

KUUSINEN said, The sectarians, who are against mass work, will scream of the Right dangers. Every step you make to strengthen your ties with the masses will be considered a Right danger by the sectarians. But you must consistently go forward and do mass work. The CPUSA has the greatest experiences as regard the meaning of the Right danger. You fought against the liquidationalists, those who wanted to destroy the CPUSA. Those were the people who you exposed and defeated. They were the ones who wanted to whitewash Capitalism. The fact remains that you smashed this Right danger. You have rejected BITTELMAN's concept because it was an apology for Capitalism and was closely related to the bourgeois idea of a people's Capitalism.

Then KUUSINEN stated, If in the United States you had a large social democratic party, as in the Scandanavian countries for example, then you would face dangers of another sort. The Communist Party might face the loss of its independence and could become a tail to a broad mass movement. But in the United States you have a different situation. The Socialist groupings in the United States are small. They are sectarian groupings. The Communist Party would gain nothing to tail behind such sects or to unite with such sects.

In conclusion, KUUSINEN stated, The CPUSA must strengthen its ties with the masses because isolation of the Party from the masses of people would mean disaster.

General Discussion

Funds

KUUSINEN then said that the Central Committee of the CPSU received CHILDS' letter in regard to material aid for the CPUSA. He asked CHILDS to present the problem very concretely. When CHILDS asked if he should do this at this meeting, KUUSINEN replied, Yes, particularly in regard to your Convention. CHILDS said that the CPUSA needed from $25,000 to $30,000 for its Convention, and that it also needed money for 1960. KUUSINEN stated that the Central Committee of the CPSU would consider this and that CHILDS would later meet with PONOMAREV in regard to it.

CPUSA Constitution

Next KUUSINEN discussed the Constitution of the CPUSA. He said that he does not agree with the present method of electing members of the National Committee. He stated that the CPUSA should get a new Constitution which would be in keeping with democratic centralism.

CHILDS explained to KUUSINEN that the plans are to amend the Constitution, particularly in regard to the method of electing members to the National Committee. He pointed out, however, that some elements of the National Committee are afraid that they would not be re-elected if all National Committee members were elected by the National Convention. CHILDS stated that while there is a referendum to change the method of electing National Committee members, at this time he was not certain that this referendum would be adopted.

CHILDS also stated that there are some legal problems involved. If the CPUSA replaces its Constitution abruptly, some people in the United States will say that it is following orders from abroad. Thus, the CPUSA will probably amend the present Constitution instead of substituting a new one for it.

KUUSINEN and PONOMAREV both stated that they did not agree with this and that they think that the present Constitution of the CPUSA is a bad one. However, if the CPUSA feels that it has to retain the present Constitution for tactical reasons, then it is up to the CPUSA as to what it should do.

"Personal Greetings"

KUUSINEN and PONOMAREV said that they are cheered by every activity participated in by the CPUSA and by every effort the CPUSA makes toward unity. They asked CHILDS to convey "personal greetings" from the Central Committee of the CPSU and from those present at this meeting to the members of the National Executive Committee, FOSTER, DENNIS, HALL, and others. They again repeated that CHILDS should deliver heartfelt greetings from the CPSU to the CPUSA.

Contact Between the CPSU and the CPUSA in the United States

As this meeting drew toward a close, KUUSINEN said that CHILDS would meet with Comrade PONOMAREV and other comrades in regard to concrete questions. At this point, CHILDS complained about the poor contacts between the CPSU and the CPUSA. He said that these contacts are important for the CPUSA and he wondered what would happen in regard to them since he had been told that it is necessary at this time to be careful so as not to divert from peace and peaceful co-existence. CHILDS said that it is necessary to improve the direct contacts in the United States.

BORIS PONOMAREV said that there has been a laxity in regard to contacts in the United States. First of all, this was due to political reasons, such as negotiations between Russia and the United States, KHRUSHCHEV's trip to the United States, and President EISENHOWER's proposed trip to the Soviet Union. He said that the CPSU did not want to create any situation which would affect these political developments.

CHILDS then asked, What do you suggest? Do you want to abandon contacts in the United States? PONOMAREV replied, No, I do not want to abandon contacts altogether, but I think that within the next period of time it would be more advisable and easier if we could manage to meet in other countries, such as Paris, Rome, Prague, or even Moscow. It would be less of a danger to our security if some of the contacts were held in these capitals.

In conclusion, PONOMAREV said that these things could be worked out more concretely in the next few days.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: 11/30/59

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46)(Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

CG 5824-S*, on November 24, 1959, orally furnished to SA JOHN E. KEATING the information on the following page. This report concerns a discussion in Moscow, Russia, concerning funds for the Communist Party - USA from the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

Rm 1243

2 - Bureau (REGISTERED)
1 - New York (100-134637)(SOLO)(REGISTERED)
1 - Chicago

JEK/kws
(4)

EX-124
REC- 62

100-428091-452

25 DEC 3 1959

ENCLOSURE

Memo Baumgardner to Belmont
12/2/59
AJD: cej

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FBI - [illegible]
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67 DEC 8 - 1959

DISCUSSION IN MOSCOW, RUSSIA, CONCERNING FUNDS FOR THE COMMUNIST PARTY - USA FROM THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION

u/c

Russia

MORRIS CHILDS attended a meeting with BORIS PONOMAREV on or about October 30, 1959. This meeting was held in between the two meetings of CHILDS and "Comrade PETER". The meeting with PONOMAREV took place in Building Number 2 of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) in Moscow, Russia. NIKOLAI MOSTOVETS, Head of the North and South American Section of the International Department of the Central Committee of the CPSU, also participated in this meeting. There was no translator present, since CHILDS understands some Russian, and PONOMAREV and MOSTOVETS both understand some English.

Russia

CHILDS indicated that the Communist Party - USA (CPUSA) would need between $25,000 and $30,000 for expenses in connection with the 17th National Convention.

PONOMAREV, while giving every indication that this figure would be approved, stated that everyone is busy with sessions of the Supreme Soviet. He said, We have many tasks and are also preparing for the November 7th holiday. Those who have to pass on this will be busy, but we will let you know. The formal decision will be made sometime after the holiday.

ad/oc

PONOMAREV indicated that some money still due the CPUSA on the promise of the CPSU for 1959 funds would be delivered in a package to JACK CHILDS. PONOMAREV said that if a formal decision is made in regard to funds for expenses for the 17th National Convention of the CPUSA, there will be a message in the package delivered to JACK CHILDS. This message will be something to the effect that "We made a sale".

In regard to 1960, PONOMAREV asked if the amount for 1959 ($200,000) would also do for 1960. CHILDS replied that since 1960 is a Presidential election year in the United States, the CPUSA may require more than $200,000 in 1960. CHILDS stated that he will make a concrete request for 1960 sometime after January 1, 1960, and this request will contain a breakdown reflecting what the specific sums are needed for.

100-428091-452

ENCLOSURE

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: 11/20/59

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

SUBJECT: 6 SOLO
IS - C

CG 5824-S* on November 16, 1959, orally furnished the information on the following page to SA JOHN E. KEATING and Stenographer KATHERINE W. SUTPHEN. This report contains information concerning GEORGE NICKOLOFF PIRINSKY, BORIS STEVENS, and ETHEL BERAN STEVENS (Bureau file 100-31415).

2 - encl R-1243 9/10

2 - Bureau (AM)(RM)
1 - New York (100-134637)(SOLO)(AM)(RM)
1 - Chicago

JEK:fes
(4)

no dissemination would jeopardize informant

EX-124

REC- 62 100-428091-453

7 DEC 3 1959

2 ENCLOSURE

1959

Information Pertaining to GEORGE PIRINSKY, BORIS STEVENS, and ETHEL BERAN STEVENS

One of the persons on board the plane which left Moscow, Russia, for Peking, China, on September 26, 1959, with the Communist Party (CP) delegations to the celebration of the 10th Anniversary of the Founding of the People's Republic of China was GEORGE PIRINSKY. PIRINSKY was a former resident of the United States and lived in Detroit and New York City prior to the time he was deported from the United States.

PIRINSKY is a leading member of the CP of Bulgaria, and is on intimate terms with members of the Central Committee of the CP of Bulgaria. He stated that he is active in the International Department of the CP of Bulgaria, and that he is in charge of the peace movement in Bulgaria and in this connection has made trips to Indonesia, Stockholm, Sweden, Moscow, Russia, and other parts of the world. He stated that he is considered an American expert by the CP of Bulgaria. He said that Bulgaria wanted him to be the Bulgarian Ambassador to Great Britain. He protested that Great Britain would not accept him because of his activities in the United States, but the CP of Bulgaria insisted on presenting his name. He said that his estimate was correct inasmuch as Great Britain did not accept him and termed him a persona non grata.

PIRINSKY, who speaks English very well, stated that he is in touch with American affairs since many people, particularl Bulgarians, in the United States still write to him. He also reads the CP, USA, press.

Czecho - Bu

During the conversation with PIRINSKY, he mentioned BORIS STEVENS and his wife, ETHEL BERAN STEVENS, who was a Czechoslovakian. During the 1920s, BORIS STEVENS, a machinist, was a member of the CP District Committee in Chicago, Illinois. BORIS and ETHEL STEVENS left the United States several years ago. PIRINSKY said that BORIS and ETHEL STEVENS are currently residing in Sofia, Bulgaria. PIRINSKY said that BORIS STEVENS is near death with cancer of the throat.

100 - 428091 - 453

ENCLOSURE

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: 11/19/59

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS - C

Re Chicago letter, dated 8/19/58, captioned as above and containing information pertaining to a couple believed to be [redacted] and [redacted]. The Bureau file for [redacted] is 100-46895. Her father is WALTER EDWARD SACHS. [redacted] has a Ph.D. from Harvard University and in 1940, he was working as a Research Fellow in Neurology and Physiology at Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois.

CG 5824-S* on November 16, 1959, orally furnished the information on the following page to SA JOHN E. KEATING and Stenographer KATHERINE W. SUTPHEN.

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b7C

(2) - Bureau (AM)(RM)
1 - New York (100-134637)(SOLO)(AM)(RM)
1 - Chicago

JEK:fes
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EX. PROC.

2 ENCLOSURE

Copy to 2 cc Philadelphia
by routing slip for
☑ info ☐ action
date 11-27-59
by RES/[illegible]

REC- 62

100-428091-454

EX-124

23 NOV 23 1959

INT. SEC.

67 DEC 15 1959

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46895 [redacted] [redacted]

b6
b7C

Information Pertaining to a Couple Whose Last Name is [redacted]

On or about September 27, 1959, TANG Ming-chao, of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, was discussing an American couple whose last name is [redacted]. [redacted] is a member of the GOLDMAN or SACHS banking family. [redacted] is a Physiologist. They have been residing in China. They are not members of the Communist Party but were sympathetic to the Party at one time and may still be sympathetic toward Communism. The wife does not understand what Communism is all about. [redacted] is described as an objective scientist.

The wife's parents have obtained a job for [redacted] at Mt. Sinai Hospital in New York City. The Chinese Communist Party feels that the family bought this job for [redacted]. [redacted] and his wife planned to return to the United States sometime during November, 1959.

TANG Ming-chao stated that while the [redacted] are not enemies of the Party they are considered to be petty bourgeois and, therefore, not good for the Party. He requested that this opinion be transmitted to the Communist Party, USA, and it will be up to the Communist Party, USA, to decide what it wants to do in regard to this couple.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

- 1 -

100-[illegible]91-4521

ENCLOSURE

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: 11/23/59

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46)(Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

CG 5824-S* orally furnished the information on the following page to SA JOHN E. KEATING on November 19, 1959. This report contains information from GUSTAV SOUCEK, Head of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, in regard to Czechoslovakian activities in the United States.

1 encl retained Rm 1243 AJD

2 - Bureau (REGISTERED)
1 - New York (100-134637)(SOLO)(REGISTERED)
1 - Chicago

JEK/kws
(4)

2 ENCLOSURE

Baumgardner
RABNER

Baumgardner
ESPIONAGE

100-428091-455
12-3

REC- 62
EX-124
24 NOV 25 1959

Memo:
B'gardner to Belmont
12/2/59
Letters:
VP, WH, State,
AG, CIA
12/3/59
AJD: Med

201
67 DEC 15 1959

INFORMATION FROM GUSTAV SOUCEK REGARDING CZECHOSLOVAKIAN ACTIVITIES IN THE UNITED STATES

During the period between November 5 and 9, 1959, MORRIS CHILDS participated in two meetings with GUSTAV SOUCEK, Head of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia. LADISLAV KOCMAN, of the same department, also participated in these meetings.

SOUCEK stated that there had been a defection by a military attache in the Czechoslovakian diplomatic corps in the United States. He said that as a result of this, the Embassy staff in the United States is being completely re-organized. He also reminded CHILDS that MILOSLAV RUZEK, Czechoslovakian Ambassador to the United States, was in the Czechoslovakian diplomatic corps in Great Britain for several years, speaks perfect English, and had participated in the meetings in Prague which CHILDS attended on his last visit to Prague.

Parenthetically speaking, this was the first time CHILDS had learned the identity of RUZEK.

SOUCEK said that WILLIAM L. PATTERSON had asked a representative of the Czechoslovakian diplomatic staff for funds. He stated that he believes that the military attache who defected knew about this request.

SOUCEK said that 90% of the Czechoslovakian activity in the United States will now be legal. If there is any contact in the United States by a representative of Czechoslovakia with a representative of the Communist Party - USA, it will have to be 100% secure. He said that all former illegal contacts in the United States will be cut off.

During this discussion, SOUCEK said that [redacted] [redacted], of Chicago, had made the arrangements for a group of Communist trade unionists in Chicago to travel to Europe in the fall of 1959. b6 b7C

100-428091-455

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

4 *Office Memorandum* • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

(J1) TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: 11/20/59

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

SUBJECT: (10) SOLO
IS - C

CG 5824-S* orally furnished the information on the following page to SA JOHN E. KEATING and Stenographer KATHERINE W. SUTPHEN on November 16, 1959. This information pertains to the current leadership of the Communist Party of Mexico.

1 - Rw/243

(2) - Bureau (AM)(RM)
1 - New York (100-134637)(SOLO)(AM)(RM)
1 - Chicago

JEK:fes
(4)

ENCLOSURE

EX-124

100-428091-456

REC- 62

4 DEC 3 1959

#5

memo B'garden to Belmont 12/1/59 AJD:med.

Letterhead memo to White House, Vice Pres. Nixon, Sec. of State Herter & CIA Director Dulles. AJD:AAM/med. 12/2/59

67 DEC 15 1959

INT. SEC.

Information Concerning the Current Leadership of the Communist Party of Mexico

In a conversation with WANG Chia-hsing, Head of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party (CP) of China, and TANG Ming-chao, of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the CP of China, it was learned that the CP of Mexico presently has a five-man secretariat. The members of this secretariat do not have official titles, such as chairman or general secretary, but one VERDEGA (phonetic) is presently considered the leader of the CP of Mexico. VERDEGA is under thirty years of age. Another [illegible] currently in the leadership of the CP of Mexico is one CORTEZ. This group around VERDEGA and CORTEZ represents the minority in the CP of Mexico, but it is presently in control of the CP of Mexico. WANG Chia-hsing and TANG Ming-chao asked that the CP, USA, support the VERDEGA group.

In a conversation with NIKOLAI MOSTOVETS, Head of the North and South American Section of the International Department of the Central Committee of the CP of the Soviet Union, and his assistant ALEKSEI GRECHUKIN, they reported the same information concerning the leadership of the CP of Mexico. They also urged that the CP, USA, support the group headed by VERDEGA. They stated that DIONISIO ENCINA RODRIGUEZ, who is in jail, still represents the majority in the CP of Mexico, but that he will be expelled from the CP upon his release from jail.

100-428091-456

ENCLOSURE

Serial Removal Charge Out
4-21 (Rev. 11-3-58)

INSTRUCTION: Upon return of SERIAL to file, this charge out is to be removed from file and forwarded to the Files Supervisor

Date of Request 11/20/59	File Number 100-428091	Removed By Joi on 3/23

Subject
Salo

Description and destination

Serial Number 456 encl has been removed for Mr. Decker

to be sent to Own use

[redacted] ~~SECRET~~ [redacted] iaison
r. Decker

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-06-2011

4
(11)

December 1, 1959

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable Christian A. Herter
The Secretary of State
Washington, D. C.

0 Solo

My dear Mr. Herter:

With regard to my communication of November 27, 1959, concerning Soviet Russia's and Red China's reaction to Nikita Khrushchev's peaceful coexistence line, I thought you would be interested in the enclosed memorandum. The information in this memorandum was obtained as a result of our over-all coverage of the Communist Party, USA, and sets forth additional information concerning the line espoused by the Soviets for peaceful coexistence as well as information regarding the nature of future contacts between representatives of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Communist Party, USA.

In view of the extremely sensitive nature of certain of the sources of our information, it is requested that the contents of this communication be afforded the most careful security and its use restricted to a need-to-know basis.

REC- 62 100-428091-[illegible]

EX-124 Sincerely yours,

J. EDGAR HOOVER

16 DEC 3 1959

1 35 PM 59

Enclosure
100-428091
NOTE ON YELLOW:

This letter and its enclosure are classified "~~Top Secret~~" since the information was obtained from a highly placed source and unauthorized disclosure of this information would tend to disclose the identity of this source with resultant grave damage to the national defense.

AJD:med (4)

~~TOP SECRET~~

Tolson
Belmont
DeLoach
McGuire
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

67 DEC 8 1959

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

4 (JT)

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: November 20, 1959

FROM : Mr. S. B. Donahoe

SUBJECT: (O) SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Donahoe
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Cotter

Tolson
Belmont
DeLoach
McGuire
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

This matter pertains to a highly placed Bureau informant who recently traveled to the Soviet Union and Communist China and during his trip engaged in discussions with various high-level Soviet representatives as well as leaders of Communist Parties (CP) from other areas. By airtel 11/16/59 Chicago furnished information regarding the source's conversations with Anibal Escalante, leader of the CP of Cuba, which took place in the Soviet Union. (Cuba - Russia

In summary, Escalante told our informant that the Cuban revolution is much deeper than what appears on the surface and that the CP of Cuba has entrenched itself and intends to go further than a mere "bourgeois democratic revolution." Escalante has said Castro's agrarian reform movement not only represents agricultural reform but is also a blow against U. S. imperialism in view of the fact U. S. imperialists have large land holdings in Cuba. According to Escalante, agrarian reform movement is already in the hands of "left" as are the armed forces and "left" elements are rapidly gaining in the Cuban Cabinet.

Escalante charged that the U. S. is exerting great economic pressure in effort to destroy Cuban revolution, chiefly by reducing sugar imports, but that Cuba would resist this pressure by establishing trade relations with all countries and by becoming self-sufficient agriculturally. He alleged that the U. S. was attempting to provoke an incident whereby it could intervene forcefully in Cuban affairs but that the Cubans were being careful not to allow such an incident to develop and would, if need be, forcefully resist U. S. imperialism. He said that the Cuban CP has increased its influence since the advent of Castro and is growing stronger. Escalante urged the need for closer relations between the CP of Cuba and the CPUSA and tentative arrangements were made to establish definite contacts in this connection. While Escalante was evasive in answering questions about the size of the CP of Cuba, he did specifically state that the CP is playing a very important role in Cuba.

EX-124 REC- 62 100-428091-458

During discussions with Soviet representatives of the International Department of the Central Committee of the CP of the Soviet Union and with Escalante, informant was given the impression that Soviets, while they do not want the CP of Cuba to surrender its position

23 DEC 8 1959

RDC:gmh (6) sent 11-24-59
Enclosures
100-428091

NAT INTELL

67 DEC 8 - 1959 R189

Memorandum Mr. Donahoe to Mr. Belmont
Re: SOLO
100-428091

or influence, do advocate caution. The Soviets indicated that it is felt that the U. S. Government would not tolerate an outright communist regime in Cuba for even a single day and that they do not want communist control over the Cuban Government to become so apparent that it would provoke U. S. intervention and thereby result in the crippling of the CP of Cuba, as well as an adverse effect on the communist movement throughout Latin America. Informant also received clear impression that the CP of China is very much interested in the current Cuban situation and has been furnishing advice to Cuban communists as to methods of infiltration and general strategy.

OBSERVATIONS:

This information, which our top-level informant, CG 5824-S, developed during his discussions with Anibal Escalante and with the Soviets, is extremely significant and certainly indicates the strong position the CP occupies in the Government and armed forces of Cuba.

It is believed that we should bring this information to the attention of top-ranking U. S. officials, carefully paraphrasing the information to indicate that it was derived from our over-all coverage of the CPUSA and, therefore, affording additional security to our informant.

ACTION:

Attached for your approval are separate letters to the White House, Vice President Nixon, the Attorney General and Secretary of State Herter, transmitting a memorandum incorporating the pertinent data furnished by this informant. Also attached is a letter to Army, with copies to CIA, Navy and Air Force, transmitting copies of the memorandum to those agencies. This information has been classified "~~Top Secret~~" and recipients are being requested to afford it the most careful security.

OK.

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 11/19/59

4
JTJ

Transmit the following in ______________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via A I R T E L   AIR MAIL -- REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46)(Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

CG 5824-S*, on November 18, 1959, orally furnished to SA JOHN E. KEATING and Stenographer KATHERINE W. SUTPHEN the information on the following pages. This information pertains to a meeting with LIU Shao-chi, President of the People's Republic of China and Vice-Chairman of the Communist Party of China.

LOPEZ

1 - 12434

3 - Bureau
1 - New York (100-134637)(SOLO)
1 - Chicago

JEK/kws
(5)

Memo: Baumgardner to Belmont
11/24/59 AJD:med
Letters: State, CIA, V.P., W.H. + ACS
11/25/59 AJD-mos

E

EX-124

Letter Chi.
11/27/59
AJD:mos

REC- 62

100-428091-459

20 NOV 21 1959

3 ENCLOSURE

INTL SEC

62 DEC 9 1959

Approved: ______________________ Sent ____________M Per ____________
Special Agent in Charge

MEETING WITH LIU SHAO-CHI, PRESIDENT OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA, VICE-CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF CHINA, AND MEMBER OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE OF THE POLITICAL BUREAU OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF CHINA

MORRIS CHILDS returned to Peking from a trip to Shanghai on or about October 14, 1959, and was advised that prior to October 17, 1959, the agreed upon date of his departure from Peking to Moscow, he would meet with either MAO Tse-tung or LIU Shao-chi. TANG Ming-chao, a member of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, stated that since there were so many delegations from other Communist Parties in Peking, that MAO Tse-tung and LIU Shao-chi had to divide their time among the various delegations, but that either one or the other would meet with CHILDS; and since CHILDS had met with MAO Tse-tung on his last visit to Peking, it was probable that he would meet with LIU Shao-chi.

On the very next day, CHILDS was advised that he would meet with LIU Shao-chi. TANG Ming-chao, CHILDS, and KOW, a translator with the International Liaison Department of the Communist Party of China, went to the Communist Party headquarters in the walled city inside Peking. They were greeted by WANG Chia-hsing, Head of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China; and all then proceeded to the meeting with LIU Shao-chi, which was conducted around a T-shaped table with the translator sitting at the end of the table. During the meeting, tea and cakes were served by servants who tip-toed in and out during the meeting.

It should be noted that prior to this meeting, CHILDS had turned over to the Communist Party of China written greetings from the Communist Party - USA on the occasion of the 10th Anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China. CHILDS had also turned over a letter from the Communist Party - USA addressed to MAO Tse-tung. This letter greeted the Communist Party of China on the occasion of the 10th Anniversary, and pointed out that only a token representation had been able to come to the celebration from the Communist Party - USA, inasmuch as travel to China from the United States is prohibited. The letter thanked the Communist Party of China for the invitation from the Communist Party of China to send five delegates to the celebration. It contained personal regards from Communist Party - USA leaders, such as WILLIAM Z. FOSTER, EUGENE DENNIS, GUS HALL, JAMES JACKSON, and ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN. It stated

100-428091-459

ENCLOSURE

that the Communist Party - USA was preparing for a National Convention and that at this convention it would re-affirm its adherence to the principles of Marxism-Leninism.

At first, some pleasantries were exchanged. LIU Shao-chi asked about the health of WILLIAM Z. FOSTER and EUGENE DENNIS. He said, We hear that GUS HALL is active again. He asked how CHILDS had been feeling and asked when he left the United States. CHILDS said that he left the United States on September 23, 1959, and had seen FOSTER, DENNIS, HALL, and JAMES JACKSON just prior to his departure, and they all send their regards. LIU Shao-chi asked if JAMES JACKSON had any serious trouble getting back into the United States. CHILDS replied that JACKSON had been called before the Committee on Un-American Activities.

During this exchange, CHILDS also mentioned that he had attended a meeting of the National Executive Committee of the Communist Party - USA prior to his departure, and that this was most likely one of the last meetings of the National Executive Committee before the 17th National Convention of the Communist Party - USA.

LIU Shao-chi said, You have made some real progress since your last Convention. CHILDS replied that the Communist Party - USA will hold its Convention under different circumstances. The National Committee of the Communist Party - USA adopted its resolution without any dissenting votes, although there were a few abstentions. LIU Shao-chi asked if any of the known leaders had abstained. CHILDS replied in the negative. He stated that there have been discussions since then. The resolution may have to be strengthened, but the main general line is the same. CHILDS said that there is a lot of emphasis being placed on the united front. Also, the question of an anti-monopoly coalition had been raised and this is what the Communist Party - USA will work for. CHILDS mentioned that there is no prospect of a third party in the United States in 1960; although the Party believes that as a result of what has happened at the Congress controlled by the Democratic Party, the American working class may engage in more independent activities. They will be more selective. They will not give their votes to the Democratic Party as they have in the past.

LIU Shao-chi asked why this is so. CHILDS discussed the newly adopted Landrum-Griffin Bill. CHILDS said that this anti-labor legislation has aroused labor and even the conservative leaders, such as GEORGE MEANY, are now up in arms about the behavior of the Democrats in the last Congress because of their support of this anti-labor legislation.

Continuing, CHILDS stated that there is an offensive against labor in the United States. He mentioned that there is a steel strike, which is nearly three months old. The essence of the problem is the conversion to automation, which increases unemployment. He said that United States industry may have had a monopoly on the world market until recently, but now it has to put in more modern machinery and more automatic machinery if it is to compete on the world market.

CHILDS stated that there will be some sharp struggles and more strikes in the United States as a result of this situation.

Next, CHILDS said that for this reason, the Party is very much concerned about its mass work and considers the tactic of the united front as the heart of the matter. CHILDS stated that GUS HALL suggested that if some of the international comrades want to write or say something in the way of helping the Communist Party - USA, that they could say something about the importance of mass work. He said that while the Communist Party - USA recognizes that revisionism is the main danger, ideologically speaking, and that the Party must carry on a constant struggle against it, if other Parties want to do something practical to help the Communist Party - USA, they should attack dogmatism and sectarianism. We believe that there are many opportunities in the United States, today, but sectarianism is not the answer.

Continuing, CHILDS stated that the National Executive Committee concluded at its last meeting that while there may be an easing of tensions resulting from the visit of NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV to the United States and President EISENHOWER's possible visit to the Soviet Union, that simultaneously with this there will be an attack against the working class and, of course, against the Communists, too.

LIU Shao-chi asked how the visit of NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV was received in the United States. CHILDS mentioned what had been said at the last National Executive Committee meeting he attended, and repeated some of DENNIS' remarks concerning the visit of KHRUSHCHEV. LIU Shao-chi then said, What is your Party's estimate of the result of the visit of KHRUSHCHEV? CHILDS quoted from the statement of the National Executive Committee, a couple of paragraphs from DENNIS' speech which he delivered at the 40th Anniversary celebration of the Communist Party - USA held at Carnegie Hall, and from an editorial, all of which appeared in the October 4, 1959, issue of "The Worker".

Having already observed the lack of enthusiasm on the part of the Communist Party of China to the visit of NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV to the United States, CHILDS stated that DENNIS in his speech, the statement of the National Executive Committee which was adopted in the name of DENNIS, and the editorial, emphasized that the cold war has not yet come to an end. There may still be a lot of struggles before this is achieved -- that is, the ending of the cold war or disarmament. There are forces in the United States which do not favor an understanding in regard to peaceful international relationships.

Next, LIU Shao-chi asked, What does the leading committee of your Party think were the facts which prompted the EISENHOWER Administration to consider discussions and improved relationships with the Soviet Union? He said the editorials appear to be a good estimate of the situation. DENNIS' speech is very good, too.

At this time, CHILDS stated that the National Executive Committee of the Communist Party - USA has reached some conclusions regarding changes in the relationship of forces in the World. That is, some leading imperialist circles in the United States have concluded that the policy of strength may not lead to good results. Therefore, they have given up the idea of a rollback or liberation. And as the statements have indicated, undoubtedly the Communist world's ability to utilize modern armaments may also have had something to do with it.

LIU Shao-chi then said, We can then conclude -- and this is what I believe and the estimate of your leading committee is the same -- that the old policy of DULLES, the policy of strength and the policy of rollback and liberation, is a failure and this is what prompts certain circles to change their policy.

MORRIS CHILDS replied, This is what our National Executive Committee said. The most we will say now is that the American ruling classes are re-appraising their policy, but they have not yet adopted a new policy. LIU replied, That may be, and asked about other ruling forces in the United States. Could you name some of them? He stated, We hear that ROCKEFELLER and the oil interests still favor the continuation of world tensions and the old policy as put forth by the strong man -- DULLES. LIU Shao-chi said, Don't you think that it was impossible for EISENHOWER to assert his personality when DULLES, representing the oil interests, was the leader in foreign policy? CHILDS replied, I do not know. Undoubtedly DULLES was a strong person. But you will also have to agree that one personality would not determine the entire policy. If you agree the reason for the policy change is correct, then, of course, we have to agree that while personalities play a role, the role is minor. Economic, political, and military factors are also involved and would be the real factors instead of one personality. LIU Shao-chi agreed with this.

Then LIU Shao-chi said, your estimate of the situation in your country and in the world as we see it and read it, and as your National Executive Committee and resolution stated, is the same as ours.

Parenthetically speaking, LIU Shao-chi had translated portions of the Communist Party - USA draft resolution before him. LIU Shao-chi and WANG Chia-hsing also had another document. CHILDS had written about the question of the offensive against labor or the working class in the United States. This was based on an estimate of the National Executive Committee. They also had the notes on GUS HALL's united front conception, which CHILDS had given to them.

WANG Chia-hsing asked to see the October 4, 1959, issue of "The Worker", and he read some of the quotations from the editorial and EUGENE DENNIS' speech. (Parenthetically speaking, WANG Chia-hsing understands a little English. He also speaks Russian, since he once worked in the Comintern).

When WANG Chia-hsing read from "The Worker", LIU Shao-chi asked him if these things had been printed in the Chinese press. WANG Chia-hsing said they had not. This is the first time we have seen this issue of "The Worker". It was just received. LIU Shao-chi said he thought these things should be printed in the daily newspapers on the next day. On the evening of this meeting, TANG Ming-chao asked CHILDS for the October 4, 1959, issue of "The Worker", and later advised CHILDS that excerpts from it were printed in the Chinese press.

Then LIU Shao-chi said, We have got to use our initiative while the imperialists are on the defensive. We have to force a change in their policy. We have got to discredit them. This is the policy we pursue. After we discredit them, we will have them on the defensive. Then maybe we will permit them to recognize us. The same holds true for the United Nations. LIU Shao-chi said, Don't give them any respite. The United States occupies our territory. The United Nations called us the aggressor. They are going to have to withdraw these statements and apologize.

LIU Shao-chi then went on to say, The line and the policy of your Party is a correct one. He said, United States imperialism is a powerful enemy for you. To defeat them will require a long, hard struggle. The center of world reaction is in the United States. United States imperialism speaks for all the other Capitalist countries. But the United States needs some of these other Capitalist countries as allies in order to maintain its strength. The American working class is oppressed by your Capitalist class. The same bourgeoisie also oppresses our people. They are always maneuvering against us and conspiring against us. They occupy some of our territory. We have to unite -- your Party -- our Party -- other Communist Parties of the Socialist camp -- to defeat United States imperialism. He stated that United States imperialism will eventually be defeated and the future is Socialism. Socialism will be achieved only under the leadership of the Communist Party, and in your country under the leadership of the Communist Party - USA.

Continuing, LIU Shao-chi stated, Although United States imperialism is strong, the opposing forces are also strong. There is the camp of Socialism, which is quite powerful. There is the colonial movement and the anti-imperialist movement in the independent countries. We have allies in the workers of the European countries, even though some of these countries at this moment may be allies of the United States. All of these are against United States imperialism.

Next, LIU Shao-chi stated, Yours is not an isolated struggle. I could say ours is not an isolated struggle. We are with you. You have many troubles and difficulties now. But you are going to win because, keep in mind, the majority of the people are struggling against United States imperialism.

Then LIU Shao-chi went into a discussion on the aims of United States imperialism in the so-called neutral areas or non-committed countries. He said, Actually, United States imperialism uses the slogan "Struggle Against Communism" to cover up its effort to dominate this big zone made up of countries which are at the present time neutral or non-committed, or allied with this or that empire, such as the British and French. The United States is beginning to dominate this big zone, taking away fragments of former empires. But the people will resist in these countries and the United States is laying the basis for the digging of its own grave.

Continuing, LIU Shao-chi said the American Communists should represent the national interests of the United States. He said, You actually do represent the national interests of the United States against imperialism, because you do not mean to harm other people. You are fighting for freedom. Your program must be the opposite of that of imperialism and you will win the American people and the people in the colonial, semi-colonial and neutral countries to your side.

LIU Shao-chi said, the United States now claims to have the highest standard of living in the world, and this is possibly so. The American Party needs to put forth a very positive program in which they tell the American working class, first of all, that this standard of living, which is seemingly high now and is high compared to other countries, can be even higher under a Socialist system of society. He said, the United States has the highest standard of living, but I want to emphasize that this standard of living is subject to change. It will not be long when the Soviet Union will have this high standard of living, and some day the Chinese standard of living will change too. When that happens, the arrogance of the United States bourgeoisie will no longer prevail. The American Communists should continue to point out what would happen to the country if their system was changed -- how things would be much better, the standard of living would be higher, etc. Although not many will come to your side right now, as time goes on people will listen to you more and more and will come to your side. Your aim must be to win over workers, farmers, and other laboring people. You must give them a new type of thinking. You must talk about arousing them with thoughts of a new way of life. Arouse their interest in Socialism and gradually they will awaken.

Continuing, LIU Shao-chi said, As your draft resolution states, your aim is to establish an anti-monopoly coalition. This formulation -- this slogan -- is correct. But in this united front, you must make an effort to convince the middle groups, the intellectuals, etc., to support labor. Your purpose must be to narrow down the enemy and to isolate it. Let the big bourgeoisie remain by itself without support. When you speak of the united front, actually you should mean two united fronts: (1) an internal united front; and (2) an international united front. With these two united fronts, you can cope with United States imperialism and United States imperialism can be defeated. The international united front is a powerful front. Do not underestimate it. Such an international united front never existed in history before, but it does exist now. When we speak of this international united front, we do not narrow it down only to the Socialist countries. In your case, every time Latin America is mentioned, have this in mind.

LIU continued by stating, All the attacks which are being launched against us are not the expression of the strength of the imperialists. Despite your difficulties, you must ask yourself the question and you will have the answer: How come such a powerful imperialist power as is in the United States is afraid of such a small Communist Party such as yours?

Remember, United States imperialism is in a life-and-death struggle. Your Party opposes imperialism. You must be prepared for further attacks. They are not going to be easy on you, precisely because this is a life-and-death struggle. Imperialism is ferocious as it approaches its last days. Actually, your Party is illegal, although there may be a few legal trimmings. If your Party was to ask me for advice, I would say that you must plan for illegality for a long time. To cope with this situation -- that is, this illegal or at best semi-illegal situation -- it is necessary for many Party people to carry on work under non-Party labels. Your Party ought to divide itself into two parts. Those who are known as Communist leaders should be out in the open. Through the press and other means, they should propagate Communism. The other group or organization should consist of secret Party members made up of those who work in mass organizations. The more secret members you have, the better it will be for your Party.

Further on this question, LIU Shao-chi said that the leadership should be divided into two parts: (1) a public leadership; and (2) a secret leadership. These two systems of leadership should exist in parallel. The power has to be in the underground leadership, and co-ordination and contact has to be of such kind that one or two people in the legal leadership will always know what the underground leadership means.

LIU Shao-chi said that these two systems of leadership are necessary. Your industrial members are secret anyway. He then asked MORRIS CHILDS if the industrial members ever came to Party headquarters. He said he understands they do not. They are a separate organization and this should be kept this way -- that is, completely divorced from the other organization. Since your Party is now carrying on a campaign for legality, keep in mind that if these laws are upheld, your Party will, in fact, be declared illegal anyway.

LIU Shao-chi then stated, I am talking not only about secret members, but also about secret command posts. No one in the open Party should know who makes up these secret command posts. Maybe a DENNIS, a FOSTER, or a HALL may know, but no one else should know. This is an outlook for a long-term struggle. This is the outlook which can cope with all situations.

In response to a question from LIU Shao-chi, MORRIS CHILDS stated that the new leadership of the Communist Party - USA would probably consist of a Secretariat of three or five members. LIU Shao-chi said, Whether you have a Secretary, General Secretary, or a Chairman, have that type of leadership which is best suited for your country.

LIU Shao-chi said, Our form of organization is different from that of the Soviet Union. In the Soviet Union, the power lies in the Chairman. Ours is with the General Secretary. Do whatever is best for your needs, taking into consideration the habits in your country.

On the question of the defense of the Communist Party - USA internationally, LIU Shao-chi said that the Communist Party of China agrees with this international program. It will do everything possible to support this program. While the Communist Party of China can carry on publicity which would have more influence than other Communist Parties, it would be better to start the campaign in the Capitalist countries -- especially the countries which claim to be democratic and are allies of the United States. This is where United States imperialism should be exposed and pressure should be put on them. They may be sensitive enough to respond when they see themselves exposed. But we will do everything possible to help you.

LIU Shao-chi went on to say, Your general line is correct. You have many objective difficulties. It is these difficulties which are responsible for your small membership. The size of your Party is not due to the fact that you have not done good work. We know that your objective difficulties are great. While we may grow stronger, and the rest of the Socialist countries may be growing strong, we know the overthrow of United States imperialism depends on you. For this reason, the world Communist movement has a responsibility to give the Communist Party - USA all the help it can.

LIU Shao-chi then raised the question if, in the United States, in addition to the Communist Party there is a need for a broad progressive movement, without a Communist Party label. He said, As far as the form is concerned, this movement does not necessarily have to be in the form of a party. But in actuality, the Party should lead such a movement which has no Party label on it. He said he is talking about a broad non-Party movement which would be considered non-Communist, but which would be led by the Communist Party. In our country, we call it "walking on two legs". The Party is one leg, and the non-Communist movement is the other leg.

LIU Shao-chi repeated that the difficulties in the United States are only temporary. It is not a permanent phenomenon. Your resolution mentions the 1960's and the bright, great hope of the future which lays in the 1960's for humanity. This perspective, if viewed from a world-wide point of view, is correct.

WANG Chia-hsing spoke next and repeated some of the things said by LIU Shao-chi. He said that the Communist Party - USA is fighting and working hard in the bulwark of imperialism. It is a glorious, fighting Party. It has a great future.

LIU Shao-chi echoed the sentiments of WANG Chia-hsing that the Communist Party - USA is a glorious, fighting Party, and it would be wrong for the Communist Party - USA to have a pessimistic view simply because it now is a small Party. Your Party will grow.

LIU Shao-chi went on to say that it takes years to set up and build two systems of command. He kept on emphasizing this. He said, Think it over. Then you will not have to worry about the size of your Party. CHILDS replied that he did not think the Communist Party - USA was pessimistic about the number in its

Party. However, where Communist Parties are legal, they do not seem to understand why our Communist Party is not larger. LIU replied that if he were in our place, he would not worry about these things.

LIU Shao-chi asked CHILDS, When you were in Shanghai, did they tell you the number of Communist Party members there were at the time of liberation? CHILDS replied, As I recall, at the time of the liberation of Shanghai, there were only 8,000 Communists. These 8,000 Communist Party members mobilized thousands of guards and policed the city and took it over. LIU Shao-chi said, I do not want to go into all the details, but I want to remind you that we were left with less than 800 members after the Canton commune in 1927.

CHILDS reminded LIU what GUS HALL had said about the need for articles concerning sectarianism. LIU Shao-chi turned to WANG Chia-hsing and asked if he had furnished CHILDS with documents from the archives concerning sectarianism. LIU had written these articles, which concerned LI Li-san's line. After WANG had stated that this was done, CHILDS said that he had read the documents and had taken notes from them. LIU Shao-chi said, Show these documents to the comrades again. CHILDS said, I would appreciate reading them again, but reminded those present that the Communist Party - USA felt that it was necessary for some leading comrade from another Communist Party to write an article concerning sectarianism, so that it would be of benefit to the Communist Party - USA at the present time. LIU Shao-chi then asked, Why don't you print this material from our archives? You have my permission to do so, but do not use my name. We cannot make these documents public and show the Communist Party of China as the source because it might arouse bad feelings. However, I gave the answer to sectarianism in these documents.

As this meeting drew to a close, LIU Shao-chi asked if there was anything concrete the Communist Party - USA wants in the way of help. He said they would be glad to help. WANG Chia-hsing said, We have made some offers to the Communist Party - USA and it is being considered. CHILDS thanked them for the offer and said he would have further discussions concerning this matter with WANG Chia-hsing. CHILDS said he was glad to hear that one of the outstanding leaders of the Chinese Communist Party has the Communist Party - USA in mind.

COMMENTS OF CG 5824-S*

One gets the impression that the Chinese Communist leadership is very much concerned and interested in the Communist Party - USA. They consider the United States the chief enemy and they need somebody in the United States to give them support. They mean it when they say they do not underestimate the size of the Party; because no matter how small, it is still something -- and that is the something they have to depend on and work with in this so-called international united front.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: 11/20/59

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS - C

CG 5824-S* on November 16, 1959, orally furnished to SA JOHN E. KEATING and Stenographer KATHERINE V. SUTPHEN the information on the following pages. This report contains information primarily concerning FRANK and [redacted] COE and VICTOR PERLO.

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In regard to this information, reference is made to Chicago letter, dated June 24, 1959, and captioned "CP, USA, FUNDS (RESERVE FUNDS), IS-C", Bureau File 100-3-102.

2 - Bureau (AM)(RM)
1 - New York (100-134637)(SOLO)(AM)(RM)
1 - Chicago

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EX-124
REC- 62

100-428091-1460

4 DEC 3 1959

Memo:
B'gardner to Belmont
12/2/59
AJD

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ENCLOSURE

67 DEC 8 - 1959

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Information Concerning FRANK and [redacted] COE, VICTOR PERLO, and Others

Soon after their arrival in Peking, China, on September 27, 1959, MORRIS CHILDS and SYLVIA CHILDS were taken by TANG Ming-chao of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party (CP) of China, to the apartment of FRANK and [redacted] COE. On this occasion, [redacted], who is studying Chinese and is doing very well in these studies, was not present. However, one evening FRANK and [redacted] COE accompanied MORRIS and SYLVIA CHILDS to a special theatrical performance. Also, on October 16, 1959, FRANK and [redacted] COE, TANG Ming-chao and his wife, Madam YU Chi-ing, of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the CP of China, and a Chinese physician in the compound of the Central Committee of the CP of China who had taken care of SYLVIA CHILDS, participated in a farewell dinner for the CHILDSes.

FRANK and [redacted] COE have a little girl about three years old who speaks some Chinese. They have a very fine four or five room apartment in the compound of the Central Committee of the CP of China. They have maid service and obtain food from a communal kitchen since individual cooking facilities and fuel for cooking are very scarce in Peking. By way of comment, it was observed that the Chinese treat foreigners, who are working for them, very well. They try to give these people living standards to which they are accustomed in their native land.

FRANK COE is a monetary specialist and an economist. He was formerly an aide to HENRY MORGENTHAU and HARRY DEXTER WHITE. He said that while he has been a CP member for a long period of time he was always a member-at-large and was never attached to a Party organization. He said that he receives by air mail practically every magazine and newspaper from the United States which deals with financial matters.

By way of opinion, it is believed that FRANK COE is working in the Central Committee of the CP of China and advises the CP of China on financial and economic problems. During October, 1959, he was making a study of the American export and import situation, particularly as regards gold reserves, for the CP of China. He was also planning to make a trip to Shanghai, Canton, and other cities with Chinese experts in the economic and monetary fields.

In the presence of TANG Ming-chao, COE stated that before he left the United States, he had participated in the formation of an organization for the purpose of trade with China. He stated that at the time it was felt that there would be a

This is the two Continents Commodity Corp.-

100-42091-469

ENCLOSURE

boom in trade between the United States and China. COE stated that he was under the assumption, as was the CP of China, that this organization was formed at the behest of the CP, USA. At this point, CHILDS commented that the CP, USA, had nothing to do with this trading corporation and knew very little about it. COE then stated that maybe it would be well to disband this trading company if it is possible to do so. He explained that the Chinese do not see any immediate prospects for a pick-up in trade between China and the United States. It will take a few years--maybe three to five years--before there may be a change in the trade relations between the two countries. Therefore, unless those involved in this trade organization want to wait that long, CHILDS should tell BOB COE, who is involved in this organization, that the prospects are dim and that they might as well disband the organization.

COE and TANG Ming-chao also asked CHILDS to see TIM BUCK, leader of the CP of Canada, and apologize because he had also been told to organize a similar trading organization in Canada for trade with China, and this organization never amounted to anything either.

In regard to VICTOR PERLO, TANG Ming-chao and COE stated that some of the material PERLO has prepared is of no value to them. Yet, if he has worked up something of value in regard to economic matters in the United States, they would like to have it. Also, he should be the one to give guidance to the kind of material they receive in the economic field. They would prefer more statistical material. For example, PERLO should study Congressional hearings and give them the bare facts or direct them to some official government or other documents dealing with economics and which would give them the bare facts.

During this discussion, it was learned that the CP of China is receiving most of its literature from the United States through JOE FELSHIN (phonetic) of New Century Publishers. It is suggested that when PERLO selects some publications for the CP of China that he should give his selections to [redacted] of Two Continents. [redacted] was described as a CP member who was formerly the librarian at the Jefferson School of Social Science in New York City. Two Continents has some business relationship with an English firm. Thus, the books could be sent to England and from England to China.

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During this discussion with COE, CHILDS arranged, with the permission of the CP of China, for COE to send written communications to CHILDS at a Post Office box in Chicago.

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b7C

Comments of CG 5824-S*

TANG Ming-chao commented that FRANK COE is very happy in China. However, one gets the impression that COE pretends that he is happy. Through a former marriage, he has grown children in the United States. Except for one or two isolated notes, he has not heard from these children during all the time he has been in China. [redacted] stated privately that FRANK COE misses his children in the United States. He commented that his brother, BOB COE, is not too anxious to correspond with him but occasionally does so through their mother.

~~TOP SECRET~~

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Decker

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-06-2011

4
(JTI)

December 2, 1959

BY COURIER SERVICE

Solo

Miss Rose Mary Woods
Executive Secretary to the Vice President
Room 361, Senate Office Building
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Rose Mary:

I am enclosing a letter, with enclosure, which I think the Vice President might want to see.

Upon removal of classified enclosures, this transmittal letter becomes unclassified.

Sincerely,

JEH

ENCLOSURE

REC. 19 100-428091-461

Enclosures - 2

16 DEC 4 1959

100-428091

NOTE ON YELLOW:

This communication is classified "~~Top Secret~~" inasmuch as its enclosures are so classified. Enclosures are classified "~~Top Secret~~" since the information was obtained from a highly placed source and unauthorized disclosure of this information would tend to disclose the identity of this source with resultant grave damage to the national defense.

See memo Baumgardner to Belmont 12-1-59 captioned "Solo, IS-C" AJD:med.

AJD:med
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1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Decker

December 2, 1959

Honorable Richard M. Nixon
The Vice President
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Dick:

I thought you would be interested in the information contained in the enclosed memorandum. This information was obtained as a result of our over-all coverage of the Communist Party, USA, and pertains to the group within the Communist Party of Mexico which is being currently supported by the Communist Parties of Red China and the Soviet Union.

In view of the extremely sensitive nature of certain of the sources of our information, it is requested that the contents of this communication be afforded the most careful security and its use restricted to a need-to-know basis.

ENCLOSURE

Sincerely,

EDGAR

REC-19 100-428091-1461

16 DEC 4 1959

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Enclosure
100-428091

NOTE ON YELLOW:

This letter and its enclosure are classified "~~Top Secret~~" since the information was obtained from a highly placed source and unauthorized disclosure of this information would tend to disclose the identity of this source with resultant grave damage to the national defense.

See memo Baumgardner to Belmont 12-1-59 captioned "Solo, IS-C" AJD:med.

AJD:med
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FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-06-2011

December 2, 1959

BY COURIER SERVICE

C
Solo

Mr. Allen W. Dulles
Director
Central Intelligence Agency
Administration Building
2430 E Street, N. W.
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Allen:

I thought you would be interested in the information contained in the enclosed memorandum. This information was obtained as a result of our over-all coverage of the Communist Party, USA, and pertains to the group within the Communist Party of Mexico which is being currently supported by the Communist Parties of Red China and the Soviet Union.

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In view of the extremely sensitive nature of certain of the sources of our information, it is requested that the contents of this communication be afforded the most careful security and its use restricted to a need-to-know basis.

Sincerely,

EDGAR

100-428091-462

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Enclosure
100-428091
NOTE ON YELLOW:

This letter and its enclosures are classified "~~Top Secret~~" since the information was obtained from a highly placed source and unauthorized disclosure of this information would tend to disclose the identity of this source with resultant grave damage to the national defense.

See memo Baumgardner to Belmont 12-1-59 captioned "Solo, IS-C" AJD:med.
AJD:med (6)

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DEC 6 - 1959

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

4 (JT)

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: November 24, 1959

FROM : MR. F. J. BAUMGARDNER FJB

SUBJECT: SOLO
~~INTERNAL~~ SECURITY - C

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Captioned matter pertains to liaison activities of CG 5824-S between the Communist Party (CP), USA, and the CPs of the Soviet Union and Red China. In connection with the most recent phase of this operation, the informant returned to New York 11-11-59 from a trip to the Soviet Union and Red China. He was in China from 9-28-59 to 10-17-59 and in Moscow, Russia 10-17-59 to 11-5-59.

By airtels 11-19-59 and 11-21-59, Chicago furnished details concerning the discussion informant had while in China with Liu Shao-chi, president of the People's Republic of China and vice-chairman of the CP of China, as well as informant's observations concerning the role the CP of China plays in that country.

Liu is in complete accord with the draft political resolution and current line of the CPUSA and agreed that it is essential that the CPUSA establish an antimonopoly coalition which will result in the isolation of big business or bourgeoisie. Liu indicated that the CP of China is very much concerned and interested in the CPUSA. He emphasized that despite the small size of the CPUSA, it is of great importance inasmuch as it does exist in the United States, the camp of the enemy. He pointed out that there were only 800 CP members in China after the Canton Commune in 1927. Liu added that the overthrow of U.S. imperialists depends on the CPUSA and for this reason the world communist movement has the responsibility of giving the CPUSA all help possible.

Liu particularly emphasized his belief that there must be in the U.S. a secret illegal CP existing with the legal CP. The existence of the illegal CP and the identity of its leadership and members should be known according to Liu only to a select few top CP functionaries. In addition, Liu proposed that the CPUSA form a broad noncommunist movement which would be considered noncommunist but which would be led by the CP and used to further the CP's policies in the U.S.

Liu said that China did not particularly care at present whether the United Nations recognized China or admitted it to membership. He stated that prior to allowing the "imperialists" to recognize China, they would have to withdraw statements made that China has been an aggressor and must remove troops from Chinese territory. (The last statement apparently is in reference to Formosa.)

Enclosures sent 11-25-59
100-428091
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Decker AJD:med (4)

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EX-1

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Liu further voiced the opinion in reference to U.S. foreign policy that U.S. imperialism is being compelled to maneuver and change its position because its previous policy has proven to be bankrupt. He said that while the U.S. utilizes a slogan of struggle against communism on a world-wide scale, the U.S. is actually trying to capture the so-called neutral nations in Asia and Africa. Liu stated that when the U.S. extends itself into these areas, it is digging its own grave because these people will rise up against the U.S.

The informant gained the impression through his discussion with top Chinese CP and government leaders that the CP of China places greater emphasis on Marxism-Leninism than does the CP of the Soviet Union. The CP of China favors an international policy which could be characterized as uncompromising or a policy which pushes aggressively for maximum concessions. Through this policy, the Chinese believe that imperialism will be kept off balance and communism will win out. According to informant, this theory is expressed in many speeches, meetings and private discussions.

Outside of the socialist camp, the CP of China views the rest of the world as being on the defensive and in a state of crisis. It feels that the imperialist countries are confronted with revolt, particularly in the colonial and semicolonial countries. Also that the backward or less developed countries are in a sort of passive revolt even though some of them may be anticommunist.

OBSERVATIONS:

It is believed that the information obtained by our informant concerning the Chinese communist assessment of the international situation as well as the Chinese statements concerning the CPUSA should be disseminated to top-ranking Government officials attributed to our over-all coverage of the CPUSA.

It is to be noted that information previously obtained by informant during his earlier Solo operations was disseminated to top-ranking Government officials.

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: SOLO
100-428091

ACTION:

There is attached for your approval appropriate communications setting forth pertinent data set forth above. If you agree, these communications with a "~~Top Secret~~" classification will be furnished to the Honorable Richard M. Nixon, the Vice President; Honorable Gordon Gray, Special Assistant to the President; Honorable Christian A. Herter, Secretary of State; Mr. Allen W. Dulles, Director, Central Intelligence Agency; and the Attorney General.

~~TOP SECRET~~

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Decker

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-13-2011

4
(JT)

Solo

December 3, 1959

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable Christian A. Herter
The Secretary of State
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Herter:

I thought you would be interested in the following information which was obtained as a result of our over-all coverage of the Communist Party, USA.

During November of 1959, Gustav Soucek, head of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, stated that there had been a defection by a military attache in the Czechoslovakian diplomatic corps in the United States. Soucek stated that as a result of this defection, the Czechoslovakian Embassy staff in the United States is being completely reorganized. (The person to whom he is referring is undoubtedly Lieutenant Colonel Frantisek Tisler, former Czechoslovakian military attache in the United States who defected July 25, 1959.)

Soucek continued that 99 per cent of the Czechoslovakian activity in the United States will now be legal and all former illegal contacts in the United States will be cut off. Soucek added that if there is any contact in the United States by a representative of Czechoslovakia with a representative of the Communist Party, USA, it will have to be 100 per cent secure.

100-428091

SEE NOTE ON YELLOW PAGE 2

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~~TOP SECRET~~

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Honorable Christian A. Herter

In view of the extremely sensitive nature of certain of the sources of our information, it is requested that the contents of this communication be afforded the most careful security and its use restricted to a need-to-know basis.

Sincerely yours,

J. EDGAR HOOVE

NOTE ON YELLOW:

This communication classified "~~Top Secret~~" since the information was obtained from a highly placed source and unauthorized disclosure of this information would tend to disclose the identity of this source with resultant grave damage to the national defense.

See memo Baumgardner to Belmont 12-2-59 captioned "Solo, IS-C" AJD:med.

~~TOP SECRET~~

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Baumgardner
Liaison
Mr. Decker

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-13-2011

December 3, 1959

BY COURIER SERVICE

Solo

Miss Rose Mary Woods
Executive Secretary to the Vice President
Room 361, Senate Office Building
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Rose Mary:

I am enclosing a letter which I think the Vice President might want to see.

Upon removal of classified enclosure, this transmittal letter becomes unclassified.

Sincerely,

6 0 DEC 3

Enclosure

100-428091

NOTE ON YELLOW:

This communication is classified "~~Top Secret~~" inasmuch as its enclosure is so classified. Enclosure is classified "~~Top Secret~~" since the information was obtained from a highly placed source and unauthorized disclosure of this information would tend to disclose the identity of this source with resultant grave damage to the national defense.

See memo Baumgardner to Belmont 12-2-59 captioned "Solo, IS-C" AJD:med.

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67 DEC 15 1959

~~TOP SECRET~~

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Decker

December 3, 1959

Honorable Richard M. Nixon
The Vice President
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Dick:

I thought you would be interested in the following information which was obtained as a result of our over-all coverage of the Communist Party, USA.

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Soucek continued that 99 per cent of the Czechoslovakian activity in the United States will now be legal and all former illegal contacts in the United States will be cut off. Soucek added that if there is any contact in the United States by a representative of Czechoslovakia with a representative of the Communist Party, USA, it will have to be 100 per cent secure.

In view of the extremely sensitive nature of certain of the sources of our information, it is requested that the contents of this communication be afforded the most careful security and its use restricted to a need-to-know basis.

Sincerely,
EDGAR

ENCLOSURE

100-428091
SEE NOTE ON YELLOW PAGE REC- 94
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10 DEC 4 1959

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Honorable Richard M. Nixon

NOTE ON YELLOW:

This communication classified "~~Top Secret~~" since the information was obtained from a highly placed source and unauthorized disclosure of this information would tend to disclose the identity of this source with resultant grave damage to the national defense.

See memo Baumgardner to Belmont 12-2-59 captioned "Solo, IS-C" AJD:med.

~~SECRET~~

r. Belmont
Mr. Baumgardner
Liaison
1 - Mr. Decker

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-06-2011

December 3, 1959

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable Gordon Gray
Special Assistant to the President
Executive Office Building
Washington 25, D. C.

My dear Mr. Gray:

I thought that the President and you would be interested in the following information which was obtained as a result of our over-all coverage of the Communist Party, USA.

During November of 1959, Gustav Soucek, head of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, stated that there had been a defection by a military attache in the Czechoslovakian diplomatic corps in the United States. Soucek stated that as a result of this defection, the Czechoslovakian Embassy staff in the United States is being completely reorganized. (The person to whom he is referring is undoubtedly Lieutenant Colonel Frantisek Tisler, former Czechoslovakian military attache in the United States who defected July 25, 1959.)

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Honorable Gordon Gray

In view of the extremely sensitive nature of certain of the sources of our information, it is requested that the contents of this communication be afforded the most careful security and its use restricted to a need-to-know basis.

Sincerely yours,

J. EDGAR HOOVER

NOTE ON YELLOW:

This communication classified "~~Top Secret~~" since the information was obtained from a highly placed source and unauthorized disclosure of this information would tend to disclose the identity of this source with resultant grave damage to the national defense.

See memo Baumgardner to Belmont 12-2-59 captioned "Solo, IS-C" AJD:med.

~~TOP SECRET~~

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Decker

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-06-2011

4
(JT)

Solo

December 3, 1959

BY COURIER SERVICE

Mr. Allen W. Dulles
Director
Central Intelligence Agency
Administration Building
2430 E Street, N. W.
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Allen:

I thought you would be interested in the following information which was obtained as a result of our over-all coverage of the Communist Party, USA.

During November of 1959, Gustav Soucek, head of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, stated that there had been a defection by a military attache in the Czechoslovakian diplomatic corps in the United States. Soucek stated that as a result of this defection, the Czechoslovakian Embassy staff in the United States is being completely reorganized. (The person to whom he is referring is undoubtedly Lieutenant Colonel Frantisek Tisler, former Czechoslovakian military attache in the United States who defected July 25, 1959.)

Soucek continued that 99 per cent of the Czechoslovakian activity in the United States will now be legal and all former illegal contacts in the United States will be cut off. Soucek added that if there is any contact in the United States by a representative of Czechoslovakia with a representative of the Communist Party, USA, it will have to be 100 per cent secure.

100-428091

SEE NOTE ON YELLOW PAGE 2

AJD:med
(6)

~~TOP SECRET~~

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Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
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DEC 3 10 13 AM '59

REC-94

100-428091-

10 DEC 4 1959

67 DEC 8 - 1959

Mr. Allen W. Dulles

In view of the extremely sensitive nature of certain of the sources of our information, it is requested that the contents of this communication be afforded the most careful security and its use restricted to a need-to-know basis.

Sincerely,

EDGAR [redacted]

NOTE ON YELLOW:

This communication classified "~~Top Secret~~" since the information was obtained from a highly placed source and unauthorized disclosure of this information would tend to disclose the identity of this source with resultant grave damage to the national defense.

See memo Baumgardner to Belmont 12-2-59 captioned "Solo, IS-C" AJD:med.

O ~~OP SECRET~~

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DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-10-2011

4
(JT)

To
Solo

December 2, 1959

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable Christian A. Herter
The Secretary of State
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Herter:

I thought you would be interested in the information contained in the enclosed memorandum. This information was obtained as a result of our over-all coverage of the Communist Party, USA, and pertains to the group within the Communist Party of Mexico which is being currently supported by the Communist Parties of Red China and the Soviet Union.

In view of the extremely sensitive nature of certain of the sources of our information, it is requested that the contents of this communication be afforded the most careful security and its use restricted to a need-to-know basis.

Sincerely yours,

REC- 94

J. EDGAR HOOVER

100-428091-468

5 7DEC 2

Enclosure
100-428091
NOTE ON YELLOW:

EX-133 16 DEC 4 1959

This letter and its enclosure are classified "~~Top Secret~~" since the information was obtained from a highly placed source and unauthorized disclosure of this information would tend to disclose the identity of this source with resultant grave damage to the national defense.

See memo Baumgardner to Belmont 12-1-59 captioned "Solo, IS-C" AJD:med.

AJD:med
(6)

~~TOP SECRET~~

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67 DEC 8-1959

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Decker

4
JTI

December 3, 1959

BY COURIER SERVICE

Solo

Miss Rose Mary Woods
Executive Secretary to the Vice President
Room 361, Senate Office Building
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Rose Mary:

I am enclosing a letter, with enclosure, which I think the Vice President might want to see.

Sincerely,

60 DEC 3 ~~4~~

JEH

Enclosures - 2

REC- 94 100-428091-4

100-428091

16 DEC 4 1959

NOTE ON YELLOW:

See memo Baumgardner to Belmont 12-3-59 captioned "Solo, IS-C," AJD:med.

ENCLOSURE

AJD:med
(6) med

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67 DEC 8 - 1959

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DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-10-2011

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Decker

December 3, 1959

Honorable Richard M. Nixon
The Vice President
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Dick:

I thought you would be interested in the information contained in the enclosed memorandum. This information was obtained as a result of our over-all coverage of the Communist Party, USA, and pertains to a recent discussion in Moscow, Russia, between a leading functionary of the Communist Party, USA, and a high-ranking official of the Communist Party of Spain.

In view of the extremely sensitive nature of certain of the sources of our information, it is requested that the contents of this communication be afforded the most careful security and its use restricted to a need-to-know basis.

Sincerely,

EDGAR

ENCLOSURE

REC- 94 100-428091

16 DEC 4 1959

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Enclosure
100-428091
NOTE ON YELLOW:

This letter and its enclosure are classified "~~Top Secret~~" since the information was obtained from a highly placed source and unauthorized disclosure of this information would tend to disclose the identity of this source with resultant grave damage to the national defense.

See memo Baumgardner to Belmont 12-3-59 captioned "Solo, IS-C," AJD:med.
AJD:med
(6)

~~TOP SECRET~~

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[redacted] ~~SECR~~ [redacted]

. Belmont
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r. Decker

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-10-2011

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(U)

Solo

December 3, 1959

BY COURIER SERVICE

Mr. Allen W. Dulles
Director
Central Intelligence Agency
Administration Building
2430 E Street, N. W.
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Allen:

I thought you would be interested in the information contained in the enclosed memorandum. This information was obtained as a result of our over-all coverage of the Communist Party, USA, and pertains to a recent discussion in Moscow, Russia, between a leading functionary of the Communist Party, USA, and a high-ranking official of the Communist Party of Spain.

In view of the extremely sensitive nature of certain of the sources of our information, it is requested that the contents of this communication be afforded the most careful security and its use restricted to a need-to-know basis.

3
6 0 DEC 4

Sincerely,

EDGAR

REC- 94 100-428091-470

16 DEC 4 1959

100-428091
Enclosure
NOTE ON YELLOW:

This letter and its enclosure are classified "~~Top Secret~~" since the information was obtained from a highly placed source and unauthorized disclosure of this information would tend to disclose the identity of this source with resultant grave damage to the national defense.

See memo Baumgardner to Belmont 12-3-59 captioned "Solo, IS-C," AJD:med.
AJD:med (6)
~~TOP SECRET~~

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67 DEC 8 - 1959

~~TOP SECRET~~

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Decker

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-10-2011

y
(JT)

Solo

(U)

December 2, 1959

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable Gordon Gray
Special Assistant to the President
Executive Office Building
Washington 25, D. C.

NLE 86-244 3/24/86

My dear Mr. Gray:

I thought that the President and you would be interested in the information contained in the enclosed memorandum. This information was obtained as a result of our over-all coverage of the Communist Party, USA, and pertains to the group within the Communist Party of Mexico which is being currently supported by the Communist Parties of Red China and the Soviet Union. (U)

In view of the extremely sensitive nature of certain of the sources of our information, it is requested that the contents of this communication be afforded the most careful security and its use restricted to a need-to-know basis.

Sincerely yours, REC- 94

J. EDGAR HOOVER

100-428091

57 DEC 2

16 DEC 4 1959

(U)

Enclosure
100-428091 (U)

NOTE ON YELLOW:

This letter and its enclosure are classified ~~"Top Secret"~~ since the information was obtained from a highly placed source and unauthorized disclosure of this information would tend to disclose the identity of this source with resultant grave damage to the national defense. (U)

(U) See memo Baumgardner to Belmont 12-2-59 captioned "Solo, IS-C" AJD:med.

AJD:med (6)

~~TOP SECRET~~

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67 DEC 8 - 1959

[redacted] ~~SECRET~~ [redacted]

lmont
mgardner
1 - Mr. Decker

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-10-2011

4
(15)

December 3, 1959

BY COURIER SERVICE

Solo

Honorable Gordon Gray
Special Assistant to the President
Executive Office Building
Washington 25, D. C.

My dear Mr. Gray:

I thought that the President and you would be interested in the information contained in the enclosed memorandum. This information was obtained as a result of our over-all coverage of the Communist Party, USA, and pertains to a recent discussion in Moscow, Russia, between a leading functionary of the Communist Party, USA, and a high-ranking official of the Communist Party of Spain.

E

In view of the extremely sensitive nature of certain of the sources of our information, it is requested that the contents of this communication be afforded the most careful security and its use restricted to a need-to-know basis.

Sincerely yours,

J. EDGAR HOOVER

COURIER NO. ~~3~~
60 DEC 4 4

REC- 92

100-428091-772

25 DEC 4 1959

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Enclosure
100-428091
NOTE ON YELLOW:

EX 101

This letter and its enclosure are classified "~~Top Secret~~" since the information was obtained from a highly placed source and unauthorized disclosure of this information would tend to disclose the identity of this source with resultant grave damage to the national defense.

See memo Baumgardner to Belmont 12-3-59, "Solo, IS-C"

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AJD:med
AJD:med (6)

~~TOP SECRET~~

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

67 DEC 8 - 1959

~~TOP SECRET~~

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Decker

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-10-2011

The Attorney General

December 4, 1959

Director, FBI

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

I thought you would be interested in the information contained in the enclosed memorandum. This information was obtained as a result of our over-all coverage of the Communist Party, USA, and pertains to a recent discussion in Moscow, Russia, between a leading functionary of the Communist Party, USA, and a high-ranking official of the Communist Party of Argentina.

This information is also being furnished to the Honorable Richard M. Nixon, the Vice President; Honorable Gordon Gray, Special Assistant to the President; Honorable Christian A. Herter, Secretary of State; and Mr. Allen W. Dulles, Director, Central Intelligence Agency.

In view of the extremely sensitive nature of certain of the sources of our information, it is requested that the contents of this communication be afforded the most careful security and its use restricted to a need-to-know basis.

Enclosure

EX 109

REC 46

100-428091-4773

100-428091

23 DEC 7 1959

REC'D-READING ROOM
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NOTE ON YELLOW:

ENCLOSURE

This letter and its enclosure are classified "~~Top Secret~~" since the information was obtained from a highly placed source and unauthorized disclosure of this information would tend to disclose the identity of this source with resultant grave damage to the national defense.

See memo Baumgardner to Belmont 12-3-59 captioned "Solo, IS-C," AJD:med.

AJD:med
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MAILED 25
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55 DEC 21 1959

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1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Decker

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~~TOP SECRET~~

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-10-2011

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS ... WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE~~

December 4, 1959

D. Garrow
Classified by 1678 RPP/MS
Declassify on: OADR 2/9/82
NLE 86-120

INFORMATION OBTAINED REGARDING A DISCUSSION BETWEEN A LEADING COMMUNIST PARTY, USA, FUNCTIONARY AND A HIGH-RANKING OFFICIAL OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF ARGENTINA IN MOSCOW, RUSSIA (U)

In connection with his recent visit to the Soviet Union and Red China, a leading functionary of the Communist Party, USA, had the occasion to converse at length with Victorio Codovilla, the founder of the Communist Party of Argentina and a member of the Presidium and Central Committee of the Communist Party of Argentina. Codovilla was the head of a delegation from the Communist Party of Argentina to the celebration of the 10th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China held in Peking, China, in September and October, 1959. (U)

While in Moscow, Russia, this Communist Party, USA, functionary discussed with Codovilla and other Latin American communists the question of aid to the Communist Party, USA, in its international campaign for "legal rights." Codovilla pledged the support of the Communist Party of Argentina and added that the League of Struggle for the Rights of Man will be asked to assist the Communist Party, USA, in its international campaign. He described this organization as a group of lawyers which the Communist Party of Argentina has used to fight against reactionary laws in Argentina. He noted that this lawyers' group publishes a newspaper with the assistance of a united front composed of social democrats and progressives. Codovilla stated that the Communist Party of Argentina hopes to turn this publication into an organ of the national democratic front. He said that the Communist Party of Argentina has illegal newspapers with a total circulation of 150,000 which he inferred could be used to assist the Communist Party, USA. (U)

Concerning the Communist Party of Argentina, Codovilla related that up to a few months ago, it had 125,000 members. However, since the Party went into the underground it has dropped some members and today has a membership of about 80,000. He noted that there are an additional 28,000 members in the Communist Party of Argentina's youth group known as the Young Communist League. He claimed that the

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100-428091 (U)
SEE NOTE ON YELLOW PAGE 4
AJD:med
(10) med

~~TOP SECRET~~

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100-428091-4738 (U)

ENCLOSURE

Communist Party of Argentina continues to strengthen itself and wields great influence in the labor movement and among the peasants in some provinces. The Communist Party, he claimed, is leading strikes and is growing. (U)

Codovilla related that while the Communist Party of Argentina is not yet formally illegal, it is now de facto illegal. He stated that although there is a mass movement in Argentina to prevent legislation designed to outlaw the Communist Party, the situation is grave. He noted, for example, that during recent months there have been 143 arrests of Communist Party members in Argentina and it was necessary to hold the last congress of the Communist Party of Argentina in an underground status. (U)

Concerning Argentina, Codovilla stated that this country is characterized by complete economic and political instability. He said that President Arturo Frondizi came into power in Argentina with the help of the Communist Party, the Peronista Party, labor, the peasantry and Frondizi's own party, the left radicals. Frondizi's promises to carry through an antifeudalist and anti-imperialist program and to revise the foreign concessions agreement have failed to materialize. In addition, he has failed to carry out his pledges for agrarian reform, liberal labor laws and peaceful relations with all countries. (U)

Codovilla related that at the outset, Frondizi gave freedom to all parties including the Communist Party and falsely pretended to improve relations with the socialist countries by signing an agreement for $100,000,000 in trade with the Soviet Union. However, very soon Frondizi submitted himself under the heel of the monopolies and the army. Frondizi decided to make concessions to the imperialists. This resulted in strikes to defend Argentina's oil resources from foreign monopolies and partial and general strikes in many other industries. Codovilla claimed that Frondizi used the reactionary forces of the army to suppress the people's movement but despite the repressions, the masses continued to push forward. The peasants began to seize the land. The workers and students were united under the Communist Party on a mass scale culminating in a 48-hour strike in which 4,000,000 people participated. (U)

Codovilla continued that with this mass struggle, the Communist Party, the youth movement and other mass organizations increased in numbers to the point where Frondizi had to either succumb to the people's pressure or resort to the methods of a dictatorship. Frondizi chose the methods of a dictatorship. He placed the blame on the Communist Party and now wants to formally declare it illegal. Codovilla stated that while the army is now demanding a complete dictatorship, there are many opportunities to check this dictatorship inasmuch as all of the political parties in Argentina fear that the dictatorship will be used not only against the Communist Party but against them as well. He emphasized that for this reason all political parties have voiced opposition to declaring the Communist Party illegal and are insisting upon more democracy. (U)

Codovilla remarked that the Communist Party of Argentina now advocates a national democratic front. In this regard, he stated that the Communist Party has entered into a pact with the Peronists and with the trade-unions. He claimed that the Peronists are made up of large sections of the working class and that the Peronists are preparing to overthrow the Argentinian Government. He alleged that the Communist Party of Argentina is against a coup d' etat even if it is led by the Peronists. Codovilla continued that in the event of such a situation, the policy of the Communist Party of Argentina will be to mobilize the masses for a general strike and to demand a coalition government. He stated that at the present time, reaction is on the offensive but the militancy of the masses as well as the roots of the Communist Party among the masses and its influence guarantee the Communist Party's victory. He added that the main enemy of Argentina is United States imperialism and claimed if it were not for the interference of the United States, the Communist Party would have done away with the oligarchy. (U)

During the period they were in Peking, China, the Latin American Communist Party delegates decided to hold a People's Congress of Latin America. They planned to have this congress called by outstanding liberals and mentioned in this regard former President Lazaro Cardenas of Mexico, Jorge Alessandri, president of Chile, and Fidel Castro of Cuba. Concerning this congress, Codovilla stated that details are being discussed and worked out in Havana, Cuba. He claimed that certain government officials may be in attendance at the congress although they will speak as individuals and not in behalf of their governments. He said that the congress would include delegates from North American countries if they are against United States imperialism. (U)

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Classified "~~Top Secret~~" since the information was obtained from a highly placed source and unauthorized disclosure of this information would tend to disclose the identity of this source with resultant grave damage to the national defense. ~~S~~ (U)

See memo Baumgardner to Belmont 12-3-59 captioned "Solo, IS-C" AJD:med.

~~S~~ (U) Original on plastiplate.

(12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 11/17/59

Transmit the following in ______________________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL -- REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

Enc 1

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46)(Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

BAUMGARDNER

CG 5824-S*, on November 15, 1959, orally furnished to SA JOHN E. KEATING the information on the following page. This information pertains primarily to ALFRED K. STERN and LOUIS WEINSTOCK.

LOPEZ

1-1243 +1 destroyed

~~3~~ 2 - Bureau
1 - New York (100-134637)
1 - Chicago

JEK/kws
(5)

no dissemination

EX 109

REC 46

100-428091-474

3 NOV 19 1959

3 ENCLOSURE

INT. SEC.

Approved: ______________________ Sent ______________ M Per ______________
Special Agent in Charge

67 DEC 15 1959

INFORMATION CONCERNING ALFRED K. STERN AND LOUIS WEINSTOCK

On the way to Moscow and Peking, MORRIS CHILDS stopped over in Prague, Czechoslovakia, and while there was contacted by LADISLAV KOCMAN, a member of the International Department of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia. KOCMAN works on American affairs, particularly trade union matters. He also serves as a Czechoslovakian-American translator. KOCMAN asked CHILDS if on his return trip from Moscow he would take time to see ALFRED K. STERN, husband of MARTHA DODD STERN. CHILDS was told that STERN wanted to retain his membership in the Communist Party - USA and also to give some money to the Communist Party - USA.

While in Prague, Czechoslovakia, during the first week of November, 1959, it was learned that STERN had heard that LOUIS WEINSTOCK was in Prague; and since he was anxious to contact a member of the Communist Party - USA, he made arrangements to see WEINSTOCK on November 6, 1959.

Subsequently, CHILDS saw WEINSTOCK. According to WEINSTOCK, STERN is doing some work in the peace movement in Czechoslovakia. WEINSTOCK said that apparently the Czechoslovakians remember the class background of STERN and are careful in their dealings with him. WEINSTOCK said that STERN gave him $1,000 for the Communist Party - USA, and promised to give at least $4,000 to $5,000 a year to the Communist Party - USA.

WEINSTOCK said that he planned to get traveler's checks with this money. He said that he will tell only IRVING POTASH and PHIL BART where he obtained this money for the Party.

It should be noted that since the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia would have to authorize the conversion of Czechoslovakian money into dollars, no one will be able to see STERN to obtain a contribution from him without the knowledge and permission of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia.

100-428091-474

ENCLOSURE

~~TOP SECRET~~

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Decker

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-10-2011

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Solo

December 3, 1959

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable Christian A. Herter
The Secretary of State
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Herter:

I thought you would be interested in the information contained in the enclosed memorandum. This information was obtained as a result of our over-all coverage of the Communist Party, USA, and pertains to a recent discussion in Moscow, Russia, between a leading functionary of the Communist Party, USA, and a high-ranking official of the Communist Party of Spain.

In view of the extremely sensitive nature of certain of the sources of our information, it is requested that the contents of this communication be afforded the most careful security and its use restricted to a need-to-know basis.

Sincerely yours,

J. EDGAR HOOVER

60 DEC ~~4~~ 3

EX 109
REC-46 100-428091-1785

REC'D - READING ROOM
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Enclosure
100-428091
NOTE ON YELLOW:

16 DEC 4 1959

This letter and its enclosure are classified "~~Top Secret~~" since the information ~~was obtained from~~ a highly placed source and unauthorized disclosure of this information would tend to disclose the identity of this source with resultant grave damage to the national defense.

See memo Baumgardner to Belmont 12-3-59 captioned "Solo, IS-C," AJD:med.

AJD:med
(6) med

~~TOP SECRET~~

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67 DEC 15 1959

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Mohr
Mr.
Mr.
Mr.
Mr.
Mr. W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

FBI

Date: 11/21/59

Transmit the following in ________________________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL - REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Encl.

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46)(Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

CG 5824-S*, on November 18, 1959, orally furnished the information on the following pages to SA JOHN E. KEATING and Stenographer KATHERINE W. SUTPHEN. This report contains information pertaining to an offer by the Communist Party of China to supply funds to the Communist Party - USA and the method of transmittal of these funds.

LOPEZ

~~3~~ - Bureau 1 - RM 1243 destroyed
1 - New York (100-134637)(SOLO)
1 - Chicago

JEK/kws
(5)

enc. memo; B'gardner to Belmont 11/12/59 AJD: med
no further dissemination re funds

REC- 18

100-428091-476

~~7~~ DEC ~~3~~ 1959

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5-980

ENCLOSURE

Approved: ________________ Special Agent in Charge Sent ________ M Per ________

67 DEC 15 1959

OFFER OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF CHINA TO SUPPLY FUNDS TO THE COMMUNIST PARTY - USA AND THE METHOD OF TRANSMITTAL OF THESE FUNDS

2-1 China

In discussions with WANG Chia-hsing, Head of the International Liaison Department of the Communist Party of China, he indicated that the Communist Party of China was willing to supply the Communist Party - USA with funds. MORRIS CHILDS was reluctant to accept this proposal for fear that the Communist Party of the Soviet Union would think that the Communist Party - USA was shopping around for funds from other Communist Parties.

During the meeting with LIU Shao-chi, he said the Communist Party of China would be glad to give concrete help to the Communist Party - USA. WANG Chia-hsing told LIU Shao-chi that he had made a similar proposal to CHILDS. LIU Shao-chi said to CHILDS, Suppose you discuss this matter again with WANG Chia-hsing.

On or about October 16, 1959, WANG Chia-hsing, accompanied by TANG Ming-chao, came to the apartment of CHILDS in the compound of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

WANG Chia-hsing stated that the Communist Party of China is willing to give the Communist Party - USA $25,000 within two months, and $100,000 within six months to one year. It is up to the Communist Party - USA to say how much money it wants.

WANG Chia-hsing stated that while the Communist Party of China does participate with other Communist Parties in unitedly contributing resources and advice to other Communist Parties, in addition the Communist Party of China prefers to have separate relationships with other Communist Parties.

USA

WANG Chia-hsing stated that there would be no strings attached to these funds for the Communist Party - USA from the Communist Party of China. That is, the Communist Party - USA could do what it wants with the money, although JAMES JACKSON told the Communist Party of China, after the 21st Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, that the Communist Party - USA needed money for certain specific purposes.

Continuing, WANG Chia-hsing said that the only condition being placed on these funds is that the Communist Party - USA

100-428091-476

ENCLOSURE

must not tell the Communist Party of the Soviet Union the content of the relationship between the Communist Party of China and the Communist Party - USA when such practical matters as this are involved.

WANG Chia-hsing said that the Communist Party of China could have money at the disposal of the Communist Party - USA on short notice. The method for transmitting information and funds would be as follows:

Mr. CHAO Yi-min, one of the Chief Editors of the "World Marxist Review - Problems of Peace and Socialism", is located in Prague, Czechoslovakia, and he will be the contact for the Communist Party of China. The Communist Party of Czechoslovakia can be advised that CHAO Yi-min is the contact between the Communist Party - USA and the Communist Party of China for the delivery of Party publications and other written material, exchange of information in regard to individuals, travel arrangements for Communist Party - USA members going to and from China, etc. But the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia is not to know that there is any transmittal of funds from the Communist Party of China to the Communist Party - USA.

If the Communist Party - USA accepts the offer of funds from the Communist Party of China, then MORRIS CHILDS, through TIM BUCK, of the Communist Party of Canada, is to notify the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia that an individual from the Communist Party - USA will travel to Prague and will want to contact CHAO Yi-min while there.

This arrangement for contact with CHAO Yi-min in Prague was discussed with GUSTAV SOUCEK, Head of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, during the period between November 5-9, 1959. CHILDS told SOUCEK that someone from the Communist Party - USA may be sent to Prague to contact CHAO Yi-min in regard to some problems between the Communist Party - USA and the Communist Party of China. If this person comes to Prague, he will also carry Communist Party - USA documents and material for the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, and possibly Communist Party - USA documents and material to be transmitted to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. NIKOLAI MOSTOVETS, Head of the North and South American Section of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and his assistant, ALEKSEI GRECHUKHIN, were also advised that the Communist Party - USA might send someone to Czechoslovakia to contact a representative of the Communist Party of China in regard to some problems between the Communist Party of China and the Communist Party - USA regarding individuals. Further, that this person would be given Communist Party - USA documents to be delivered to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

u/c

On November 12, 1959, the offer of the Communist Party of China was presented to EUGENE DENNIS. CHILDS said that he was placed in an embarrassing position and could not retreat from it. DENNIS blamed JAMES JACKSON for going too far in discussing the financial needs of the Communist Party - USA, and agreed that CHILDS could not do anything but to agree to present the offer to the Communist Party - USA. DENNIS did not render an opinion in regard to this offer on November 12, 1959.

COMMENTS OF CG 5324-S*

It is hoped that EUGENE DENNIS will accept the offer of funds from the Communist Party of China. If he accepts, it is very possible that JACK CHILDS, if he can obtain a passport, can be utilized as the representative of the Communist Party - USA who will meet with the representative of the Communist Party of China in Prague, Czechoslovakia. This would make possible direct contact with the Communist Party of China. Since the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia has been given advance notice of the fact that such a contact may occur, it would allow the representative of the Communist Party - USA to pass through Czechoslovakian customs without a check of his baggage.

It is very doubtful that any other Communist Party would make the offer that the Communist Party of China is making. While the representative of the Communist Party of China indicated that the Communist Parties of the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia should not be aware of any transmittal of funds from the Communist Party of China to the Communist Party - USA, the impression is received that this is more for the benefit of the Communist Party - USA than for the benefit of the Communist Party of China, and that the Communist Party of China would not be concerned if the Communist Party of the Soviet Union became aware of it.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: December 32, 1959

FROM : MR. F. J. BAUMGARDNER

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Tolson
Belmont
DeLoach
McGuire
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Gandy

Captioned matter pertains to liaison activities of CG 5824-S between the Communist Party (CP), USA, and the CPs of the Soviet Union and Red China. In connection with the most recent phase of this operation, informant returned to New York City 11-11-59 from a trip to the Soviet Union and Red China. He was in Red China from 9-28-59 to 10-17-59 and in Moscow, Russia, 10-17-59 to 11-5-59.

419

While in Peking, China, informant had the opportunity to converse with Virginius Frank Coe on a number of occasions. (In 1946 Elizabeth Bentley, confessed former Soviet courier, advised that she had never met Coe but was told by Nathan Gregory Silvermaster that Coe was a member of the Soviet espionage network.) Coe, an American citizen, is residing in an apartment in the compound of the Central Committee of the CP of China and in informant's opinion, Coe is employed by the Central Committee of the CP of China as an adviser on financial and economic problems. Coe during the period informant was in China was making a study of American export - import situation for the CP of China.

Coe told informant that he, Coe, had been a member of the CP for a long period of time but always as a member at large without attachment to any particular Party organization.

Coe was instrumental in formation in 1957 of the Two-Continents Commodity Corporation in New York City for the purpose of developing trade with Red China. Coe advised informant that he will recommend disbanding this corporation inasmuch as Red Chinese do not foresee any immediate prospect for trade between the United States and Red China, and Coe believes it will take from three to five years before there will be a change in trade relations between the two countries. As a result of informant's contacts with Coe, he determined that the CP of China is quite interested in obtaining studies concerning economic matters in the United States and are specifically interested in United States Government documents dealing with economics.

100-428091-477

Enclosures
100-428091
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Decker
AJD:med
(4)

REC- 62

10 DEC 7 1959

EX-135

#5-DAND

309

37 DEC 8 - 1959

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: SOLO
100-428091

OBSERVATIONS:

It is believed that in view of Coe's background in Soviet espionage, the information obtained by our informant concerning his activities in Red China would be of interest to other Government agencies. However, inasmuch as this information was obtained by our informant in personal conversations with Coe, dissemination of this information would tend to pinpoint our informant.

ACTION:

For your information. This data will not be disseminated inasmuch as it would tend to jeopardize the security of this most valuable informant.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-10-2011

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: December 1, 1959

~~SECRET~~

FROM : MR. F. J. BAUMGARDNER

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Decker

~~Classified by~~ G-3 ~~Declassify on: OADR~~ 1-9-84

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Tolson
Belmont
DeLoach
McGuire
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Parsons
Rosen
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Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Gandy

5

Captioned matter pertains to liaison activities between the Communist Party (CP), USA, and the CPs of the Soviet Union and Red China. In connection with this operation, informant (CG 5824-S) returned to New York City 11-11-59 from a trip to the Soviet Union and Red China. He was in China 9-28-59 to 10-17-59 and in Moscow, Russia, 10-17-59 to 11-5-59. The following information pertains to the informant's conversations with high-ranking officials of the CPs of Red China and the Soviet Union regarding the CP of Mexico.

Chief

Wang Chia-hsiang and Tang Ming-chao of the International Liaison Department, Central Committee of the CP of China, indicated to informant that the CP of China favors the leadership of Arnoldo Martinez Verdugo and Fernando Granados Cortes who represent the minority group in the CP of Mexico and requested that the CPUSA support this minority group.

Russ

While in the Soviet Union our informant conversed with Nikolai Mostovets, head of the North and South American Section of the International Department of the Central Committee of the CP of the Soviet Union and Mostovets' assistant, Aleksei Grechukin. The Soviets also urged the CPUSA to support the minority group in the CP of Mexico led by the individuals identified above. In addition, the Soviets advised our informant that Dionisio Encina Rodriguez, titular head of the CP of Mexico who is presently in jail and who represents the majority in the CP of Mexico will be expelled from this CP upon his release from jail.

OBSERVATIONS:

In view of the increased interest in Latin America brought about by Mikoyan's recent visit to Mexico, the Cuban situation and recent anti-American riots in Panama, this information is quite significant. Despite statements by Khrushchev and other Soviet leaders, it is increasingly evident that the CP of the Soviet Union not only has an interest in other CPs but is making every effort to control these CPs.

We were previously unaware that the CPs of Red China and the Soviet Union intend to support the minority group in the CP of Mexico although we have developed information previously that the CP of the Soviet Union distrusts the CP of Mexico.

Enclosures sent 12-2-59
100-428091

AJD:med
(4)

REC- 62 100-428091-478

EX-133

57 DEC 18 1959

10 DEC 7 1959

~~SECRET~~

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: SOLO
100-428091

~~SECRET~~

It is believed that we should bring the above information to the attention of high-ranking U.S. officials attributed to our over-all coverage of the CPUSA to afford additional security to our informant.

ACTION:

detached for [illegible]

There are attached for your approval appropriate communications incorporating the pertinent data furnished by this informant. If you agree, these communications with a "~~Top Secret~~" classification will be furnished to the Honorable Richard M. Nixon, the Vice President; Honorable Gordon Gray, Special Assistant to the President; Honorable Christian A. Herter, the Secretary of State; Mr. Allen W. Dulles, Director, Central Intelligence Agency; and the Attorney General.

(U) ~~S~~

~~SECRET~~

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-10-2011

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: November 27, 1959

FROM : MR. F. J. BAUMGARDNER

~~SECRET~~

~~Classified by 1-9-84 G-3 SP2TAP/~~
~~Declassify on: OADR CA 77 CIV 999~~

Tolson
Belmont
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McGuire
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Gandy

SUBJECT: (U) SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Captioned matter pertains to liaison activities of CG 5824-S between the Communist Party (CP), USA, and the Communist Parties of the Soviet Union and Red China. During the informant's second trip to Russia to attend the 21st Congress, CP of the Soviet Union, January - March, 1959, he was instructed by the Soviets regarding the establishment of clandestine apparatus for transmittal of funds and communications between the Soviets and the CPUSA. This apparatus designed to effect direct contact between the Soviets and CPUSA rather than through Canada as was the case in the past.

As a result of arrangements made in ~~Russia~~ Russia, our informant had a meet on 4-14-59 in New York City with Vladimir Barkovsky, counselor, Soviet delegation to the U.S. and subsequently on 4-23-59 as result of arrangements made at the initial meeting, Barkovsky contacted informant's brother, NY 694-S, at his New York office and delivered $50,000 from the Soviet Union. (U)

During the course of informant's most recent trip to the Soviet Union and Red China from which he returned on 11-11-59, a tentative arrangement was made for the informant to have a meeting with a Russian in New York City on 11-24-59 and in the alternative on 11-25-59. The Soviets promised the informant that money would be given to the CPUSA prior to the 17th National Convention 12/10-13/59.

The meet scheduled for 11-24-59 did not take place. ASAC Norman McCabe, New York Office, telephonically advised 11-25-59 at 7:34 p.m. that on 11-25-59 at 7:00 p.m., our informant met with Vladimir Barkovsky outside of the Townhouse Restaurant in the Queens Section of New York City.

Barkovsky advised informant that he had no money to transmit at this time and the meet was for the purpose of re-establishing contact. An arrangement was entered into whereby informant will next meet with Barkovsky on 1-12-60 at approximately 7:00 p.m. on the street outside of Willard's Theater, Jamaica Avenue, Queens, New York. Barkovsky stated that either he or someone else will contact the informant's brother (date not mentioned) and will make arrangements for a contact with informant's brother, NY 694-S, outside of the Townhouse Restaurant.

100-428091
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Linton
1 - Mr. Decker
AJD:med (5)

100-428091-479

REC-62
EX-133

10 DEC 7 1959

INT. SEC.

~~SECRET~~

67 DEC 15 1959

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: SOLO
100-428091

~~SECRET~~

Russia

Barkovsky indicated to informant that he, Barkovsky, might not be in the U.S. very long and told informant to tell his people (CPUSA members) to quit bothering the Soviets for jobs. Informant inquired concerning Mary Kaufman and Barkovsky said the Soviets were vetoing such contacts. (Mary Kaufman, New York attorney, who is frequently utilized by the CP, traveled to the Soviet Union, July and August, 1959, and entered into an agreement reportedly approved by the Central Committee of the CP of the Soviet Union to set up a law office in New York City to handle legal defense of CPUSA as well as Soviet legal business in the U.S. Apparently from what Barkovsky told the informant, the Russians have now decided against contacting Kaufman for the purpose of setting up the proposed law office.)

Barkovsky and informant had a conversation quite general in nature concerning the CPUSA and Barkovsky indicated he did not know too much about the CPUSA. The only pertinent remark by Barkovsky was his statement that if the U.S.S.R. and the U.S. reach a better understanding, "You guys may get it in the neck."

~~S~~ (U)

OBSERVATIONS:

Inasmuch as the Soviets advised our informant in Russia that money will be furnished to the CPUSA prior to the national convention, 12/10-13/59, it is quite probable that the Soviets will contact NY 694-S in New York sometime prior to the above date and furnish money for the use of the CPUSA.

The remarks made by Barkovsky that he did not desire the CPUSA to bother the Soviets for jobs and additional fact that the previously approved law office to be established by Mary Kaufman for the defense of CPUSA and to handle Soviet legal business in this country has now been vetoed, it is apparent that the Russians are reluctant at this time to have any contact with the CPUSA except under extremely covert circumstances. This is in line with the current Soviet policy as developed by our informant during his recent trip to Russia to enter into no actions which will disturb the present U.S. - U.S.S.R. relations and which could prevent a summit meeting.

ACTION:

The above is submitted for your information. We will continue to afford this matter close attention and you will be advised of all pertinent developments.

ATP

11/27

~~SECRET~~

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

4 *Office Memorandum* • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: 12/2/59

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS - C

ReChicago let to Bureau and New York dated 11/23/59, requesting that two $100.00 bills - Federal Reserve notes issued by the Bank of New York, series 1934-B 02094352A and series 1934A-B 13279000A - be checked against lists of currency issued to Soviet establishments in NYC and Washington, D.C.

The requested check has been made with negative results.

EX. PROC.

E

~~2~~ 1 - Bureau (100-428091) (RM)
1 - Chicago (134-46-Sub B) (SOLO) (RM)
1 - New York (100-134637)

ACB:gmg
(4)

REC-62 100-428091-480

EX-133

5 DEC 7 1959

DEC 3 1959

INT. SEC.

67 DEC 8 - 1959

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

[redacted]

Office Memorandum • UNIT[redacted]GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: 11/30/59

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46)(Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

There are enclosed herewith to the Bureau the September 28 and 29, and October 1, 2, and 3, 1959, issues of "Renmin Ribao", also known as the "People's Daily", the official organ of the Communist Party of China. The October 1, 1959, issue is a special anniversary issue.

It should be noted that these issues contain numerous photographs of leading Communist Party members who were in Peking for the celebration of the 10th Anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China. Also, that some of the photographs contain many Chinese leaders. It is possible that current information and photographs of leaders of the Communist Party of China are contained in these issues.

These issues were not photostated by the Chicago Division, since it was felt that it would be much easier to identify individuals through the captions from the original. Whether or not the Bureau decides to translate these issues, the Chicago Division requests that they be returned as soon as possible, since they were given to CG 5824-S* with the view in mind of exhibiting them to members of the Communist Party - USA. He has not as yet done this. If other members of the Communist Party - USA should travel to China, they might be asked if CG 5824-S* had exhibited this material to any members of the Communist Party - USA.

encls returned to CG 12-4-59 [illegible]

2 - Bureau (Encls. 5)(AIR MAIL)(REGISTERED)
1 - Chicago

JEK/kws
(3)

REC- 34

100-428091-481

25 DEC 8 1959

#5

335

67 DEC 8 - 1959

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Decker

4
(JT)

December 4, 1959

BY COURIER SERVICE

Miss Rose Mary Woods
Executive Secretary to the Vice President
Room 361, Senate Office Building
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Rose Mary:

I am enclosing a letter, with enclosure, which I think the Vice President might want to see.

E

Sincerely,

JEH

62 DEC 4

Enclosures - 2

100-428091

REC- 34 100-428091-1482

25 DEC 7 1959

RECEIVED READING ROOM DEC 4 9 58 AM '59

NOTE ON YELLOW:

See memo Baumgardner to ~~Belmont dated 12-31-59~~ captioned "Solo, IS-C," AJD:med.

AJD:med
(6)

Reilly

1 - ENCLOSURE

FBI MAIL ROOM

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Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

67 DEC 8 - 1959

~~TOP SECRET~~

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Decker

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-10-2011

December 4, 1959

Honorable Richard M. Nixon
The Vice President
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Dick:

I thought you would be interested in the information contained in the enclosed memorandum. This information was obtained as a result of our over-all coverage of the Communist Party, USA, and pertains to a recent discussion in Moscow, Russia, between a leading functionary of the Communist Party, USA, and a high-ranking official of the Communist Party of Argentina.

In view of the extremely sensitive nature of certain of the sources of our information, it is requested that the contents of this communication be afforded the most careful security and its use restricted to a need-to-know basis.

Sincerely,

EDGAR

MAILED 2
DEC 4 1959
COMM-FBI

DEC 4 10 58 AM '59
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

Enclosure
100-428091

NOTE ON YELLOW:

This letter and its enclosure are classified "~~Top Secret~~" since the information was obtained from a highly placed source and unauthorized disclosure of this information would tend to disclose the identity of this source with resultant grave damage to the national defense.

ENCLOSURE

REC-34 100-428091-482

See memo Baumgardner to Belmont 12-3-59 captioned "Solo, IS-C," AJD:med.

25 DEC 7 1959

AJD:med (6)

~~TOP SECRET~~

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W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

~~TOP SECRET~~

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Baumgardner
Liaison
Mr. Decker

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-10-2011

4
(JT)

December 4, 1959

BY COURIER SERVICE

Mr. Allen W. Dulles
Director
Central Intelligence Agency
Administration Building
2430 E Street, N. W.
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Allen:

I thought you would be interested in the information contained in the enclosed memorandum. This information was obtained as a result of our over-all coverage of the Communist Party, USA, and pertains to a recent discussion in Moscow, Russia, between a leading functionary of the Communist Party, USA, and a high-ranking official of the Communist Party of Argentina.

In view of the extremely sensitive nature of certain of the sources of our information, it is requested that the contents of this communication be afforded the most careful security and its use restricted to a need-to-know basis.

REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI
DEC 4 10 58 AM '59

Sincerely, 100-428091-1183

EDGAR REC- 23

25 DEC 7 1959

EX 109

62 DEC 4

100-428091
Enclosure
NOTE ON YELLOW:

This letter and its enclosure are classified ~~"Top Secret"~~ since the information was obtained from a highly placed source and unauthorized disclosure of this information would tend to disclose the identity of this source with resultant grave damage to the national defense.

See memo Baumgardner to Belmont 12-3-59 captioned "Solo, IS-C," AJD:med.

AJD:med (6)

~~TOP SECRET~~

Tolson
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DeLoach
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Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

67 DEC 15 1959

O ~~TOP SECRET~~

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-13-2011

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Decker

4
(JT)

December 4, 1959

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable Christian A. Herter
The Secretary of State
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Herter:

I thought you would be interested in the information contained in the enclosed memorandum. This information was obtained as a result of our over-all coverage of the Communist Party, USA, and pertains to a recent discussion in Moscow, Russia, between a leading functionary of the Communist Party, USA, and a high-ranking official of the Communist Party of Argentina.

O

In view of the extremely sensitive nature of certain of the sources of our information, it is requested that the contents of this communication be afforded the most careful security and its use restricted to a need-to-know basis.

Sincerely yours,

J. EDGAR HOOVER

FBI READING ROOM DEC 1959

100-428091-484

EX 100 REC- 23

25 DEC 7 1959

Enclosure
100-428091
NOTE ON YELLOW:

This letter and its enclosure are classified "~~Top Secret~~" since the information was obtained from a highly placed source and unauthorized disclosure of this information would tend to disclose the identity of this source with resultant grave damage to the national defense.

See memo Baumgardner to Belmont 12-3-59 captioned "Solo, IS-C," AJD:med.

AJD:med (6)

~~TOP SECRET~~

Tolson
Belmont
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McGuire
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Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

67 DEC 15 1959

~~TOP SECRET~~

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Baumgardner
Liaison
1 - Mr. Decker

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-10-2011

4
(ST)

December 4, 1959

BY COURIER SERVICE

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS [illegible] EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE~~

Honorable Gordon Gray
Special Assistant to the President
Executive Office Building
Washington 25, D. C.

~~D. Carrow 1676 RFP/mg~~
~~Classified by [illegible]~~
~~Declassify on: OADR 4/21/86~~
~~NKE 86-120~~

My dear Mr. Gray:

I thought that the President and you would be interested in the information contained in the enclosed memorandum. This information was obtained as a result of our over-all coverage of the Communist Party, USA, [and pertains to a recent discussion in Moscow, Russia, between a leading functionary of the Communist Party, USA, and a high-ranking official of the Communist Party of Argentina.] ~~S~~ (u)

E

In view of the extremely sensitive nature of certain of the sources of our information, it is requested that the contents of this communication be afforded the most careful security and its use restricted to a need-to-know basis. U

Sincerely yours,

EX 103 REC- 23 100-428091-485

J. EDGAR HOOVER

~~Spec [illegible] DECLASSIFY ON 12/20/91~~

25 DEC 7 1959

FBI
REC'D-READING ROOM
DEC 4 10 58 AM '59

~~S~~ (U)

Enclosure
[100-428091] ~~S~~ (U)

NOTE ON YELLOW:

This letter and its enclosure are classified "~~Top Secret~~" since the information was obtained from a highly placed source and unauthorized disclosure of this information would tend to disclose the identity of this source with resultant grave damage to the national defense. ~~S~~ (U)

[(C) "Solo, IS-C"] ~~S~~ (U) See memo Baumgardner to Belmont 12-3-59 captioned "Solo, IS-C" AJD:med.

AJD:med
(6)

~~TOP SECRET~~

Tolson
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W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

67 DEC 15 1959

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

4

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: 11/23/59

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46)(Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

CG 5824-S* orally furnished the information on the following page to SA JOHN E. KEATING on November 15, 1959. This report contains information pertaining to [redacted].

b6
b7C

1 - Bur 1243 - 1 Encl

~~2~~ - Bureau (REGISTERED)
1 - New York (100-134637)(SOLO)(REGISTERED)
1 - Chicago

JEK/kws
(4)

BL

SU

2 ENCLOSURE

REC- 92 100-428091-486

12-8

24 NOV 1959

EX 109

[redacted] [illegible] 1925. Deleted SI 6/85 [illegible] Europe [illegible] Paris [illegible]

FBI

DEC 21 1959

62 DEC 21 1959

from [illegible] C.P. New York

b6
b7C

INFORMATION PERTAINING TO [redacted]

During the period between November 5-9, 1959, LADISLAV KOCMAN, of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, discussed [redacted]. He said that [redacted] formerly resided in Hollywood, California, was supposed to have been a member of the Communist Party - USA in about 1951 or 1952, and appeared before a Congressional Committee. [redacted] is currently in Europe and has a wife who is working as a translator in Switzerland. [redacted] wants to live and work in Prague, Czechoslovakia. KOCMAN asked that information be obtained concerning [redacted], since he will be admitted to Czechoslovakia if he is a former member of the Communist Party - USA.

During this conversation, KOCMAN said that the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia follows the practice of most Communist Parties, in that a person who holds citizenship in another country will not be admitted to membership in the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia unless he renounces his citizenship.

100-428091-486

ENCLOSURE

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Me[redacted]m • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: 12/1/59

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46)(Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

CG 5824-S*, on November 24, 1959, orally furnished to SA JOHN E. KEATING the information on the following page. This information pertains to [redacted], a former resident of the United States now residing in Prague, Czechoslovakia.

b6
b7C

and Rm 1243

2 - Bureau (REGISTERED)
1 - New York (100-134637)(SOLO)(REGISTERED)
1 - Chicago

JEK/kws
(4)

REC- 92

100-428091-487

EX 100

DEC 3 1959

INTL. SEC.

ENCLOSURE

57 DEC 18 1959

INFORMATION PERTAINING TO [redacted]

[redacted] currently resides in Prague, Czechoslovakia, and is working in the World Federation of Trade Unions in Prague.

[redacted] formerly resided in New York City and was active in the furriers union. He was also a Communist Party Section Organizer in New York and New Jersey. He attended the Lenin School in Moscow, Russia, for eight months during the years 1930-1931. He either left voluntarily or was deported from the United States. He left the United States on the same boat with RUDY BAKER, who is currently a professor in Yugoslavia.

b6
b7C

The following is [redacted]' current address and telephone number:

[redacted]
Praha 10
PH 921693

100-428091-487

ENCLOSURE

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: 11/27/59

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46)(Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

REC-61

CG 5824-S*, on November 16, 1959, orally furnished to SA JOHN E. KEATING and Stenographer KATHERINE W. SUTPHEN the information on the following page. This report concerns the delegation of the Communist Party of Australia to the celebration of the 10th Anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

1 Rm 1243

2 - Bureau (REGISTERED)
1 - New York (100-134637)(SOLO)(REGISTERED)
1 - Chicago

JEK/kws
(4)

EX-124

V/w Declassification to any Dissemination

REC-61 100-428091-488

18 DEC 3 1959

#5

62 DEC 9 1959

INFORMATION CONCERNING THE DELEGATION OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF AUSTRALIA TO THE CELEBRATION OF THE 10TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDING OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

The leader of the delegation from the Communist Party of Australia to the celebration of the 10th Anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China was LANCE LOUIS SHARKEY. His wife also accompanied him to Peking.

Also present in Peking was one AARON (phonetic), from the Communist Party of Australia. AARON had been in China since May 1, 1959. He is an organizer in charge of one of the provencial organizations of the Communist Party of Australia. While in China, he suffered a heart attack. After this occurred, the Communist Party of China brought his wife and child to China. While in China, AARON's wife was given a physical examination, it was discovered that she has cancer, and she has undergone an operation.

100-428091-488

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Me[redacted]*dum* • UNITED [redacted] GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: 12/1/59

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46)(Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

(37)

Re Chicago airtel dated November 16, 1959, containing information from CG 5824-S* concerning a meeting with ANIBAL ESCALANTE, head of the delegation from the Cuban People's Socialist Party (the Communist Party of Cuba) to the celebration of the 10th Anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

Referenced Chicago airtel reflects that ESCALANTE furnished an address which should be used by MORRIS CHILDS if he goes to Cuba.

On November 24, 1959, CG 5824-S* orally furnished to SA JOHN E. KEATING the information on the following page in regard to the address furnished by ESCALANTE:

1 Rm/243
2 - Bureau (REGISTERED)
1 - New York (100-134637)(SOLO)(REGISTERED)
1 - Chicago

JEK/kws
(4)

EXP. PROC.

ENCLOSURE

REC- 32 100-428091-489

EX 109 8 DEC 3 1959

FBI
DEC 3 ... 1959
RECEIVED

DEC 3 15 ... PM '59

INT. SEC.

7286
55 DEC 21 1959

ADDRESS FURNISHED BY ANIBAL ESCALANTE TO BE USED BY A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY - USA ON A TRIP TO CUBA

On October 30, 1959, ANIBAL ESCALANTE, of the Communist Party of Cuba, furnished the following address to be used by MORRIS CHILDS, of the Communist Party - USA, in the event that CHILDS goes to Cuba:

Senora Candelaria Rodriguez
Calle Altarriba 53
(Bajos)
Jesus Del Monte
Habana, Cuba

Upon arriving at this address, the Communist Party - USA representative should say, JAMES CARTER asks for ALBERTO LUIS RODRIGUEZ. Also, JAMES CARTER asks to see BLAS ROCA or ANIBAL ESCALANTE.

100-428091 -
ENCLOSURE

~~TOP SECRET~~

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-11-2011

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Decker

The Attorney General

December 7, 1959

Director, FBI

4
(35)

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

I thought you would be interested in the information contained in the enclosed memorandum. This information was obtained as a result of our over-all coverage of the Communist Party, USA, and pertains to a recent discussion in Peking, China, between a leading functionary of the Communist Party, USA, and a high-ranking official of the Communist Party of Japan.

This information is also being furnished to the Honorable Richard M. Nixon, the Vice President; Honorable Gordon Gray, Special Assistant to the President; Honorable Christian A. Herter, Secretary of State; and Mr. Allen W. Dulles, Director, Central Intelligence Agency.

In view of the extremely sensitive nature of certain of the sources of our information, it is requested that the contents of this communication be afforded the most careful security and its use restricted to a need-to-know basis.

Enclosure

100-428091

EX 109

REC 32

100-428091-490

23 DEC 8 1959

NOTE ON YELLOW:

This letter and its enclosure are classified "~~Top Secret~~" since the information was obtained from a highly placed source and unauthorized disclosure of this information would tend to disclose the identity of this source with resultant grave damage to the national defense.

See memo Baumgardner to Belmont 12-4-59, captioned "Solo, IS-C," AJD:~~pw~~.

ENCLOSURE

MAILED 23
DEC 7 - 1959
COMM-FBI

Tolson
Belmont
DeLoach
McGuire
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

AJD:pw

55 DEC 17 1959

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☒

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

marked wrong document has not been previously reviewed & released

D. Garrow
Classified by ~~1628/04/ms~~
Declassify on: OADR
NLE 86-120 4/9/86

December 7, 1959

INFORMATION OBTAINED REGARDING A DISCUSSION BETWEEN A LEADING COMMUNIST PARTY, USA, FUNCTIONARY AND A HIGH-RANKING OFFICIAL OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF JAPAN IN PEKING, CHINA (U)

A leading functionary of the Communist Party, USA, recently visited the Soviet Union and Red China. While in China, he had the occasion to converse with Sanzo Nozaka, chairman of the Communist Party of Japan. Nozaka was the head of a delegation from the Communist Party of Japan to the celebration of the tenth anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China held in Peking, China, during September and October, 1959. (U)

Nozaka advised the Communist Party, USA, functionary that he desired to work out a program between the Communist Party, USA, and the Communist Party of Japan. This program would call for a campaign against United States military bases on Japanese soil inasmuch as these bases are designed for use against the Soviet Union. (U)

Nozaka stated that the Communist Party of Japan has developed a powerful movement in the form of a united front with the Socialist Party of Japan directed against the renewal of the security treaty between the United States and Japan. Nozaka stated that this is the most important political problem facing Japan today inasmuch as a new treaty could lead to war. (U)

Nozaka related that while the leaders of the Socialist Party of Japan do not agree publicly with the Communist Party of Japan's fight against the renewal of the security treaty, they secretly met with the leadership of the Communist Party of Japan. In addition, the Communist Party of Japan is supported in this campaign by a national alliance. This national alliance consists of over 300 local alliances or committees composed of Socialist Party members and others. (U)

100-428091-4908

Nozaka requested that the Communist Party, USA, attack the proposed security treaty between Japan and the United States and pointed out that this matter is of particular significance in view of the scheduled visit of Japanese Prime Minister Nobusuke Kishi to the United States in December, 1959. (U)

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MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ENCLOSURE

Orig. on Plastiplate
See memo Baumgardner to Belmont 12-4-59, "Solo, IS-C," AJD:pw.

AJD:pw (13)

~~TOP SECRET~~

In regard to the Communist Party of Japan, Nozaka stated that the internal situation in the Party is very much improved. He explained that the sectarians have been ousted, the factional fight stopped and some persons who were expelled from the Party a few years ago have returned. He added that the Communist Party of Japan publishes a paper with a daily circulation of 50,000 and an additional circulation of 50,000 on Sunday. ~~S~~ (U)

Nozaka related that the Communist Party of Japan together with the Socialist Party and the trade-unions during the past year helped to defeat repressive legislation that Nobusuke Kishi attempted to get through parliament. Nozaka claimed that the United States desired to have this legislation adopted. ~~S~~ (U)

Nozaka concluded by asking for closer contacts between the Communist Party, USA, and the Communist Party of Japan and an arrangement was made to facilitate these contacts. ~~S~~ (U)

1 - Mr. Decker

December 7, 1959

AIRTEL

TO: SAC, CHICAGO

FROM: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

SOLO, IS-C

You are instructed to advise expeditiously the additional information the Bureau can expect to receive from CG 5824-S as a result of this most recent operation. The Bureau considers the information received to date to be of outstanding value and desires that the information be obtained expeditiously to assure prompt dissemination to interested Government officials.

AJD:lmk
(4)

EX

REC- 22

1- 428091-491

DEC 8

MAILED 20
DEC 7 - 1959
COMM-FBI

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MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

67 DEC 15 1959

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Decker

December 7, 1959

BY COURIER SERVICE

Miss Rose Mary Woods
Executive Secretary to the Vice President
Room 361, Senate Office Building
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Rose Mary:

I am enclosing a letter, with enclosure, which I think the Vice President might want to see.

Sincerely,

Enclosures (2)

100-428091

FBI
RECD
45 AM '59

REC-21

100-4-[illegible]

12 DEC 8 1959

NOTE ON YELLOW:

See memo Baumgardner to Belmont 12-4-59, captioned "Solo, IS-C," AJD:~~pw~~.

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AJD:pw
(6)

67 DEC 15 1959

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

~~TOP SECRET~~

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Baumgardner
Mr. Decker
1 - Liaison

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-11-2011

December 7, 1959

Honorable Richard M. Nixon
The Vice President
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Dick:

I thought you would be interested in the information contained in the enclosed memorandum. This information was obtained as a result of our over-all coverage of the Communist Party, USA, and pertains to a recent discussion in Peking, China, between a leading functionary of the Communist Party, USA, and a high-ranking official of the Communist Party of Japan.

In view of the extremely sensitive nature of certain of the sources of our information, it is requested that the contents of this communication be afforded the most careful security and its use restricted to a need-to-know basis.

Sincerely,

EDGAR

MAILED 2
DEC 17 1959
COMM-FBI

Enclosure

100-428091

NOTE ON YELLOW:

This letter and its enclosure are classified "~~Top Secret~~" since the information was obtained from a highly placed source and unauthorized disclosure of this information would tend to disclose the identity of this source with resultant grave damage to the national defense. 4-22-2011-4913

See memo Baumgardner to Belmont 12-4-59, captioned "Solo, IS-C," AJD:pw

AJD:pw (6)

~~TOP SECRET~~

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MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

55 DEC 18 1959

12 DEC 8 1959

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: 11/19/59

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS - C

CG 5824-S* on November 16, 1959, orally furnished to SA JOHN E. KEATING the information on the following pages. This report pertains to a sum of $600.00 received by CG 5824-S* in Peking, China, for the use of the Communist Party, USA (CP). The report also contains information concerning other sums of money transported which was sent to the CP, USA, by the CP of China.

It is suggested that the New York Division check the list of serial numbers against appropriate lists to determine if any of this money was distributed to Russian or other diplomatic establishments.

1 - RM 1243 - 1 Encl
2 - Bureau (AM)(RM)
1 - New York (100-134637)(SOLO)(AM)(RM)
1 - Chicago

JEK:fes
(4)

2 ENCLOSURE

REC 21

EX 100

100-428091-494

17-8

23 NOV 23 1959

EX-106

62 DEC 21 1959

Information Concerning A Sum of $600.00 Received in Peking, China, for the Use of the Communist Party, USA, and Other Sums of Money Which Have Been Sent to the Communist Party, USA, by the Communist Party of China

Prior to leaving Peking, China, on October 17, 1959, TANG Ming-chao, of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party (CP) of China, in the presence of KOW, a translator for the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the CP of China, and former resident of the United States, MANYA REISS, gave to MORRIS CHILDS $600.00 in the form of sixty $10.00 bills. TANG Ming-chao stated that this money was a donation to the CP, USA, by former members of the CP, USA, who are presently residing in China. TANG Ming-chao stated that this money could be used by CHILDS as he saw fit. That is, it could be used either by the National Office of the CP, USA, or by some District Office of the CP, USA. A listing of the serial numbers on these bills is attached.

TANG Ming-chao advised that when JAMES JACKSON was in Peking, China, after the 21st Congress of the CP, SU, he was given $2,000.00 for the CP, USA, and that this sum had also been collected from a group of former members of the CP, USA, who are now residing in China.

TANG Ming-chao also advised that when SHIRLEY GRAHAM, wife of Doctor W. E. B. DU BOIS, was in Peking she was given $1,400.00 from the CP of China. GRAHAM was instructed to give this sum of money to JAMES JACKSON with instructions that it be used by the CP, USA, for research projects in the United States in behalf of the CP of China.

[illegible]-494

ENCLOSURE

1 - Mr. Decker
Liaison

December 4, 1959

BY COURIER SERVICE

Solo

Miss Rose Mary Woods
Executive Secretary to the Vice President
Room 361, Senate Office Building
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Rose Mary:

I am enclosing a letter, with enclosure, which I think the Vice President might want to see.

Sincerely,

JEH

Enclosures - 2

REC'D-READING ROOM
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DEC 4 7 33 PM '59

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62 DEC 4

EX 100
REC- 15

100-428091-495

15 DEC 9 1959

100-428091

DEC 4 1 3[illegible] PM '59

AJD:med
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67 DEC 15 1959

~~TOP SECRET~~

- Mr. Decker
- Liaison

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-11-2011

December 4, 1959

Honorable Richard M. Nixon
The Vice President
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Dick:

I thought you would be interested in the information contained in the enclosed memorandum. This information was obtained as a result of our over-all coverage of the Communist Party, USA, and pertains to the attendance of a top Communist Party, USA, functionary at the 10th anniversary celebration of the founding of the People's Republic of China in Peking, China, during September and October, 1959.

In view of the extremely sensitive nature of certain of the sources of our information, it is requested that the contents of this communication be afforded the most careful security and its use restricted to a need-to-know basis.

Sincerely,

EDGAR

MAILED 2
DEC 14 1959
COMM-FBI

REC- 15

100-428091-4895

ENCLOSURE

FBI
REC'D READING ROOM
DEC 4 2 33 PM '59

EX 100

13 DEC 9 1959

Enclosure

100-428091
NOTE ON YELLOW:

Classified "~~Top Secret~~" since the information contained in this letter and its enclosure was obtained from a highly placed source and unauthorized disclosure of this information would tend to disclose the identity of this source with resultant grave damage to the national defense.

AJD:med
(4)

~~TOP SECRET~~

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: 11/27/59

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS - C

CG 5824-S* on November 23, 1959, orally furnished to SA JOHN E. KEATING the information on the following page. This information pertains to [redacted].

b6
b7C

② - Bureau (AM)(RM) 1 Rm 1243 9JD
1 - New York (100-134637)(SOLO)(AM)(RM)
1 - Chicago

JEK:fes
(4)

See Decker prior to any dissemination

no dissemination ... CIA ...

EXP. PROC.

32

REC- 67 100-428091-496

27 NOV 30 1959

D-153

2 - ENCLOSURE

INT. SEC.

57 DEC 10 1959

b6
b7C

[redacted] of "Mainstream"

During a conversation with TANG Ming-chao, member of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, FRANK COE and MANYA REISS on or about October 16, 1959, it was learned that [redacted], of "Mainstream", after attending the Writers Congress in Moscow in the fall of 1959, went to Peking, China. While [redacted] was in Peking, $2,000 was collected from former members of the Communist Party, USA in China and was given to [redacted] to transport to the United States and turn over to the Communist Party, USA.

100-[illegible]-11-496

ENCLOSURE

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 11/21/59

Transmit the following in ____________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via A I R T E L   AIR MAIL - REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46)(Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Re Bulet dated November 17, 1959, requesting the Chicago Division to contact CG 5824-S* concerning the organizational structure of the Communist Party of China and the official positions of several Chinese who were listed in referenced Bulet.

Since the return of CG 5824-S* to the United States on November 11, 1959, the following factors have all contributed to make it difficult for the Chicago Division to obtain the most important information or that information in which a time element was involved:

[redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

(2) The fact that CG 5824-S* had to make a trip to New York City to consult with EUGENE DENNIS and GUS HALL.

(3) The fact that CG 5824-S* must engage in some activity and personal contacts with Communist Party members in Illinois in an effort to be selected as a delegate to the 17th National Convention of the Communist Party - USA and then possible selection to the National Committee. The ability of CG 5824-S* to remain in or close to the leadership of the Communist Party - USA may determine whether there will be any "SOLO" operations in the future.

REC 15 100-428091-492

EX 105

Info. pgs 5-6 to State, CIA, VP, W.H. & AG 11/25/59

7 DEC 8 1959

55 DEC 21 1959

3 - Bureau
1 - New York (100-134637)(SOLO)
1 - Chicago

JEK/kws
(5)

Left Chicago 11/27/59 AJD: pwr

AJD: mcd

#5-9

ENCLOSURE

1 (Copy of article re CP of China)

Approved: ______________ Special Agent in Charge   Sent ________ M   Per ________

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date:

Transmit the following in ____________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via ____________ ____________________
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

CG 134-46 (Sub B)

For the above reasons, CG 5824-S* has not been able to go through all of his notes and convey the information to the Chicago Division. In some of this material, he has notations which will assist him in more fully answering the questions placed in referenced Bulet. In addition, CG 5824-S* mailed some material on the Communist Party of China which will further assist him in answering these questions. As yet, this material has not arrived in Chicago. A lack of familiarity with Chinese names has made CG 5824-S* reluctant to attempt to fully answer these questions, for fear of making an error, until he has gone through all of his notes and has some reference material available to him.

With the above as a preface, the information on the following pages is an attempt to partially reply to referenced Bulet. This information was furnished to SA JOHN E. KEATING and Stenographer KATHERINE W. SUTPHEN during the period between November 11 and 18, 1959.

LOPEZ

Approved: ____________________ Sent ____________M Per ____________
Special Agent in Charge

COMMUNIST PARTY OF CHINA

LIU Shao-chi addressed a meeting of heads of some of the Communist Party delegations who were in Peking, China, to attend the celebration of the 10th Anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China. This meeting occurred during the first week of October, 1959. At this meeting, LIU Shao-chi stated that the following were removed from their positions in the government, but not from their positions in the Party:

Marshal PENG Teh-huai
HUANG Ke-cheng
CHANG Wen-tien
CHOU Hsia-chou, who was the Head of the Hunan province.

LIU Shao-chi stated that these were the only individuals removed from their positions. In regard to PENG Teh-huai, LIU Shao-chi stated that he may have been a good professional soldier but he never absorbed the substance of proletarian philosophy -- Marxism-Leninism. He still gave expression to the dying class, the bourgeoisie.

Through observation, it appears that the structure of the Communist Party of China is similar to that of most Communist Parties, and, in particular, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. The Communist Party of China has a Chairman, Vice Chairmen, a General Secretary, and a Secretariat.

The Communist Party of China also has a Standing Committee of the Political Bureau. This Standing Committee of the Political Bureau is the most important committee in the organization of the Communist Party of China. The leadership lays down basic policy by working through this Standing Committee of the Political Bureau. This committee has power to issue orders. The Secretariat carries out the orders or tasks of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau, and might be termed a practical executive branch of the leadership. The Secretariat does not make policy. It is considered a training ground for membership in the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau, and most of its members will be on the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau in the future, unless they make some serious error in the meantime.

The most important man in the Communist Party of China is the Chairman -- MAO Tse-tung.

100-428091-4-92

ENCLOSURE

[illegible]

The heir apparent to MAO Tse-tung is LIU Shao-chi. He is the President of the People's Republic of China, Vice Chairman of the Communist Party of China, and a member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of China. He still handles some Party organizational problems despite the fact that he is the head of the country.

Others in the top leadership are CHOU En-lai; CHU Teh; TUNG Pi-wu, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of China; CHEN Yi, who is the Foreign Minister.

In regard to the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, it would appear that the breakdown is similar to but not identical with that of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

Except for Asia, the English-speaking people seem to come under one section of the International Liaison Department of the Communist Party of China, whereas the International Department of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union separates the Communist Party - USA from the Communist Party of Canada, and places the latter in the British Commonwealth Section. On the trip to Shanghai, the delegates from the Communist Parties of Great Britain, United States, Canada, and Australia were together. While TANG Ming-chao dealt with the representative of the Communist Party - USA, he was also with HARRY POLLITT, Chairman of the Communist Party of Great Britain, on many occasions. Madam YU Chi-ying travelled with POLLITT and met frequently with him. While it would seem that the International Liaison Department is broken down by languages, AJOY GHOSH, General Secretary of the Communist Party of India, speaks English but did not live near or participate in meetings with other English-speaking delegates.

At the same time, the International Liaison Department of the Communist Party of China must also have a North and South American Section, since the Latin American delegates lived near the delegate from the Communist Party - USA and participated in closed meetings attended by the heads of delegations from the Communist Party - USA and the Communist Party of Canada.

There is a separate compound for guests from the Socialist countries in Western Europe, so the International Liaison Department must have a Western European Department. There is also a special section for over-seas Chinese, who are separated and kept apart from all other guests of the Communist Party of China.

Information Concerning Individuals

LIU Ning-yi

Chairman of all trade unions in China. Member of the International Liaison Department and member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

Madam XU Chi-ying

Influential member of the English-speaking section of the International Liaison Department. Escorted British and American delegates to Nanking and Shanghai after the celebration of the 10th Anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

TANG Ming-chao

Influential member of the English-speaking section of the International Liaison Department. He is a former resident of the United States. His wife just returned to Peking after spending one and one-half years in a village on Party instructions. Their daughter, NANCY, has just been admitted to the Young Communist League, and her parents consider this very important. NANCY speaks English very well and is studying Russian. They have one other daughter, who is in kindergarten.

LIN Tang

Works in the English language section of the International Liaison Department. Was an escort for NELSON CLARKE, BILL BEECHING and CHARLES CARON, the delegation from the Communist Party of Canada. TANG Ming-chao stated that he was sorry to have to report that LIN Tang had flunked out of an advanced Party school.

LIU Shao-chi

Heir apparent to MAO Tse-tung. President of the People's Republic of China, Vice Chairman of the Communist Party of China, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of China.

WANG Chia-hsing

Head or Director of the International Liaison Department of the Communist Party of China. He was removed as Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs or Deputy Foreign Minister. However, this was considered a ceremonial position which WANG Chia-hsing no longer needs. His standing in the Party has not diminished.

KANG Sheng

Vice Premier. He is a Secretary of the Communist Party of China and is in charge of ideological work. He is either a member or an alternate member of the Political Bureau.

LI Hsien-nien

Financial expert and Vice Premier.

WU Hsiu-ch'uan [illegible]

Deputy Director of the International Liaison Department and former Ambassador to Yugoslavia.

TENG Hsiao-ping

General Secretary of the Communist Party of China and a member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau. He controls the Party organization under MAO Tse-tung and LIU Shao-chi.

LI Fu-chun

Vice Premier, Director of State Planning, and a member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of China.

PO I-po

Alternate member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau.

KOW [illegible]

A translator in the English-speaking section of the International Liaison Department of the Communist Party of China. He works under TANG Ming-chao. He is about thirty years of age, 6' in height, slim build, and is married.

Observations in Regard to the Communist Party of China

In China, even more so than in Russia, the Party is the commanding force, whether farms, communes, industries, governments, colleges and universities, or any other organizations are involved. In each institution, the Party leader is directly involved and gives leadership. Even in those instances where an individual carries the title of the head of a commune or the mayor of a city, if he does not also carry the Party title, then there is a Party man to whom he is responsible. While the Russians have a similar system, the Party does place power in the hands of government officials who do not have a Commissar standing over them constantly.

The Communist Party of China places constant emphasis on ideology -- that is, on Marxism-Leninism. It places emphasis on proletarian internationalism to a much greater extent than does the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

Outside of the Socialist camp, the Communist Party of China views the rest of the world as being on the defensive and in a state of crisis. It feels that the imperialist countries are confronted with revolt, particularly in the colonial and semi-colonial countries. Also, that the backward or less developed countries are in a sort of passive revolt, even though some of them may be anti-Communist.

The Communist Party of China believes that the imperialist or Capitalist countries, especially those which are not powerful such as India and Indonesia, are faced with an economic crisis. That is, they are confronted with either a land problem, a hunger problem, an unemployment problem, a lack of trade, or a lack of finances. The less powerful Capitalist countries, naturally, rebel against their dependency upon this or that Capitalist country which is more powerful.

On the other hand, the Communist Party of China feels that there is the opposite -- the Socialist camp. The Socialist camp is growing stronger day by day in every sphere -- economically, politically, and, with emphasis, militarily. Therefore, when the bourgeoisie or imperialists of any country want to negotiate or to make a concession, this is not due to a position of strength or to a spirit of compromise. It is due to a weakness. This also applies to the United States, which may seem all powerful and strong on the surface.

Because of the above reasoning, the Communist Party of China favors an international policy which could be characterized as uncompromising or a policy which pushes aggressively for maximum concessions. Through this policy, imperialism will be kept off balance and Communism will win out. This theory was expressed in many speeches, meetings, and private discussions.

The Communist Party of China uses a certain phraseology which is reminiscent of the early revolutionary writings of MARX, STALIN, and even the Trotskyists. There is a certain radicalism and militancy prevalent in the philosophy of the Communist Party of China. In a practical sense, this may account for the differences between the Communist Party of China and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

In analyzing imperialism, or Capitalism, the Communists in the Soviet Union will say, LENIN was correct; imperialism is decaying; Socialism is growing day by day; the Communist victory is assured. However, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union will state that there will be a long period of co-existence, especially now, since there are powerful, destructive weapons in the hands of both the Capitalist and Socialist systems. Therefore, at this time it is necessary to try to reach some understanding with the Capitalist world, particularly the United States. Communism will win in the long run, either by demonstrating that it is a superior system or by example combined with revolutions which may take place in the Capitalist countries. Thus, at this time the Communist Party of the Soviet Union does not favor direct intervention and aggressiveness as does the Communist Party of China.

COMMENTS OF CG 5824-S*

It is believed that the difference in approach and philosophy or difference in strategy and tactics between the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Communist Party of China at the present time is not merely a question of the interpretation of Marxian theory. China faces problems which are different than those of the Soviet Union. China can play an important role in the entire camp of Socialism only if there are tensions in the world. These tensions would compel the Russians and other Socialist states to give speedy assistance to China because of its strategic geographical position in Asia and its vast manpower. However, if the Soviet Union can reach an understanding with the Capitalist world and build its economy in relative peace, it will not be so dependent upon the ability of China to assist in the use of force.

The Chinese also know that if they become a part of the world community and thereby become obligated to carry through certain treaties, agreements, etc., they could not continue to carry through with their guerrilla diplomacy. But even more important, they could not exort the Chinese people to make the sacrifices they are now making because they feel that they are surrounded by imperialists or are in danger of an attack by the imperialists.

~~SECRET~~ O

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-11-2011

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Decker
1 - Liaison

4
(JT)

December 7, 1959

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable Gordon Gray
Special Assistant to the President
Executive Office Building
Washington 25, D. C.

My dear Mr. Gray:

I thought that the President and you would be interested in the information contained in the enclosed memorandum. This information was obtained as a result of our over-all coverage of the Communist Party, USA, and pertains to a recent discussion in Peking, China, between a leading functionary of the Communist Party, USA, and a high-ranking official of the Communist Party of Japan.

In view of the extremely sensitive nature of certain of the sources of our information, it is requested that the contents of this communication be afforded the most careful security and its use restricted to a need-to-know basis.

Sincerely yours,

J. EDGAR HOOVER

DEC 7 9 45 AM '59
FBI

Enclosure

100-428091

REC 32 100-428091-498

14 DEC 9 1959

NOTE ON YELLOW: This letter and its enclosure are classified "~~Top Secret~~" since the information was obtained from a highly placed source and unauthorized disclosure of this information would tend to disclose the identity of this source with resultant grave damage to the national defense.

See memo Baumgardner to Belmont, 12-4-59, captioned "Solo, IS-C," AJD:~~pw~~.

~~SECRET~~

AJD:pw (6)

Tolson
Belmont
DeLoach
McGuire
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

55 DEC 15 1959

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

FROM : MR. F. J. BAUMGARDNER

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

DATE: December 3, 1959

Tolson
Belmont
DeLoach
McGuire
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Gandy

Baumgardner

This matter pertains to liaison activities of our highly placed informant, CG 5824-S, between the Communist Party (CP), USA, and the CPs of the Soviet Union, Red China and other Iron Curtain nations. Informant returned to the United States on 11-11-59 following a seven-week stay in Russia and Red China. By letter 11-27-59 Chicago furnished information regarding informant's conversation with Dolores Ibarruri, general secretary of the Communist Party of Spain, which took place in the Soviet Union on 10-27-59.

Ibarruri stated that the CP of Spain is growing and spreading its influence not only in large cities but in the rural areas which she described as a new trend. This CP operates an illegal broadcasting station in Spain which has aided the CP from a propaganda standpoint and in organizing CP groups in Spain.

The present policy of the CP of Spain is national conciliation, a broad policy of national unity aimed at overthrowing the Franco regime. Ibarruri stated that this policy is based on the present poor economic conditions in Spain and has the support of such rightist groups as the Catholics and republicans despite the opposition of the Spanish Government. She claimed that the Socialist Party members living in Spain agree with the communists but that their leadership in exile does not. Ibarruri said that there is a possibility that the Socialist Party in Spain will split from its exiled leadership and that while the CP is pushing for a split, it will not publicize this fact.

Ibarruri claimed the CP of Spain is very influential with the Spanish people and has succeeded in organizing a popular movement against Franco. In addition, she claimed that thousands of CP members in Spain have been elected as leaders of trade-union locals or as shop stewards and have guided the strikes of the last year or two.

Ibarruri continued that the CP of Spain is carrying on a big campaign for amnesty for imprisoned CP leaders and that this campaign is being supported by many sections of the population including monarchists and other right forces.

100-428091-499

REC-32

Enclosures sent 12-3-59
100-428091
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Decker
AJD:med
(4)

7 DEC 9 1959

EX-133

#5

55 DEC 15 1959

Ibarruri pledged the support of the CP of Spain in an international campaign against persecution of communists in the United States and said the CP of Spain will do everything it can to expose the hypocrisy of American imperialism and justice. Arrangements were made for future contacts between the CP of Spain and the CPUSA utilizing the CP of France for nonconfidential material and the CPs of the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia for confidential material.

OBSERVATIONS:

It is quite pertinent to note that despite the fact that the CP of Spain is illegal and operating clandestinely, it is quite powerful and appears to exert considerable influence in Spain. In fact, the claim by Ibarruri that this Party has popular support of both the right and left is certainly significant.

It is believed that we should bring the above information to the attention of high-ranking United States officials attributed to our overall coverage of the CPUSA to afford additional security to our informant.

ACTION:

There are attached for your approval appropriate communications incorporating the pertinent data furnished by this informant. If you agree, these communications with a "~~Top Secret~~" classification will be furnished to the Honorable Richard M. Nixon, The Vice President; Honorable Gordon Gray, Special Assistant to the President; Honorable Christian A. Herter, Secretary of State; Mr. Allen W. Dulles, Director, Central Intelligence Agency; and the Attorney General.

~~TOP SECRET~~

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Baumgardner
Liaison Section
Mr. Decker

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-11-2011

4
(31)

December 7, 1959

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable Christian A. Herter
The Secretary of State
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Herter:

I thought you would be interested in the information contained in the enclosed memorandum. This information was obtained as a result of our over-all coverage of the Communist Party, USA, and pertains to a recent discussion in Peking, China, between a leading functionary of the Communist Party, USA, and a high-ranking official of the Communist Party of Japan.

In view of the extremely sensitive nature of certain of the sources of our information, it is requested that the contents of this communication be afforded the most careful security and its use restricted to a need-to-know basis.

Sincerely yours,

J. EDGAR HOOVER

FBI
READING ROOM
DEC 9 4 46 PM '59

Enclosure 8
100-428091

REC-32

100-428091-1501

14 DEC 9 1959

NOTE ON YELLOW:

55 DEC 15 1959

This letter and its enclosure are classified ~~"Top Secret"~~ since the information was obtained from a highly placed source and unauthorized disclosure of this information would tend to disclose the identity of this source with resultant grave damage to the national defense.

See memo Baumgardner to Belmont 12-4-59, captioned "Solo, IS-C." AJD:pw

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Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

~~SECRET~~

AJD:pw (6)

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: 11/27/59

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS - C

CG 5824-S* on November 25, 1959, orally furnished to SA JOHN E. KEATING the information on the following pages. This information consists of a report on a meeting in Moscow, Russia, with DOLORES IBARRURI, Secretary General of the Communist Party of Spain.

~~2~~ 1 - Rm-1243 ajD - 1 Encl
2 - Bureau (AM)(RM)
1 - New York (100-134637)(SOLO)(AM)(RM)
1 - Chicago

JEK:fes
(4)

Memo: B'gardner to Belmont 12/2/59
letters + letterhead memo: VP, A.G., W.H., STATE, + CIA 12/3/59 Top Secret
AJD: med.

REC- 32 100-428091-500

12-8

11 ~~NOV 30~~ 1959

EXP. PROC.

34

ENCLOSURE

62 DEC 21 1959

INT. SEC.

Meeting in Moscow, Russia, with DOLORES IBARRURI, Secretary General of the Communist Party of Spain

DOLORES IBARRURI, Secretary General of the Communist Party of Spain, traveled from Moscow, Russia, to Peking, China, on September 26-27, 1959, and participated in the events surrounding the celebration of the 10th Anniversary of the Founding of the People's Republic of China. She attended meetings with other Communist Party (CP) delegates who were in Peking. These meetings were addressed by LIU Shao-chi, PO I-po, and LI Fu-chun. China China

China - Russia

On October 27, 1959, she was brought to the apartment at 9 Gorky Street, Moscow, Russia, were MORRIS CHILDS, CPUSA Representative to the 10th Anniversary Celebration in Peking, China was staying. She was accompanied by her secretary, who is about 28 or 30 years of age and speaks five languages, including perfect English. IBARRURI does not speak English. No representative of the CPSU participated in this meeting. However, after the meeting YURI IVANOV, an English translator in the International Department of the Central Committee of the CPSU, left CHILDS' apartment with IBARRURI and her secretary in a chauffeured-driven Russian automobile. Russia - China

IBARRURI started this discussion by stating that some time ago she received a memorandum concerning the persecutions of Communists in the United States. She said that she is surprised that the CPUSA did not utilize these suppressions in an international campaign prior to this time. She stated that the CP of Spain will do everything it can do to expose the hypocrisy of American imperialism and American justice. This is especially necessary because the United States is the prop behind Generalissimo FRANCISCO FRANCO in Spain at the present time. Our two Parties have to have special contact in this fight. We are also asking for the liberation of many of our comrades who are in jail.

Then IBARRURI stated, you know that we have an illegal broadcasting station which broadcasts every single day from 1750 hours to midnight, Madrid time. This illegal broadcasting station has helped us not only to transmit information, publicity and propaganda, but also helped us to organize Communist groups in Spain. The Spanish CP is growing and is spreading its influence in Madrid, Valencia, and the Asturias (a mining region in northwest Spain which is IBARRURI's original home). The CP of Spain is also growing in the rural areas; that is something new. In Spain, there are four million farm laborers and millions of poverty-stricken farmers. These farmers get together, pitch in their small change and buy radio sets collectively so that they can tune in on the CP broadcasts.

100-428091-500
ENCLOSURE

Next IBARRURI stated, our policy, the policy of the CP of Spain, is formulated in the slogan, National Conciliation. We know that not all of those who fought on the side of FRANCO are fascists. This policy of national conciliation is not a policy of class collaboration. It is a broad policy of national unity aimed at the FRANCO dictatorship without compromising the demands of the working class and the poor peasantry.

IBARRURI said, we must point out, however, that economics are the basis for our unity. Many people have been ruined financially in Spain, including the smaller businessmen as well as the peasants and the working class. Economically Spain is in a state of decay. While sections of the bourgeoisie are against the spilling of blood they would like to overthrow the FRANCO dictatorship. This is why they, too, are for reconciliation against the FRANCO dictatorship.

Then IBARRURI stated, before the Civil War in Spain we Communists defended the united front. After 1934, we formed the Asturias united front, and at the 7th World Congress of the Communist International we put forward the idea of the people's front. The people's front meant unity in the fight against reaction. During World War II, FRANCO joined with ADOLPH HITLER to fight the Soviet Union. We then raised the slogan of a National Front. We were justified in raising this slogan because even some capitalist groups in Spain were against an alliance with HITLER.

Continuing, IBARRURI said, we supported these groups. We showed them that they could save our country--Spain. We also used the slogan, National Union. This slogan was well received especially among the Catholics. After fascism decomposed we raised the slogan of National Conciliation. This is not mere propaganda. We have talked to the leaders of all the camps in Spain. When our policies were made known and publicized, the Government carried on a fight but the Catholics favored conciliation. Later on the socialists and the republicans also favored this policy of conciliation. The president of the republicans, or the president in exile, also declared in favor of this policy. The Left, the Socialist Party and the Anarchists declared for a front without the Communists.

Then IBARRURI said, we have come to the conclusion that we need to redefine the definitions of Right and Left in Spain. We favor unity with the Socialist Party and with the Anarchists, but such unity cannot interfere with the approaches to or unity with the Right. In raising the slogan of conciliation and the objectives of unity we have forced the socialists to take a stand. The national strike in June was organized by the CP but others

CATALONIA

signed the strike appeal. This strike appeal was signed by the Catholics, student representatives, Catalonia nationalists, and the Socialist Party inside Spain as against the Socialist Party in exile. The Socialist Party members living in Spain agree with us but their leadership in exile does not.

IBARRURI stated, we have extensive contacts in Spain with the Rightist forces. They have suggested that a regency be established in Spain in order to do away with the FRANCO dictatorship. They say that this regency would prepare for general elections after FRANCO is overthrown, but the regime could be a monarchy or a republican form of government. It was these Rightists who suggested that the Communists should participate in such a government.

According to IBARRURI, the CP of Spain accepted these proposals of the Right but also made some counterproposals which the Right agreed with. However, the Rightists are hesitant in making these facts public. They are also asking that we, the Communists, agree to recognize the monarchy. While we refuse to commit ourselves in regard to the recognition of the monarchy, we did not break with these people. We expect these Rightists to hesitate every once and awhile.

Within Spain now, according to IBARRURI, there is a possibility that the Socialist Party will split away from its leadership in exile. We are pushing for a split, but we are not giving this any publicity.

Next IBARRURI stated, the circumstances and conditions in Spain are such these days that when the CP proposes something, even such things as national reconciliation, the people listen and they believe us; that is because we are known as a fighting party. If the Socialist Party tried to put forward a similar policy the people would reject it because they would suspect the motives of the socialists. They do not believe them.

Then IBARRURI said, we had some sectarians in our ranks but we isolated them, defeated them. We have no real problem of revisionism in the CP of Spain but we still have some problems of sectarianism, especially regarding the methods of work. Some of these sectarians in our Party did not want to work with the fascist trade unions in 1948. After we corrected this sectarian policy we were able to mobilize large masses in Catalonia and succeeded in organizing a popular movement against FRANCO.

Continuing with this thought, IBARRURI stated, most important, we convinced the workers to participate in elections for office in the trade union locals. Thousands of our people were elected as leaders of trade union locals or as shop stewards. In the past, most of the workers would abstain. They would say, you cannot beat the Government. Our policy was not a narrow policy that asked only for the election of Communists. We said, elect the best people even if they are not Communists, but the workers did elect thousands of CP members. These Communists guided the strikes of the last year or two.

Spain

In concluding her remarks, IBARRURI stated, the FRANCO dictatorship is carrying on a brutal fight against our Party in Spain. However, the people are not so afraid of terror as they used to be and the repression has eased a bit. Right now we are carrying on a big campaign for amnesty, and it is receiving support from many sections of the population. Even General X KENDALIL (phonetic), who was the Chief of the FRANCO Air Force, along with other monarchists and former followers of FRANCO, including artists, professors, doctors of medicine, writers and the best people of Spain are signing for amnesty.

After CHILDS gave DOLORES IBARRURI a brief picture of current developments in the CPUSA, and an interpretation of the draft of the Main Political Resolution for the 17th National Convention of the CPUSA, IBARRURI stated that she believes that the CPUSA is following a correct line.

IBARRURI said that she agreed that the CPUSA and the CP of Spain have to have more contacts. She suggested that if there is any CPUSA material of the kind that the CP of Spain can utilize and if this material does not name names or if it is not too confidential, that it be sent to the CP of Spain through the CP of France. The innerwrapping would direct that it be transmitted to the CP of Spain. Any material not falling within this category would have to be transmitted by word of mouth whenever representatives of the CPUSA go to either Prague, Czechoslovakia, or Moscow, Russia. The CPSU and/or the CP of Czechoslovakia would be able to convey the message to the CP of Spain.

Speaking about STEVE X NELSON, u/a IBARRURI said that she could hardly believe that NELSON would take a position in favor of the revisionists. She said that the CPUSA should try to "save him" if it can. She said that she is willing to write a letter to NELSON without raising anything too concretely. She also stated that she hoped that she can see him some day. She promised to give CHILDS a letter for NELSON to be delivered to CHILDS through the Central Committee of the CPSU, but this letter was not available when CHILDS left Moscow.

During the discussion of STEVE NELSON, IBARRURI stated that a few years after the Civil War in Spain they had a real fight in the CP of Spain. During this fight the CP of Spain came to the conclusion that it is very easy to expel from the CP. Now the CP of Spain follows the policy that if a CP member submits to Party discipline and follows the majority line, even though he has some differences with this line, the CP will keep him and will only expel those who are against the Party or who fight the Party. She stated, however, that there is a need to fight deviations in all CPs.

At the conclusion of this discussion, IBARRURI remarked that the United States imperialists are the enemies of everybody.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: December 2, 1959

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Tolson
Belmont
DeLoach
McGuire
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Gandy

Reference is made to my memorandum 11-12-59 which set forth some of the highlights of CG 5824-S most recent trip to Russia and Red China. This memorandum noted that the Communist Party (CP) of Soviet Union promised that money would be given to the CP, USA, prior to the Seventeenth National Convention of the CP, USA, 12/10-13/59. Chicago, by letter dated 11-30-59, furnished additional details concerning a meeting our informant had on 10-30-59 with Boris Ponomarev.

Reuetis

Ponomarev, who is the head of the International Department of the Central Committee CPSU, advised our informant that the CP, USA, would ~~probably receive between~~ $25,000 and $30,000 for expenses in connection with the Seventeenth National Convention. Ponomarev pointed out that this figure would quite likely be approved but added that the formal decision would not be made until some time after 11-7-59.

Ponomarev indicated to our informant that some of the money still due the CP, USA, from the CPSU would be delivered to NY 694-S, the brother of CG 5824-S.

In regard to funds for the CP, USA, for 1960, Ponomarev indicated that the CP, USA, would probably receive $200,000 for 1960.

OBSERVATIONS:

It seems quite evident that the CP of the Soviet Union will continue to furnish substantial sums of money to the CP, USA. We are extremely fortunate in having our top informants in a position where they are aware of the exact sums received from the Soviet Union and to a large extent aware of the uses to which this money is put. It is to be noted that thus far the CPSU has furnished the CP, USA, a total of $253,500.

ACTION:

REC- 32
EX-1

100-428091-502

This is submitted for your information. This matter will be followed quite closely and you will be kept aware of all pertinent developments.

DEC 9 1959

100-428091

7 DEC 9 1959

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Decker
AJD:cef (4)

#5

55 DEC 15 1959

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: 11/20/59

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637-Sub A)(415)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C

ReNYlet 10/21/59 furnishing an accounting of "SOLO, IS-C" funds in the possession of NY 694-S*.

On 11/19/59, NY 694-S* advised that on 10/26/59, he received $10,000 from a foreign source, and that from funds for which he is depository he gave to EUGENE DENNIS $10,000.00 on 11/2/59, and $10,000.00 on 11/4/59. DENNIS indicated that the $20,000.00 given him would be used to defray current expenses of "The Worker" and also expenses incidental to the full NEC meeting that began on 11/4/59.

The informant further advised that he currently is depository for $48,500.00 in Soviet funds.

Rm 12-4-3 + 1 destroyed

3 - Bureau	(100-428091)(RM) (1 - 100-3-102)(CP,USA-FUNDS-RESERVE FUND)
1 - Chicago	(134-46-Sub F)(INFO)(RM)
1 - NY 134-91	(INV)(415)
1 - NY 100-128861	(CP,USA-FUNDS-RESERVE FUND)(415)
1 - NY 100-134637-Sub A (415)	

ACB:msb
(7)

EX-124

REC- 11 100-428091-503

NOV 23 1959

201

55 DEC 15 1959

~~SECRET~~

1 3elmont
1 aumgardner
1 son
1 - Mr. Decker

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-11-2011

3/16/2011 ML

December 7, 1959

VIA LIAISON

Orig. sent to A. Dulles 12/8/59

Mr. Allen W. Dulles
Director
Central Intelligence Agency
Administration Building
2430 E Street, N. W.
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Allen:

I thought you would be interested in the information contained in the enclosed memorandum. This information was obtained as a result of our over-all coverage of the Communist Party, USA, and pertains to a recent discussion in Peking, China, between a leading functionary of the Communist Party, USA, and a high-ranking official of the Communist Party of Japan.

In view of the extremely sensitive nature of certain of the sources of our information, it is requested that the contents of this communication be afforded the most careful security and its use restricted to a need-to-know basis.

Dec 7 6 AM 59
F B I

Sincerely,

EX-124

REC- 11

100-428091-1504

DEC 10 1959

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C.Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

Enclosure
100-428091

NOTE ON YELLOW: This letter and its enclosure are ~~classified "Top Secret"~~ since the information was obtained from a highly placed source and unauthorized disclosure of this information would tend to disclose the identity of this source with resultant grave damage to the national defense.

~~TOP SECRET~~

(Note on Yellow, continued, page two)

67 DEC 15 1959

Mr. Allen W. Dulles

NOTE ON YELLOW, CONTINUED

See memo Baumgardner to Belmont, 12-4-59, captioned "Solo, IS-C," AJD:pw.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

O O

Office Mem um • UNITED S GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: 11/20/59

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46) (Sub F)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Re Bulet dated June 12, 1959, instructing that details concerning disbursement of funds in the possession of CG 5824-S* be submitted to the Bureau each thirty days.

Balance in possession of CG 5824-S* as of 9/22/59	$61,000.00
Additions	
None	
Disbursements	
$300.00 for CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, Chairman, Communist Party of Illinois, on 11/20/59 per instructions of EUGENE DENNIS	300.00
Balance as of 11/20/59	$60,700.00

1 - Pr-1243 + 1 [illegible]

3 - Bureau (REGISTERED)
~~(1 - 100-3-102) (CP, USA, Funds) (Reserve Funds)~~
1 - Chicago

JEK/kws
(4)

EX-124

REC- 11 100-428091-509

14 DEC 10 1959

#5-970

67 DEC 15 1959

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: 11/30/59

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46)(Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Encl.

CG 5824-S*, on November 16, 1959, orally furnished to SA JOHN E. KEATING and Stenographer KATHERINE W. SUTPHEN the information on the following pages. This report consists of observations by CG 5824-S* in regard to the reception, the two-day open meeting, the banquet, and the parade held during the period from September 28, 1959, through October 1, 1959, in Peking, China, in connection with the celebration of the 10th Anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

c CR/243

2 - Bureau (REGISTERED)
1 - New York (100-134637)(SOLO)(REGISTERED)
1 - Chicago

JEK/kws
(4)

Let. to Nixon + AG 12/4/59 apr/mel

EX-124

REC- 11 100-428091-1509

10 DEC 11 1959

cc-Baumgardner

ENCLOSURE

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SOLO

Operation SOLO was a long-running FBI program to infiltrate the Communist Party of the United States and gather intelligence about its relationship to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, China, and other communist nations. It officially began in 1958 and ended in 1977, although Morris and Jack Childs, two of the principal agents in the operation, had been involved with the Bureau for several years prior. The files posted here constitute the first two releases made from the FBI's SOLO file. They range from March 1958 to August 1960. Subsequent releases will be added in the future. Read a related story at

http://www.fbi.gov/news/stories/2011/august/byte-out-of-history-communist-agent-tells-all/.

PART 15 OF 22

OBSERVATIONS IN REGARD TO THE RECEPTION, TWO-DAY OPEN MEETING, BANQUET, AND PARADE HELD IN CONNECTION WITH THE CELEBRATION OF THE 10TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDING OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

The Reception

On the afternoon of September 28, 1959, there was a reception for leading members of Communist Party delegations in Peking for the celebration of the 10th Anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China. This reception was held in the People's Congress Hall. This hall was built in a period of ten months, with approximately 30,000 workmen. While some help was obtained from Russian architects and technicians, it was designed and constructed mainly by the Chinese.

None of the delegates from the Soviet Union were observed at the reception. The purpose of the reception was to permit the representatives of other Communist Parties to meet the leadership of the Communist Party of China. At first, some members of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau circulated among the delegates from the other Parties. Later, the very top leadership of the Communist Party of China, including MAO Tse-tung, LIU Shao-chi, CHOU En-lai, TUNG Pi-wu, and CHEN Yi, circulated among the delegates. Madam SUN Yat-sen was escorted to this reception by LIU Shao-chi. At the reception, CHOU En-lai drank a toast to the American Communists.

Two-Day Open Meeting

The two-day open meeting in connection with the celebration began after the reception on September 28, 1959. This meeting was also held in the People's Congress Hall.

The Chinese delegates were seated on the left side of the hall. The delegate from the Communist Party - USA, and possibly other delegates whose identities could not be announced, sat with the Chinese delegates.

At this meeting, the Chinese tried to imitate the proceedings at the 21st Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. A presiding committee was elected. The chairmanship was rotated between LIU Shao-chi, CHOU En-lai, TUNG Pi-wu, and CHU Teh. LIU Shao-chi made the introductory speech. Other Chinese, including

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- 1 - ENCLOSURE

non-members of the Communist Party of China, spoke. Representatives of the other Parties then spoke. MIKHAIL SUSLOV, of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, was the first speaker representing another Communist Party. The list of speakers from other Communist Parties appears on pages #11 and #12 of the October 6, 1959, issue of the "Peking Review". SUSLOV spoke for about fifteen to twenty minutes; however, most of the speeches lasted for only five minutes. A special anniversary issue of the "Peking Review" will carry the speeches. There were simultaneous translations of the speeches into twelve different languages. Speakers from the smaller Communist Parties were treated as equals of the speakers from the larger Communist Parties, and it is the policy of the Communist Party of China to encourage small Communist Parties.

The Banquet

The banquet was held on September 30, 1959. It was not limited to Communist Party members. The diplomatic corps in Peking were in attendance. The banquet was held in the People's Congress Hall. There were five thousand persons in attendance. Three orchestras played in the balconies surrounding the hall.

The representatives from the Communist Party - USA again sat at a table with several Chinese, mostly military people. TANG Ming-chao was seated at this table, along with two delegates from the Communist Party of Cypress and the Deputy Organization Secretary of the Communist Party of China, who is a woman. A representative of the Communist Party of Sudan was also at this table.

Many exotic dishes were served. The Chinese use chopsticks not only to eat, but also use the same chopsticks to remove the food from the serving dishes to their plates.

CHOU En-lai was the chairman of the banquet. The main attraction at the banquet was the appearance of NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV. This was the first public appearance of KHRUSHCHEV during the celebration. While KHRUSHCHEV received a fairly good greeting, much of the applause came from other than the Chinese delegates, although the Chinese applauded politely. While the Chinese people are not unenthusiastic, they did not show much enthusiasm for KHRUSHCHEV. By way of opinion, it is believed that KHRUSHCHEV would have received twice the ovation and applause in almost any other country. Also by way of opinion, MAO Tse-tung should have introduced NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV, but he did not do so. While both CHOU En-lai and NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV carry the same title -- Premier -- Communists know that their rank is not the same.

NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV was the only speaker at the banquet. After speaking for about five to ten minutes, KHRUSHCHEV just stood as the translator concluded the speech, which emphasized peace and peaceful co-existence. In the main, the applause during the speech came from other than Chinese delegates. If the audience had been composed only of Chinese, the applause would have been reduced to a fraction of what it was. KHRUSHCHEV's speech was of the type which could have been delivered in any country in the world.

The Parade

On the evening of September 30, 1959, slogans in electric lights were displayed on every important building in Peking. The trees were decorated with lights. Those who were to participate in the parade on the following day were practicing.

On the morning of the parade, most of the streets leading to the Square of Heavenly Peace were blocked out. Delegates from other Communist Parties had been given official invitations and badges for the reviewing stand. People lined the streets by the thousands and cheered as each car carrying delegates to the reviewing stand passed by them.

The first tier of the reviewing stand was restricted to such individuals as MAO Tse-tung, LIU Shao-chi, NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV, and MIKHAIL SUSLOV. Most of the delegates from the other Communist Parties were seated in the second tier.

China

The parade began with the reading of the order of the day by Marshal LIN Piao, the new Defense Minister. He is called a scientific marshal by the Chinese, since he is modern and is paying attention to science in regard to the armed forces.

The parade started with men from all branches of the armed services parading by the reviewing stand. Tanks, artillery, antiaircraft, guns, armored vehicles, and radar trucks were also in the parade. Not all of the equipment looked new. The militia in gray cover-alls and the Young Pioneers also marched. The civilian part of the parade was very impressive and very colorful. They shot fireworks and released balloons which carried slogans. From time to time, hundreds of pigeons were released. There were huge dragons in the form of balloons. Also in the parade were women pushing baby buggies.

On the reviewing stand, there was a person who shouted slogans to the marchers as they passed the reviewing stand, and the marchers shouted the slogans back to him. Most of the slogans praised and pledged allegiance to MAO Tse-tung. There were about forty planes, equally divided between jet fighters and bombers, flying in formation overhead. The Chinese have stated that they are now building their own planes. The aerial displays were impressive. The Panchen Lama was all over the first tier of the reviewing stand taking photographs.

A huge poster, with photographs of Chinese leaders and MARX, ENGELS, LENIN, and STALIN, faced the reviewing stand. No photographs of KHRUSHCHEV were seen anywhere, and it is to be noted that currently no photographs of STALIN are seen in Moscow. Most of the photographs of the Chinese leadership emphasize that MAO Tse-tung is the leader. It appears that another cult of the personality is being built in China in regard to MAO Tse-tung, who everyone quotes.

The parade lasted until about 3:00 P.M. It was said that approximately one million people passed through the Square of Heavenly Peace. Most of the participants in the parade were young people.

On the evening of the parade, there was a large fireworks display. There was public dancing in the Square of Heavenly Peace. Various theatrical groups performed in the streets. The public dancing continued on October 2, 1959, and amateur groups from schools and other organizations put on theatrical performances.

COMMENTS OF CG 5824-S*

In so prominently displaying photographs of STALIN, the idea is clear that the Communist Party of China is telling the rest of the Communist movement that it is following Marxism-Leninism-Stalinism. STALIN, because no other leader lived through most of the Communist revolution and laid the foundation for Socialism.

One gets the impression that the Communist Party of China has things well in its hands in China, and has the people well organized and supporting the Party and its leadership. The youth are working hard and enthusiastically, and are following the Party. There are about fourteen million members in the Communist Party of China, and another two million are candidates for membership. That the people are well organized is demonstrated by the huge buildings which have been erected in Peking within a few months time, such as the People's Congress Hall, the Museum of Revolution, the new railroad station, and a new House of Nationalities. Most all of this is accomplished entirely through manpower, without the use of modern machinery.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-12-2011

~~TOP SECRET~~

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Baumgardner
Mr. Decker

The Attorney General December 4, 1959

Director, FBI

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

50/

I thought you would be interested in the information contained in the enclosed memorandum. This information was obtained as a result of our over-all coverage of the Communist Party, USA, and pertains to the attendance of a top Communist Party, USA, functionary at the 10th anniversary celebration of the founding of the People's Republic of China in Peking, China, during September and October, 1959.

This information is also being furnished to the Honorable Richard M. Nixon, the Vice President.

In view of the extremely sensitive nature of certain of the sources of our information, it is requested that the contents of this communication be afforded the most careful security and its use restricted to a need-to-know basis.

Enclosure

100-428091

NOTE ON YELLOW:

This letter and its enclosure are classified "~~Top Secret~~" since the information was obtained from a highly placed source and unauthorized disclosure of this information would tend to disclose the identity of this source with resultant grave damage to the national defense.

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EX-124

REC- 11 100-428091-510

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~~TOP SECRET~~

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Decker

December 4, 1959

ATTENDANCE OF COMMUNIST PARTY, USA, FUNCTIONARY AT 10TH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION OF FOUNDING OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

A leading functionary of the Communist Party, USA, traveled extensively in Soviet Russia and Red China during September and October of 1959. This Communist Party, USA, functionary was the official delegate of his Party to the 10th anniversary celebration of the founding of the People's Republic of China in Peking, China, and participated in the following ceremonies in connection with this celebration:

Reception for Leading Communists:

On the afternoon of September 28, 1959, the Communist Party, USA, functionary attended a reception held in the People's Congress Hall for leading members of Communist Party delegations in Peking for the 10th anniversary celebration. This reception was held to afford the representatives of other communist parties the opportunity of meeting the leadership of the Communist Party of China. He related that the very top leadership of the Communist Party of China attended this reception including Mao Tse-tung, chairman of the Communist Party of China; Liu Shao-chi, president of the People's Republic of China and vice-chairman of the Communist Party of China; Chou En-lai, premier of China; and Tung Pi-wu, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the Communist Party of China.

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ROOM

This Communist Party, USA, functionary thought that it was quite pertinent to note that no delegates from the Communist Party of the Soviet Union were observed at this reception.

Two-Day Open Meeting:

This meeting began following the reception on September 28, 1959, and was held in the People's Congress Hall. The Chinese delegates together with the delegate from the Communist Party, USA, and other delegates whose identities could not be announced sat on the left side of the hall.

SEE NOTE ON YELLOW PAGE 8.
AJD:med
(7)

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The Communist Party, USA, functionary noted that the Chinese attempted to imitate the proceedings at the 21st Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in the organizational setup for this meeting and specifically in the method of selecting presiding officials.

Mikhail Suslov, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, was the first speaker representing other communist parties and spoke about 15 minutes. The Communist Party, USA, leader observed that the speakers from the smaller communist parties were treated as equals of the speakers from the larger communist parties and noted that it is the policy of the Communist Party of China to encourage the small communist parties.

The Banquet:

This banquet which was held on September 30, 1959, at the People's Congress Hall was attended by about 5,000 persons. It was not limited to Communist Party members but included members of the diplomatic corps in Peking. The Communist Party, USA, representative was seated at the same table as Tang Ming-chao, a representative of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

The main attraction at the banquet was Nikita Khrushchev. Khrushchev was the only speaker at this banquet and following his speech, which emphasized peace and peaceful coexistence, it was noted by the Communist Party, USA, functionary that Khrushchev received only polite applause from the Chinese. They showed very little enthusiasm for Khrushchev and it was the opinion of the Communist Party, USA, functionary that Khrushchev would have received at least twice the ovation and applause in almost any other country. In addition, it was noted that the applause during Khrushchev's speech came from other than Chinese delegates. The Communist Party, USA, functionary was of the opinion that Khrushchev was slighted to a degree inasmuch as he was introduced to the audience by Chou En-lai rather than Mao Tse-tung who is the acknowledged leader of China.

The Parade:

The parade held during the 10th anniversary celebration featured Red China's military might. There were approximately 40 planes equally divided between jet fighters and bombers flying overhead. The Chinese, according to this Communist Party, USA, functionary, state that they are now building their own planes.

Photographs of Chinese Communist Party leaders and of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin were prominently displayed during this parade. However, there was no photograph of Khrushchev on display. There were a great many photographs of Mao Tse-tung, emphasizing his position as the most powerful man in China.

The fact that there was no photograph of Khrushchev on display indicated to this Communist Party, USA, functionary the Chinese displeasure with Khrushchev's peaceful coexistence line. He believed that photographs of Stalin were prominently displayed to let the various communist parties know that the Communist Party of China is following the strict teachings of Marxism-Leninism-Stalinism.

The Communist Party, USA, functionary gained the impression that the Communist Party of China has the Chinese people well organized and its leadership has the support of the people. He noted that the young Chinese are working hard and enthusiastically and are supporting the Party. He determined that there are approximately 14,000,000 members of the Communist Party of China and there are an additional 2,000,000 individuals who are candidates for membership.

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Classified ~~"Top Secret"~~ since the information was obtained from a highly placed source and unauthorized disclosure of this information would tend to disclose the identity of this source with resultant grave damage to the national defense.

Original on plastiplate.

12-2-59

While the attached material does not appea
contain highly significant intelligence da
it does have some general interest and doe
show that the FBI had a source at the 10th
anniversary of the founding of the People'
Republic of China. It is believed that it
would be worth sending to the Attorney Ge
and the Vice President.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: 12/3/59

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46)(Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

~~REC-94~~

CG 5824-S*, on November 23, 1959, orally furnished to SA JOHN E. KEATING the information on the following pages. This report contains information concerning WILLIAM WEINSTONE.

1-1243

2 - Bureau (REGISTERED)
1 - New York (100-134637)(SOLO)(REGISTERED)
1 - Chicago

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(4)

EX. PROC.

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ENCLOSURE

100-428091-511

18 DEC 4 1959

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DEC 15 1959

Russia -

INFORMATION CONCERNING WILLIAM WEINSTONE

Russia - China

Russia

Not long after the return of MORRIS CHILDS from Peking to Moscow on or about October 17, 1959, NIKOLAI MOSTOVETS, Head of the North and South American Section of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU), and his assistant, ALEKSEI GRECHUKHIN, asked CHILDS if he would assist them in persuading WILLIAM WEINSTONE to return to the United States. CHILDS asked if WEINSTONE had returned to Moscow from a sanitarium in the Crimea. They replied that WEINSTONE had returned to Moscow, was visiting a clinic every day, but that the physicians had told him that they cannot do much more for him. MOSTOVETS and GRECHUKHIN said that they would appreciate it if CHILDS could influence WEINSTONE to go home, since they do not want many known Communist Party - USA (CPUSA) members hanging around Moscow.

USA USA

CHILDS replied that EUGENE DENNIS and GUS HALL had asked him to have WEINSTONE return to the United States. Furthermore, that if he does not return home before November 1, 1959, they would suggest that he stay in Russia until after the 17th National Convention is completed. CHILDS asked that WEINSTONE be brought to his apartment, and this was done.

CHILDS told WEINSTONE what DENNIS and HALL had asked him to tell WEINSTONE. CHILDS did not tell WEINSTONE what MOSTOVETS and GRECHUKHIN had said. When WEINSTONE showed an inclination to remain in the Soviet Union and even to ask for a job in the Soviet Union, CHILDS stated that it might be good for the CPUSA if WEINSTONE returned to the United States. Knowing that WEINSTONE is anti-BEN DAVIS, CHILDS said that perhaps WEINSTONE could play a role in the National Convention if he returned home. Furthermore, it might be the best thing to do in view of the new relationships between the United States and the Soviet Union.

After a couple of telephone calls between CHILDS and WEINSTONE, he finally agreed to leave Russia for the United States. He left Moscow on November 1, 1959, and planned a stop-over in Paris, France.

WEINSTONE knew that the CPSU would pay for his return trip fare to the United States, but he wanted CHILDS to ask the CPSU to reimburse him for his fare from the United States to the Soviet Union. CHILDS did not do this. However, MOSTOVETS and GRECHUKHIN stated that they had given WEINSTONE some money in addition to his fare back to the United States. They also gave him

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some shoes and clothing. They also gave MONETTE WEINSTONE some financial assistance while she was in Russia.

NY (aka Mrs. Wilson

X Weinstone

~~TOP SECRET~~

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Decker

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-12-2011

The Attorney General

December 10, 1959

Director, FBI

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

With regard to my letter of December 3, 1959, concerning Czechoslovakian activities in the United States, I thought you would be interested in the enclosed memorandum. This information was obtained as a result of our over-all coverage of the Communist Party, USA, and pertains to statements made by Gustav Soucek, a high-ranking official of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia.

This information is also being furnished to the Honorable Richard M. Nixon, the Vice President; Honorable Gordon Gray, Special Assistant to the President; Honorable Christian A. Herter, Secretary of State; and Mr. Allen W. Dulles, Director, Central Intelligence Agency.

In view of the extremely sensitive nature of certain of the sources of our information, it is requested that the contents of this communication be afforded the most careful security and its use restricted to a need-to-know basis.

Enclosure

EX-135

REC- 94 100-428091-512

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NOTE ON YELLOW:

This letter and its enclosure are classified ~~"Top Secret"~~ since the information was obtained from a highly placed source and unauthorized disclosure of this information would tend to disclose the identity of this source with resultant grave damage to the national defense.

See memo Baumgardner to Belmont 12/9/59 captioned "Solo, IS-C," AJD:med.

ENCLOSURE

AJD:med:mpp (6)

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~~TOP SECRET~~

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Decker
1 - Liaison Section

December 10, 1959

INFORMATION CONCERNING STATEMENTS BY A HIGH-RANKING OFFICIAL OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA IN PRAGUE, CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Sources which have furnished reliable information in the past to the FBI have reported that Gustav Soucek, head of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, made the following statements in Prague, Czechoslovakia, during the month of November, 1959.

Gustav Soucek stated that the Communist Party, USA, and the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia should strive for closer contacts and pointed out that the methods of making contacts must be improved. He stated that general information concerning Communist Party matters could be exchanged between the Communist Party, USA, and Czechoslovakia through a news agency rather than through the Czechoslovakian Embassy in the United States. He explained that the Czechoslovakian Information Agency sends press releases to bourgeois newspapers and these press releases could also be sent to the Communist Party, USA, furnishing the latter information such as the general development of the economy in Czechoslovakia. He indicated that the Czechoslovakian Information Agency is controlled by the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia.

Soucek continued that as a result of the defection of Lieutenant Colonel Frantisek Tisler, the former Czechoslovakian military attache in the United States, on July 25, 1959, the former contacts in the United States with the Communist Party, USA, have been "spoiled" and the Czechoslovakians have broken all previous contacts with the Communist Party, USA. He said that Tisler's defection has caused the Czechoslovakians to make hard and sweeping changes. Soucek remarked that the Czechoslovakians now have a new ambassador in the United States, Miloslav Ruzek, whom he characterized as a very capable comrade and diplomat. Ruzek is going to change the entire personnel at the Czechoslovakian Embassy in the United States and he has been instructed to change the method of making contacts with members of the Communist Party, USA, and to use illegal channels only when absolutely necessary.

SEE NOTE ON YELLOW, PAGE FIVE

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It was believed that Soucek was referring to the nature of contacts between the Communist Party, USA, and Czechoslovakia and was not referring to intelligence or illegal agents for Czechoslovakia living in the United States. Soucek added that in view of the reorganization of the Czechoslovakian Embassy in the United States, direct contacts between the Communist Party, USA, and the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia in the United States must be very carefully considered. He suggested that the best method might be to have a contact in Prague and an occasional contact in the United States.

Soucek then suggested the possibility of exchange of trade-union delegations between the United States and Czechoslovakia. He said that a large number of international meetings are held in Prague, Czechoslovakia. He noted specifically that there are a number of trade-union meetings in Prague in connection with the World Federation of Trade-Unions. However, American trade-unionists rarely come to Prague. He mentioned that the Czechoslovakia General Council of Trade-Unions has many contacts in the United States and that it hopes to enlarge its contacts and extend its influence in the United States. Soucek observed that approximately three years ago some trade-union delegates from the United States visited Czechoslovakia and certain of the members of this delegation were of Czechoslovakian origin.

In regard to contacts in the United States by Czechoslovakian Embassy officials with former Czechoslovakian citizens who are members of the Communist Party, USA, Soucek related that these contacts resulted in the development of a bad relationship. However, he added that the Communist Party, USA, should understand that the Czechoslovakians desire to have friendly relationships and contact with former Czechoslovakians and Slovaks who are now residing in the United States. Soucek mentioned that Czechoslovakian diplomatic personnel in the United States have been in contact with Communist Party functionaries from the Illinois and Ohio Districts of the Communist Party, USA.

Soucek stated that Czechoslovakia has a special institution for the spreading of international contacts and relationships which combines cultural with other forms of exchange. During the past year, 3,000 Americans mainly of Czechoslovakian and Slovak descent visited Prague. They came to Czechoslovakia with all kinds of prejudices. They expected to see the churches destroyed and real property taken over by the state. However, when they arrived, they found the treasures intact. They observed that the stores were well stocked with food and the people were living well. Soucek stated that among the visitors were bankers of Czechoslovakian descent who were amazed at the banking facilities and the fact that there were so few bank guards. Soucek continued that the Czechoslovakians want these people to visit Czechoslovakia. He explained that some of the American visitors of Czechoslovakian origin visited their home towns and compared the present conditions with those 30 years ago. They changed their opinion of Czechoslovakia and of socialism, and the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia can utilize these individuals for propaganda purposes. Soucek emphasized that the establishment of contacts and arranging for tourists from the United States to travel to Czechoslovakia can and must be done legally because Czechoslovakia wants to improve its relationship with the United States.

Soucek stated that Czechoslovakia has various groups traveling abroad. He mentioned that a Czechoslovakian circus traveled in Japan and the Czechoslovakian Philharmonic Orchestra traveled to India, Burma and Australia. He stated that these groups are used to improve contacts in the countries visited. They create good will and are indirectly propaganda. He related that when the Czechoslovakian circus was in Tokyo, Japan, the performers violated instructions and made a sectarian mistake by joining in the celebration of the anniversary of the Communist Party of Japan. He added that in regard to cultural exchanges, the Czechoslovakians are thinking of broad mass contacts and not just contacts with Communist Party members in other countries. Soucek stated that the Czechoslovakian Philharmonic Orchestra would be willing to accept an invitation to the United States and added that he would be interested in non-Communist Party members in the United States who would be interested in promoting Czechoslovakian - American cultural exchanges.

In regard to the Communist Party, USA's attempt to establish an international campaign for defense of its "legal rights," Soucek stated that although the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia is willing to do its share in this campaign, he believes it would be more effective to start this campaign in capitalist countries.

Concerning the internal situation in Czechoslovakia, Soucek stated that there has been a rapid improvement in economic conditions with an increase of 11 per cent in production during the first 10 months of 1959. He stated that the problem facing Czechoslovakia is agricultural production. While it has been improving steadily, it is not improving fast enough. He explained that the farms are divided into small plots of land which is neither effective nor economical. Soucek said the Czechoslovakians will attempt to push cooperative and collective farm movements on a scientific scale. It will attempt to step up production of agricultural machinery and fertilizers together with the introduction of power and electricity on the farms. In regard to communes, Soucek remarked that while they may be good for China, Czechoslovakia cannot force any such rapid collectivization.

Soucek related that the Czechoslovakian Communist Party was successful in its revolution at a most crucial moment because it had the majority of people on its side. The Czechoslovakian Communist Party had the workers' support and was able to convince the majority of the farmers and the middle class that the communists were fighting for their interests. He continued, "You do not know how close American imperialism came to dominating Czechoslovakia in 1948. However, we beat them because we had good relationship with all strata of our population."

Soucek remarked that a big problem facing the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia today is convincing the working class that the standard of living which is rising rapidly cannot continue to rise without increased productivity. Plants are constantly being mechanized and some automation is being introduced. The younger worker is quite productive. However, the older worker expects to get proportional and constant pay increases as productivity increases. This cannot continue. Soucek stated that the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia is carrying on a tremendous ideological campaign designed to convince the majority of the workers that all of the increased productivity cannot go merely to increase the standard of living and more of it has to be used for greater capital investment in industry. Soucek complained that many of the workers in Czechoslovakia measure the standard of living by how much meat, butter and milk they receive. He said that accompanying the ideological campaign, the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia is carrying on an additional campaign organized by scientists, doctors and dietitians to convince the population that overeating is not good.

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Classified "~~Top Secret~~" since the information was obtained from a highly placed source and unauthorized disclosure of this information would tend to disclose the identity of this source with resultant grave damage to the national defense.

See memo Baumgardner to Belmont 12/9/59 captioned "Solo, IS-C," AJD:med.

Original on plastiplate.

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-361863) 12/3/59

SAC, NEW YORK (65-15026)

VLADIMIR B. BARKOVSKY
IS-R

O
Solo

In connection with case captioned "SOLO; IS-C," Bufile 100-428091, subject has engaged in meets with highly placed confidential informants in the NYC area, and additional meets probably will be made on a continuing basis.

The NYO has established a pattern of activities through fisurs concerning subject and will continue to maintain discreet periodic fisurs of subject with the exception that no fisurs will be conducted one week prior to or subsequent to scheduled meets with highly placed confidential informants.

The above is furnished for information in order that the Bureau may be apprised as to the surveillance activity we contemplate utilizing in the future. It is our feeling that in view of the numerous fisurs conducted on subject in the past, it is essential that we continue the same pattern of surveillance activity since to completely discontinue surveillances might, in itself, reflect an abnormal change in so far as our coverage of subject is concerned. This procedure will be followed, UACB.

3 - Bureau (100-361863)(RM)
(1 - 100-428091)(SOLO)
2 - New York (65-15026)
(1 - 100-134637)(SOLO)

JGD:cmb
(5)

100-428091-
NOT RECORDED
141 DEC 15 1959

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 100-361868-178

55 DEC 15 1959

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: December 4, 1959

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Decker

Tolson
Belmont
DeLoach
McGuire
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

This matter pertains to liaison activities of our highly placed informant, CG 5824-S, between the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA) and the Communist Parties of the Soviet Union, Red China, and other Iron Curtain nations. Informant returned to United States on 11-11-59 following seven-week stay in Russia and Red China. By airtel 11-27-59 Chicago furnished information concerning informant's conversation with Sanzo Nozaka, chairman of the CP of Japan. This conversation took place in Peking, China, on or about 10-15-59.

Japan

Nozaka advised informant he desired to work out a program between CPs of Japan and the United States calling for a campaign against United States military bases on Japanese soil as these bases are designed for use against Soviet Russia.

Nozaka stated CP of Japan has developed a powerful movement in form of a united front with the Socialist Party of Japan directed against renewal of security treaty between United States and Japan. He said this is most important political problem facing Japan today inasmuch as a new treaty could lead to war. He related that although leaders of the Socialist Party of Japan do not agree publicly with Japanese CP's fight against renewal of this treaty, they secretly meet with the leadership of the CP of Japan. He added the CP of Japan is supported in this campaign by a national alliance consisting of over 300 local alliances or committees composed of Socialist Party members and others.

Nozaka requested that the CPUSA attack the proposed security treaty and added that this is of particular significance in view of scheduled visit of Japanese prime minister to United States December, 1959.

In regard to the CP of Japan, Nozaka stated that its internal situation is very much improved. The sectarians have been ousted, the factional fight stopped, and some persons who were expelled have been returned to the Party. He added the CP of Japan publishes a paper with daily circulation of 50,000 and Sunday circulation of 50,000.

EX 109 REC-4 100-428091-5513

Nozaka concluded by requesting closer contacts between CPUSA and the CP of Japan and an arrangement was made to exchange correspondence.

6 DEC 11

BSERVATIONS:

Information developed by our informant in his conversation with zo Nozaka is highly significant, especially his statements which indicate

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that the CP of Japan is supported by the Socialist Party of Japan in its campaign against the renewal of the security treaty between the United States and Japan. It is believed that this information should be brought to the attention of high-ranking United States officials attributed to our over-all coverage of the CPUSA to afford additional security to our informant.

ACTION:

There are attached for your approval appropriate communications incorporating pertinent data furnished by this informant. If you agree, these communications with a top secret classification will be furnished to the Honorable Richard M. Nixon, Vice President; Honorable Gordon Gray, Special Assistant to the President; Christian A. Herter, Secretary of State; Mr. Allen W. Dulles, Director, Central Intelligence Agency; and the Attorney General.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: 12/3/59

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46)(Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

REC-32

CG 5824-S*, on November 29, 1959, made available to SA JOHN E. KEATING the following nine items, which were published in the English language in Peking, China, on the occasion of the celebration in connection with the 10th Anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China:

(1) "Message of Greetings from the French Communist Party Delegation".

(2) "Speech of the Delegation of the Communist Party of Austria".

(3) "Speech of the Head of the Delegation of the Communist Party of Australia, Comrade L. L. Sharkey, General Secretary of the Communist Party of Australia".

(4) "Message of Greetings from the Central Committee of the People's Party of Iran".

(5) "Message of Greetings from the Delegation of the Labour-Progressive Party of Canada".

(6) "Message of Greetings from the Delegation of the Communist Party of Chile".

(7) "Speech at the Banquet in Celebration of the Tenth Anniversary of the Founding of the People's Republic of China," which was delivered by CHOU En-lai. China

(8) "Speech by President HO Chi Minh, Head of the Party and Government Delegation of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam".

Ho Chi Minh - Vietnam - China

(9) "Speech by Head of Bulgarian Party and Government Delegation".

ENCLOSURE

REC-32

EX-117

100-428091-514

2 - Bureau (Encls. 9)(REGISTERED)
1 - New York (100-134637)(Encls. 9)(REGISTERED)
1 - Chicago

DEC 7 1959

JEK/kws

ATTACHED

ENCLOS(4)

67 DEC 15 1959

INT/SEC

One photostat copy of each of the above-listed items is enclosed herewith to the Bureau and to the New York Division. The Chicago copies are located in Chicago file 134-46-Sub-B - 63 through 71.

ENCLOSURES (9): TO THE BUREAU

RE: SOLO
IS - C

Nine items which were published in the English language in Peking, China, on the occasion of the celebration in connection with the 10th Anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China, as described in Chicago letter to the Bureau dated 12/3/59.

CG 134-46 (Sub B)

Bufile 100-428091

SOLO

Operation SOLO was a long-running FBI program to infiltrate the Communist Party of the United States and gather intelligence about its relationship to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, China, and other communist nations. It officially began in 1958 and ended in 1977, although Morris and Jack Childs, two of the principal agents in the operation, had been involved with the Bureau for several years prior. The files posted here constitute the first two releases made from the FBI's SOLO file. They range from March 1958 to August 1960. Subsequent releases will be added in the future. Read a related story at

http://www.fbi.gov/news/stories/2011/august/byte-out-of-history-communist-agent-tells-all/.

PART 16 OF 22

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

8

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

0

4 TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: 12/3/59

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46)(Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

CG 5824-S*, on November 23, 1959, made available to SA JOHN E. KEATING, for photostating, pages #1 and #2 of the October 28, 1959, issue of "Moscow News". These pages contain information concerning the flight and photographs taken by "Lunik III".

One photostat copy of this item is enclosed herewith to the Bureau and to the New York Division. The Chicago copy is located in Chicago file 134-46-Sub-B - 1A (62).

2 - Bureau (Encl. 1)(REGISTERED)
1 - New York (100-134637)(Encl. 1)(REGISTERED)
1 - Chicago

JEK/kws
(4)

ENCLOSURE

EX-124

REC- 92 100-428091-518

14

24 DEC 7

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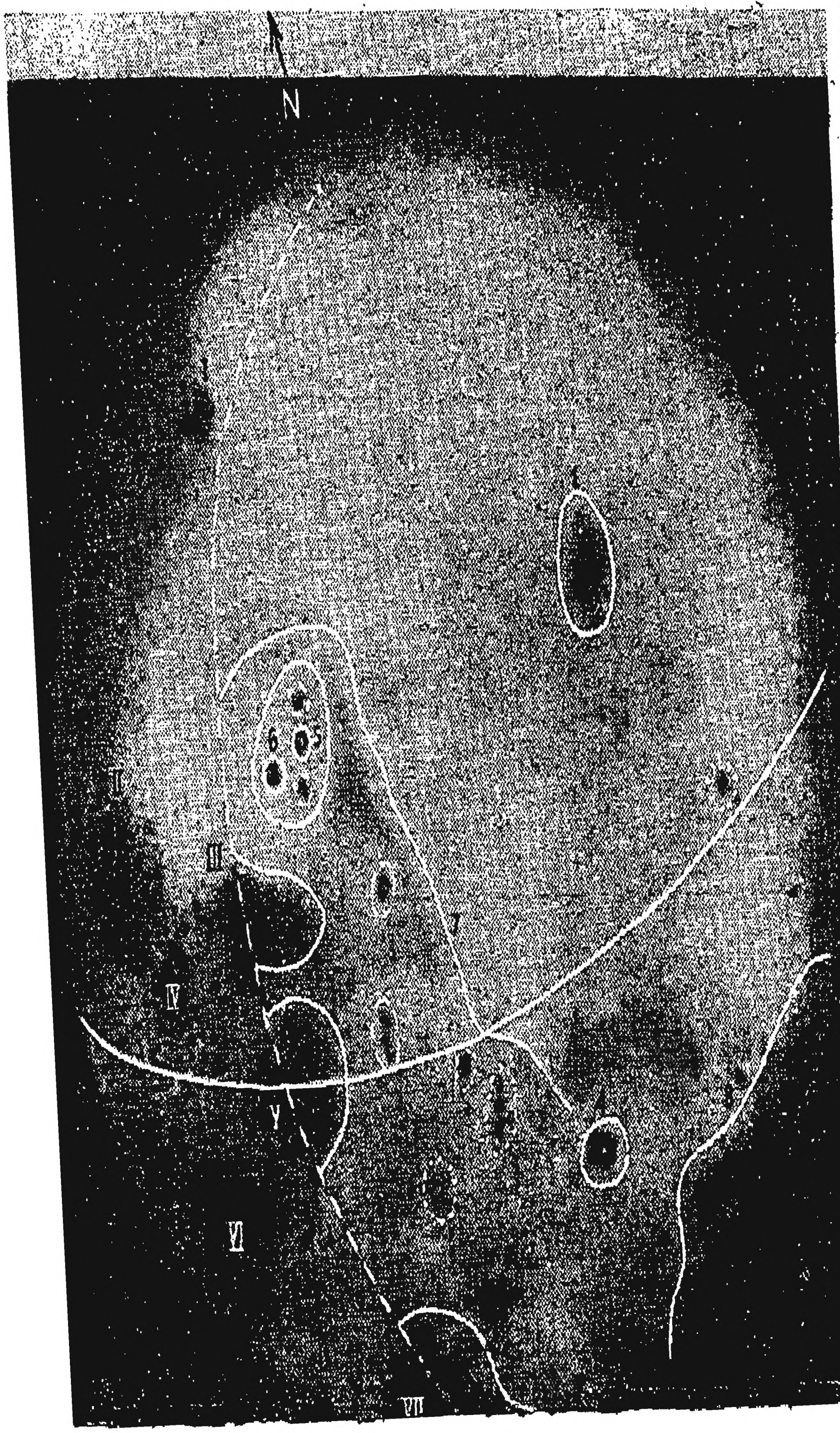
REC'D

67 DEC 14 1959

No. 86 (400)
Wednesday,
October 28, 1959
Appearing
Wednesday and Saturday
Price 30 kopeks
Established in 1956

MOSCOW NEWS



IN THIS ISSUE:

Unprecedented Scientific Feat *PAGE 2*

Soviet-French Top-Level Meeting *PAGE 5*

Armenia's Seven Songs *PAGES 6 AND 7.*

SUPREME SOVIET IN SESSION

YESTERDAY, October 27, the current session of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. opened at the Kremlin. At separate sessions of both Chambers the Deputies adopted the agenda.

The Supreme Soviet is to discuss the draft of the national economic programme, the draft of the 1960 state budget of the U.S.S.R., and the draft decree on the all-Union budgetary rights and on the similar rights for every

bers have also tabled a draft decree on the regulations on the recall of Deputies.

On the motion of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. the question of the international situation and of the Soviet Union's foreign policy has been put on the agenda.

Decrees issued by the Presidium

lics. The legislative proposals commissions of both Cham-

in between the sessions will come before the Supreme Soviet for endorsement.

The position of objects on the side of the Moon invisible from the Earth, obtained after the preliminary development of the photographs received from aboard the automatic interplanetary station: 1. Large crater sea with a diameter of 300 kilometres—the Sea of Moscow; 2. Bay of Astronauts in the Sea of Moscow; 3. Continuation of Mare Australe on the reverse side of the Moon; 4. Crater with central peak—Tsiolkovsky; 5. Crater with central peak—Lomonosov; 6. Crater Joliot-Curie; 7. Sovietsky Mountain Range; 8. Sea of Dreams. The unbroken line running across the picture is the lunar equator. The line of dashes shows the border between the parts of the Moon visible and invisible from the Earth. The details established with certainty after the preliminary development of the photographs are surrounded by an unbroken line. The lines of dashes around various spots show that their shape needs to be ascertained. Dots around objects show that their classification is being determined. As regards the remainder, the treatment of the photographic material is being continued. Roman figures indicate details on the visible part of the Moon: I—Mare Humboldtianum; II—Mare Crisium; III—Mare Marginis, with a continuation on the invisible part of the Moon; IV—Mare Undarum; V—Mare Smythii, with a continuation on the invisible side of the Moon; VI—Mare Fecunditatis; VII—Mare Australe, with a continuation on the invisible side of the Moon.

Lunik III's Historic Photographs

IN conformity with the planned programme of scientific research the apparatus aboard the automatic interplanetary station designed for taking photographs of that part of the Moon invisible from the Earth and for subsequently transmitting these pictures to the Earth was switched on at 06.30 hrs. Moscow Time on October 7.

In order to photograph the Moon, the automatic interplanetary station was equipped with a system of orientation and photo-television apparatus with special devices for automatically developing the films.

The time for taking the photographs was chosen so that the station would be on its orbit between the Moon and the Sun, the latter lighting about 70 per cent of the invisible side of the Moon. The station was at a distance of 60-70 thousand kilometres from the Moon's surface.

Switched on by means of a special command the orientation system turned the station so that the lens of the camera would be pointed to the reverse side of the Moon and gave a signal for switching on the camera.

The process of photographing the Moon went on for about 40 minutes. A considerable number of pictures of the Moon, in two sizes, was obtained.

Treatment of the films (development and fixation) was carried out automatically aboard the interplanetary station.

(Continued on page 2)

NATIONAL ECONOMY IN 1960

At the joint meeting of both Chambers of the Supreme Soviet discussion began on the draft programme for the economic development of the U.S.S.R. in 1960. The report was delivered by Alexei Kosygin, Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Chairman of the State Planning Committee of the U.S.S.R. The first part of his speech Kosygin devoted to the results of the advance made by the national economy in 1959. The target assignments for the first nine months of this year, he said, had been substantially exceeded.

The successful economic advance had found immediate reflection in the further improvement of living standards. In particular this year 80,400,000 sq. metres of living space would have been built either entirely at state expense or with the assistance of state credits granted to individuals. This year the national income would grow by another 10 per cent, while the real incomes of wage and salary earners would increase by approximately 5 per cent.

Alexei Kosygin laid particular emphasis on the fact that the successful fulfilment of this year's programme would create favourable conditions for an even more rapid advancement of the national economy in 1960.

In 1960 gross industrial output would be 8.1 per cent up on the current year's figure. Steel output would amount to practically 65 million tons. More than 105 million tons of iron ore would be extracted.

Rapid rates of increase had been planned for the chemical industry and there would be a further development of the fuel industry. Oil extraction would rise by almost 15 million tons in 1960 and would

(Continued on page 2)

At the Grand Kremlin Palace during the third session of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., fifth convocation. Photo by V. AKIMOV

Lunik III's Photographs

(Continued from page 1)

The transmission of the pictures of the Moon to the Earth was effected by means of a special radio engineering system. This system also transmitted the scientific measurements, the determined elements of the orbit, and received the commands transmitted from the Earth to the interplanetary station, which directed its work. With the television apparatus it was possible to obtain a half-tone picture with high resolving power.

The first pictures of the invisible side of the Moon, those obtained as a result of preliminary treatment, were published in the Soviet press on October 27, with the necessary descriptions, and will subsequently appear in scientific journals.

The names of the craters, mountain ranges and other details of the relief of the invisible part of the Moon were given by a commission appointed for the purpose by the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R.

The automatic interplanetary station also carried apparatus for conducting scientific investigation in interplanetary space. The results obtained have been recorded by stations on the Earth and are being studied.

The work of the automatic interplanetary station during its first revolution has yielded the following results:

The flight of a cosmic body along a previously calculated complex trajectory has been successfully accomplished;

The problem of giving the necessary orientation to an object in space has been solved;

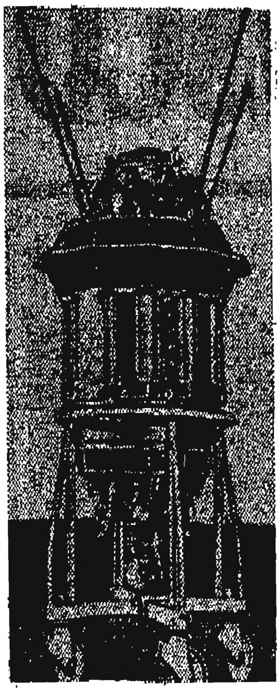
Radio-telemechanical communications have been established and pictures have been televised over cosmic distances;

Pictures of the reverse side of the Moon, hitherto inaccessible to investigation, and a number of other scientific results have been obtained.

* * *

At 20.00 hrs. on October 27 the interplanetary station was over a point on the Earth's surface 38°6' West and 6° 30' North, and was at a distance of 484,000 kilometres from the Earth's centre.

A precise calculation of the orbit of the automatic interplanetary station shows that it will remain in existence for about six months from the moment of its launching and will make 11 or 12 revolutions round the Earth. After this time the interplanetary station will enter the dense layers of the Earth's atmosphere and will burn up.



The automatic interplanetary station mounted on an assembly stand (photograph).

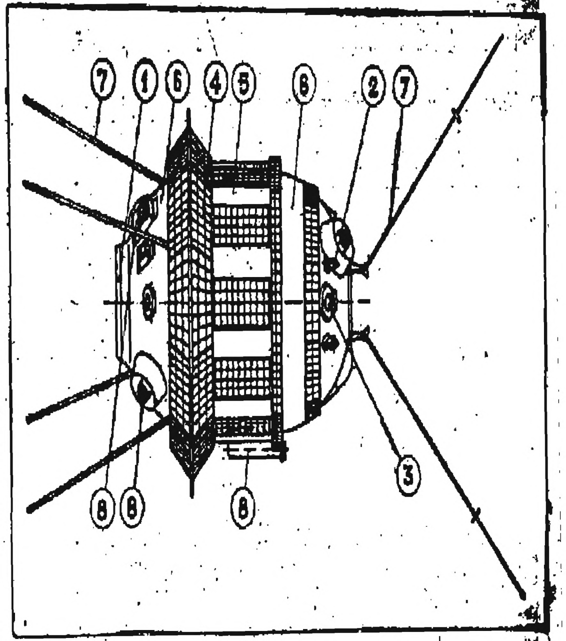
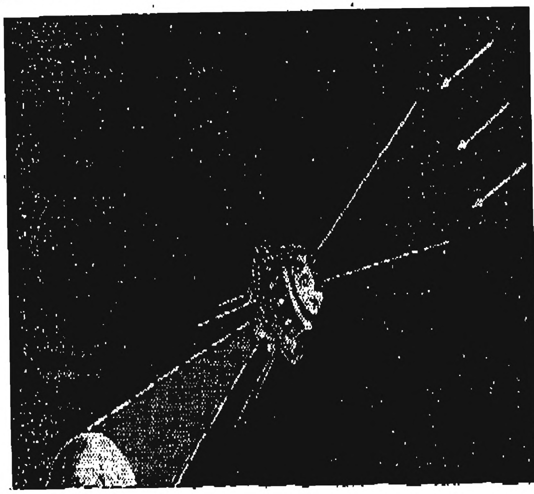


Diagram of the automatic interplanetary station: 1. Window for cameras. 2. Motor of the orientation system. 3. Solar unit. 4. Sections of solar battery. 5. Shutters of the heat regulation system. 6. Thermal screens. 7. Antennae. 8. Instruments for scientific investigation.



Unprecedented Scientific Feat

Below we carry an abridged version of the editorial in yesterday's PRAVDA, which was devoted to another outstanding feat of the conquerors of cosmic space, who have photographed the invisible side of the Moon.

THANKS to the heroic efforts of the Soviet scientists, designers, engineers, technicians and workers who built the automatic interplanetary station, for the first time in history photographs have been obtained of the reverse side of the Moon, invisible from our planet.

An automatic interplanetary station has flown round the Moon and the Earth! The reverse side of the Moon has been photographed from aboard this cosmic laboratory at a distance of 65,000 km! Pictures [illegible]

conquerors of the cosmos, congratulating them on their outstanding success.

The multistage rocket created by the Soviet people put the interplanetary station into a planned orbit and sent it flying round the Moon. Guided from the Earth, the station passed near the Moon, casting a glance at her reverse side, never yet seen by human eye.

A specially designed orientation system adjusted the position of the station so that the Moon's disc was [illegible]

the commission set up by the Soviet Academy of Sciences. These have set a seal on the feats of Soviet science and its invaluable contribution to world scientific thought.

The large crater sea has been called the Sea of Moscow, after the capital of our motherland, the first socialist state in the world, which has paved the way to the conquest of the cosmos. The Sea of Moscow has a Bay of Astronauts. Who can doubt that the Moon will be the first cosmic body to be visited by space travellers? The craters of Tsiolkovsky, Lomonosov, and Joliot-Curie perpetuate the memory of the great scientists. Their works have been of tremendous importance for the development of science, including those branches which have led today to the he-

Position of the automatic interplanetary station in space in the process of photographing the reverse side of the Moon. (Arrows show the direction of solar rays.)

SUPREME SOVIET IN SESSION

(Continued from page 1)

be 144 million tons. Electricity generation would reach 291,000 million kwh., i.e. 11.2 per cent more than this year.

The gross grain harvest in 1960 should again increase substantially. Meat production would also rise.

"We are planning," Kosygin said, "to obtain almost 72 million tons of milk, i.e. 336 kg. per head of the population, as against 330 kg. obtained last year in the United States."

In the course of next year the national income would grow approximately 9 per cent. The programme for 1960 envisaged the completion of the transition to a seven-hour working day for wage and salary earners in all branches of the national economy.

"Next year," Kosygin said, "approximately ten million people will move to new flats. It is also expected that about one million homes will be built by collective farmers and professional workers in the countryside.

"In 1960, 119,000 engineers are expected to graduate from various institutes in the Soviet Union, which is 3.5 times more than the figure for the U.S.A. this year.

"The development of the Soviet economy," Kosygin said, "creates fresh opportunities for the expansion of mutually advantageous trading and other economic relations with foreign countries. In the first two years of the Seven-Year Plan alone the total volume of Soviet foreign trade should increase by 25 per cent."

In 1960 the Soviet Union, he went on, would give technical assistance to 22 countries for the construction of 383 industrial enterprises and other projects—288 projects to be built with Soviet assistance in socialist countries and 95 to be built in economically underdeveloped countries.

"The initial results of the Seven-Year Plan," the speaker said, "give us the right to be sure that the Seven-Year Plan will be fulfilled and substantially exceeded."

The report on the draft state budget of the U.S.S.R. for 1960 was delivered by Vasily Garbuzov, the Deputy Minister of Finance. Budget revenue is assessed at more than 772,000 million roubles and the expenditure, almost 745,000 million.

The socialist economy will yield more than nine tenths of all revenue. Taxation of the population is being regularly reduced. This year such taxation from the population will be 7.8 per cent of the budget while next year it shall be 7.4 per cent. In the next few years, all taxes paid by the people will be abolished in the U.S.S.R.

The bulk of the budget funds next year will be used for the development of the national economy and the social and cultural needs of the people. The expenditure for these purposes will be over three-fourths of the budget.

The state budget for 1960, the speaker said, reflects the peaceful policy of the Soviet Government and is designed to give financial backing to the development of culture and the improvement of the people's welfare.

In the afternoon both Chambers began debating the reports at separate meetings.

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have been transmitted to the Earth from cosmic infinity! Each of these achievements is an unprecedented scientific feat! The very fact that all this has been accomplished by the Soviet people is quite natural. It testifies to the unprecedented development of mathematics, mechanics, physics, electronics and chemistry in our country; to the achievements of Soviet metallurgists, astronomers and representatives of other branches of science, our engineers, technicians and workers who have translated theoretical calculations into the material form of machinery and equipment, the crowning achievement of man's genius at the present time. It is an expression of the great industrial power of our country, which has succeeded in making the equipment, instruments and materials necessary to put the magnificent plans into practice. It signifies the indisputable superiority of the Soviet socialist system and graphically shows the whole world what can be achieved by the creative, constructive efforts of a people free from the shackles of capitalist oppression.

"Why have the Soviet people been first in the world to successfully solve such a difficult, so truly great a problem as sending a rocket to the Moon," N. S. Khrushchov wrote, "in fact a problem with many unknown quantities! This victory was possible because those same Soviet people succeeded, with their own hands, with their heroic labours, in solving a tremendous social problem within a very short historical period—they have built socialist society and are confidently building Communism."

The epoch-making achievements of our scientists, specialists and workers represents a tremendous victory for the entire Soviet people, who are building Communism under the leadership of Lenin's Party. It is a remarkable contribution to the advancement of world science as a whole. Progressive people throughout the world enthusiastically applaud the Soviet

within the field of vision of the camera's lens. For 40 minutes, using various lengths of exposure to avoid the possibility of error, the Soviet cosmic photographer took shots of that side of the Moon hitherto unknown to us. Automatic photographic apparatus developed and dried the film on which the invaluable shots had been taken. Subsequently, on a command signal from the Earth, a special system transmitted the pictures of the Moon's surface. Across tremendous expanses running into hundreds of thousands of kilometres the pictures reached the Earth and were received here.

Preliminary study of the first photographs of the other side of the Moon enables Soviet scientists to draw important conclusions concerning peculiarities of her surface. A further study of the details will widen man's knowledge of how the planets have developed. Even now, however, selenography has been enriched with new names endorsed by

ginning of man's conquest of spa around the Sun. The Sovietsl Mountain Range will always remi humanity of the feats accomplish by the Soviet people, who a building Communist society. T Sea of Dreams honours the fi Soviet space rocket, which becan the first artificial planet. Does this name signify that the Sovi people are turning age-old drea into reality, that we have enter an era of unprecedented progre in science and engineering, ec nomics and culture, an era of fai tales coming true.

Scientists estimate that the aut matic interplanetary station will flying for six months, subsequen burning up in the dense layers the atmosphere. As for the unpr cedented scientific feat of the Sovi people, who have sent space ve cles on daring flights to and rou the Moon, it will shine forever li an unfading beacon in the histo of exploration into the infinite e panses of the universe.

Sergey Vasiliev autographs a book of his poems at one of the capital's bookshops on Poetry Day, (last Sunday). On Poetry Day, established five years ago, poets meet their readers, talk to customers in the bookshops, give readings of their works and speak of their plans for the future.

With the receipt of an additional $10,000 (as reported in the attached airtel), this brings the total funds received by the Communist Party, USA, to $263,500.

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

b6
b7C

FBI

Date: 12/9/59

Transmit the following in ______________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via 4 AIRTEL REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)(415)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C
INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST

This makes a total of $263,500

On 12/9/59, NY 694-S* advised SA [redacted] [redacted] that on said date ELIZABETH MASCOLO delivered to him in NYC $10,000.00 in $20 and $50 bills. This money was received by TIM BUCK from the Soviet Embassy in Canada for transmittal to the CP,USA.

The serial numbers on the above-mentioned bills will be checked against the list of known currency furnished to Soviet establishments in NYC and Washington, D. C., and the Bureau will be advised of any positive results of said check.

5 - 1 - 1243 + 1 [illegible]

3 - Bureau (100-428091)(RM)
1 - Chicago (134-46-Sub B)(INFO)(RM)
1 - NY 134-91 (INV)(415)
1 - NY 100-134637-Sub A (SOLO - FUNDS)(415)
1 - NY 100-128861 (CPUSA - FUNDS - RESERVE FUNDS)(415)
1 - NY 100-134637 (415)

ACB:msb (415)
(9)

EX-124

REC- 92 100-428091-519

4 DEC 10 1959

958

Approved: 53 DEC 14 1959 Special Agent in Charge

Sent ________ M Per

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-21-2011

~~TOP SECRET~~

r. Belmont
r. Baumgardner
r. Decker
Liaison Section

4
(JT)

Solo

December 10, 1959

VIA LIAISON To WM RYAN NSC
12/11/59

Honorable Gordon Gray
Special Assistant to the President
Executive Office Building
Washington 25, D. C.

My dear Mr. Gray:

With regard to my letter of December 3, 1959, concerning Czechoslovakian activities in the United States, I thought that the President and you would be interested in the enclosed memorandum. This information was obtained as a result of our over-all coverage of the Communist Party, USA, and pertains to statements made by Gustav Soucek, a high-ranking official of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia.

In view of the extremely sensitive nature of certain of the sources of our information, it is requested that the contents of this communication be afforded the most careful security and its use restricted to a need-to-know basis.

FBI
REC'D READING ROOM
DEC 10 1 33 PM '59

Sincerely yours,

100-428091-530

Enclosure

REC- 92

EX-124

14 DEC 11 1959

100-428091

NOTE ON YELLOW:

This letter and its enclosure are classified "~~Top Secret~~" since the information was obtained from a highly placed source and unauthorized disclosure of this information would tend to disclose the identity of this source with resultant grave damage to the national defense.

DEC 14 1959

See memo Baumgardner to Belmont 12/9/59 captioned "Solo, IS-C," AJD:med.

AJD:med:mpp (6)

Tolson
Belmont
DeLoach
McGuire
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

~~TOP SECRET~~

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: December 9, 1959

FROM : MR. F. J. BAUMGARDNER

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Tolson
Belmont
DeLoach
McGuire
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Gandy

In connection with the most recent Solo operation, our highly placed informant, CG 5824-S, had the opportunity to converse at length with Gustav Soucek, head of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia. The conversation took place in Prague, Czechoslovakia on 11-7-59 and the details were furnished to the Bureau by Chicago letter 12-1-59.

Soucek advised the informant that the Communist Parties of Czechoslovakia and the USA should strive for closer contacts but the contacts must be carefully considered and secure. Information of a general nature could be exchanged through Czechoslovakian news agencies. However, other contacts could best be handled through clandestine meets in Prague and occasional contacts in U.S.

Soucek said as a result of defection 7-25-59 of Lieutenant Colonel Frantisek Tisler, former Czechoslovakian military attache in the U.S., the former contacts in the U.S. with the Communist Party (CP), USA, have been "spoiled" and all previous contacts have been broken. Tisler's defection has resulted in Czechoslovakia making hard and sweeping changes which will include changing entire personnel in Czechoslovakian Embassy in U.S. The new Czechoslovakian ambassador, Miloslav Ruzek, has been instructed to change the methods of contacts with members of CPUSA and to use illegal channels only when absolutely necessary.

Informant entered into a tentative agreement with Soucek to have CPUSA send representative to Czechoslovakia following CPUSA convention 12/10-13/59 to arrange for improved contacts between the CPUSA and the Czechoslovakians. This CPUSA representative will also take up some problems with the Chinese representative on "World Marxist Review" and will travel to the Soviet Union for contacts with the Russians. CG 5824-S suggests that his brother, our other top informant, NY 694-S, be utilized for this assignment. Soucek is very much interested in the exchange of trade-union and cultural delegations between Czechoslovakia and the U.S. and noted that the Czechoslovakia General Council of Trade-Unions has many contacts in the U.S. and hopes to enlarge its contacts and extend its influence in this country. Soucek noted that 3,000 Americans, mostly of Czechoslovakian or Slovak descent, visited Prague

Enclosures sent 12-10-59 with excpt. of pages 6 & 7
100-428091
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Decker
AJD:med
(4)

EX-124 100-428091-521
REC-37
10 DEC 14 1959
#15 -
67 DEC 15 1959

during the past year. He said certain of these individuals changed their opinion of Czechoslovakia and of socialism and the CP of Czechoslovakia is able to utilize these individuals for propaganda purposes. He noted that Czechoslovakia Embassy officials in the U.S. have made contacts with Czechoslovakians presently residing in this country and have had contact with Anton Krchmarek, chairman of the Ohio District, CPUSA. Soucek desires to have non-CP members in the U.S. promote Czechoslovakian - American cultural exchange and added that Czechoslovakian groups traveling abroad are used to make broad mass contacts and not just contacts with CP members.

Regarding Czechoslovakian internal affairs, Soucek said there has been an increase of 11 per cent in production during the first 10 months of 1959. However, agricultural production has not been increasing fast enough and he blamed the situation on the fact that the farms are small. Czechoslovakia will attempt to push cooperative and collective farm movements to step up farm production. He said a big problem facing Czechoslovakia is convincing its people that increased productivity must be used for greater capital investments and not merely to increase the standard of living.

Concerning the Czechoslovakian revolution, Soucek stated, "You do not know how close American imperialism came to dominating Czechoslovakia in 1948. However, we beat them because we had good relations with all strata of our population."

Soucek pledged support of CP of Czechoslovakia in international campaign against the persecution of communists in the U.S. but opined that this campaign would be more effective if started in capitalist countries.

OBSERVATIONS:

Despite the defection of Lieutenant Colonel Frantisek Tisler and the reorganization of the Czechoslovakian Embassy in the U.S., the tenor of Soucek's statements would indicate that Czechoslovakian activities in the U.S., specifically contacts with the CPUSA, will continue. However, the contacts will be most carefully prepared and undertaken on a most clandestine basis. There is a very good possibility that our informant, NY 694-S, will be selected by the CPUSA to travel to Prague for contacts with the Czechoslovakians and Chinese following the CPUSA convention and quite likely to Moscow. This would enable us to obtain additional details concerning the plans and activities of the CPs of these countries.

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: SOLO
100-428091

The information developed by our informant concerning Czechoslovakian activities with the exception of the possible travel of the CPUSA representative to Prague following the CPUSA convention should be brought to the attention of high-ranking U.S. officials attributed to our over-all coverage of the CPUSA to afford additional security to our informant.

ACTION:

There are attached for your approval appropriate communications incorporating pertinent data furnished by this informant. If you agree, these communications with a "Top Secret" classification will be furnished to the Honorable Richard M. Nixon,* the Vice President; Honorable Gordon Gray, Special Assistant to the President; Honorable Christian A. Herter, The Secretary of State; Mr. Allen W. Dulles, Director, Central Intelligence Agency; and to the Attorney General.

memo to Dir re copy to VP 12/10

*Detached and furnised Director by memo from Mr. Tolson 12-10-59

~~Other letters [illegible]~~
~~for approval [illegible]~~

1 - Mr. Decker

SAC, Chicago (134-46 SUB B) December 11, 1959

Director, FBI (100-428091)

4
(37)

SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reurlet 12-3-59.

It is desired that you forward to the Bureau one copy each of the eight pamphlets and publications outlined in urlet.

EX 109
REC 32 100-428091-522

23 DEC 14 1959

AJD:cef
(4)

MAILED 10
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Tolson
Belmont
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Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Gandy

5 DEC 17 1959

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: 12/3/59

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46)(Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

~~REC 32~~

CG 5824-S*, on November 23, 1959, orally furnished to SA JOHN E. KEATING the information on the following pages. This report pertains to an unofficial trade union delegation from Chicago which was in Moscow, Russia, in October, 1959.

2 - Bureau (REGISTERED)
1 - New York (100-134637)(SOLO)(REGISTERED)
1 - Chicago

JEK/kws
(4)

EX-PROC.

EX 109

REC- 32

100-428091-523

18 DEC 1959

ENCLOSURE

INT. SEC.

55 DEC 17 1959

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b7C

INFORMATION CONCERNING AN UNOFFICIAL TRADE UNION DELEGATION FROM CHICAGO WHICH WAS IN MOSCOW, RUSSIA, IN OCTOBER, 1959

After the return of MORRIS CHILDS to Moscow, Russia, from Peking, China, on or about October 17, 1959, NIKOLAI MOSTOVETS, Head of the North and South American Section of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU), and his assistant, ALEKSEI GRECHUKHIN, stated that they would like to provide some entertainment during the evening hours for CHILDS and his wife; however, in view of the fact that in a day or two some Americans, claiming to be trade union representatives, were due in Moscow, perhaps it would be inadvisable for CHILDS to accidentally run into this group. The reason for this being that if CHILDS was seen in Moscow, someone from the United States might suspect that he was on some mission rather than on a visit. Thus, a chance meeting might endanger CHILDS' security.

When this group arrived in Moscow on or about October 19, 1959, CHILDS asked GRECHUKHIN the identities of those composing the group. GRECHUKHIN replied, [redacted] and his wife, [redacted] [redacted] and his wife, and RAY MC MILLAN, his wife, and child. GRECHUKHIN stated that apparently since there were Negroes in this group, the American Embassy in Moscow made an inquiry about the group within hours after the arrival of the group in Moscow. GRECHUKHIN stated that since the American Embassy showed curiosity concerning this group, it might also be curious about CHILDS, if he were seen with the group. CHILDS stated that he was as anxious as the CPSU to avoid meeting with these people in Moscow.

On the evening of October 21, 1959, MORRIS CHILDS and his wife had been given tickets to see "Swan Lake" at the Bolshoi Theatre. A young woman translator, whose first name is OLGA, accompanied CHILDS and his wife. A young Russian, who spoke English and German and who was accompanying an unknown leader of the Communist Party of West Germany, also rode in the same car with CHILDS and his wife and OLGA to the theatre.

Upon entering the wardrobe of the theatre, CHILDS noticed [redacted] although they did not see either MORRIS or SYLVIA CHILDS. CHILDS and his wife immediately left the theatre.

Subsequently, CHILDS complained to GRECHUKHIN that the security arrangements for him were not too well organized.

100-428091-823

ENCLOSURE

P O

GRECHUKHIN explained that this group was the guest of some Russian trade unions and not the guest of the CPSU. However, in the future, the CPSU would check on the itinerary of this group. Later, CHILDS was informed that the group would visit only in Moscow and Leningrad, except for [redacted] since [redacted] wished to visit some relatives in Kharkov. CHILDS told GRECHUKHIN that [redacted] is a member in good standing in the Communist Party - USA, and that he is to be trusted and should be given good treatment. GRECHUKHIN replied that they would be treated fairly.

b6
b7C

GRECHUKHIN also asked CHILDS about RALPH TURNER. CHILDS stated that TURNER is not an official delegate of the Communist Party - USA. He explained that ELMER JOHNSON organized the trip for this group without obtaining the permission of the Communist Party of Illinois, which feels that this trip will make it difficult to select a broader group for a similar trip in the future. CHILDS stated that TURNER was supposed to be carrying a letter from the Chairman of the Illinois District of the Communist Party - USA, stating that he is a member of the National Committee of the Communist Party - USA. GRECHUKHIN stated that TURNER had said that he was ill and was having trouble with his eyes. Further, he would not object if he were given some financial aid in order to get back to the United States. CHILDS replied that a decision in this matter would have to be made by the CPSU.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: 12/2/59

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46)(Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Re Chicago airtel dated November 19, 1959, and re Bulet dated November 27, 1959.

Referenced Bulet refers to paragraph #1, page #8, of referenced Chicago airtel and, in particular, to the statement in regard to two united fronts and that "such an international united front never existed in history before, but it does now." Further, the last sentence in this paragraph makes reference to Latin America.

On December 1, 1959, SA JOHN E. KEATING discussed this paragraph with CG 5824-S*, and the comments of the informant appear on the following page:

ER 1243

2 - Bureau (REGISTERED)
1 - Chicago

JEK/kws
(3)

REC-32 100-428091-524

EX 109

DEC 4 1959

REC'D

2 ENCLOSURE

INT. SEC.

55 DEC 18 1959

China

When [redacted] stated: "When you speak of the united front, actually you should mean two united fronts: (1) an internal united front; and (2) an international united front", he was using the lexicon of the Communist Party and was speaking in a general, theoretical, and not a concrete, sense.

It is the theory of the international Communist conspiracy that there is an objective united front or unity or similarity of purpose between the Socialist countries, the people in the colonial or semi-colonial countries, who are trying to achieve independence, and the oppressed peoples in the Capitalist countries, such as the working classes or in regard to the United States, the working classes and the Negroes. All of these have one common aim, and that is to fight the imperialists. This is a characteristic of the present world situation and the relation of forces in the world.

To be more specific, Latin America is looked upon by the international Communist movement as a group of colonial countries dominated by the United States. The Cuban revolution is regarded as being aimed at American imperialism. Since the working class in the United States is oppressed, those responsible for the Cuban revolution are objectively the allies of the working class in the United States. As they fight imperialism from Cuba, so the working class should fight monopoly Capitalism, which is imperialism, in the United States. They are allies because, in the struggle, they weaken American imperialism.

LIU Shao-chi was not speaking in the concrete sense that united fronts as such are in existence.

Ch.f

This reporter knows of no such united fronts in existence at the present time. However, in the reports of the meetings with ANIBAL ESCALANTE and [redacted] it is to be noted that an inter-American conference or congress against imperialism is under consideration. Further, that it is possible that some North American progressives or anti-imperialists, who would be sympathetic to the aims of these Latin American countries as they may be stated at such a congress, might be invited to attend. There might be some Communists among these so-called progressive North American invitees.

This is the only concrete thing that is known at the present time, except for the fact that the Communist Party - USA does have some relationship with some Communist Parties in Latin America.

ENCLOSURE
100-428091-5 24

However, this is not a united front, as such. It is a fraternal relationship, which is a part of the international Communist conspiracy, whereby one Communist Party is associated with other Communist Parties on a world-wide scale.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 07-05-2011

~~TOP SECRET~~

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Decker
1 - Liaison Section

4
(25)

December 10, 1959

VIA LIAISON

delivered to [illegible] State a.m. of 12/11/59

Honorable Christian A. Herter
The Secretary of State
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Herter:

With regard to my letter of December 3, 1959, concerning Czechoslovakian activities in the United States, I thought you would be interested in the enclosed memorandum. This information was obtained as a result of our over-all coverage of the Communist Party, USA, and pertains to statements made by Gustav Soucek, a high-ranking official of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia.

In view of the extremely sensitive nature of certain of the sources of our information, it is requested that the contents of this communication be afforded the most careful security and its use restricted to a need-to-know basis.

Sincerely yours,

REC- 32

100-428091

100-428091

Enclosure

20 DEC 14 1959

FBI

NOTE ON YELLOW:

This letter and its enclosure are classifi[illegible] ~~Secret~~" since the information was obtained from a hi[illegible] source and unauthorized disclosure of this informati[illegible] tend to disclose the identity of this source with resultant grave damage to the national defense.

See memo Baumgardner to Belmont 12/9/59 captioned "Solo, IS-C," AJD:med.

AJD:med:mpp (6)

Tolson
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DeLoach
McGuire
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W.C. Sullivan
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5 DEC 17 1959

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

~~TOP SECRET~~

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR DATE: 12/11/59

FROM : A. H. Belmont

SUBJECT: SOLO

Tolson
Belmont
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In accordance with Mr. Tolson's memorandum of 12/10, we have revised the letter to the Vice President concerning information gathered by our informant from communist sources in Czechoslovakia, to restrict the letter to one page.

I recognize that the Vice President is a very busy man, and there is a natural tendency for high officials to be reluctant to read a letter or communication of more than a page or two. I feel I would be remiss, however, if I did not point out that during his recent trip to Russia and China our informant, based on targets we gave him, talked to top communist leaders in Russia, China, Czechoslovakia, Spain, Argentina, Cuba and Japan. Inasmuch as the Communist Party runs the government in Russia, China and Czechoslovakia, the information gathered by our informant represents the top policy of those countries, not expressed for public consumption, but the inner thoughts as expressed from one top communist to another.

While communists do not control the other countries, the information represents the planning of the communists in those countries, and as such is simply not available to US Government officials from any other source--a fact admitted by CIA. As in the instances of the other countries above mentioned, the information from Gustav Soucek, head of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia pertained only in small part to relations with the CP of the US, but dealt largely with the policies of the communists in running Czechoslovakia, the problems they have encountered, and the strength of the communist control of the country. To me, this appears to be information of extreme value to the policy makers of our country, of a type which would avidly be consumed by our policy makers.

Because of the highly unusual nature of the information, and its extreme value, coupled with the delicacy of our source, we have restricted dissemination to the top level in government. In so doing we have consolidated the heavy volume of information furnished by our informant into meaty, concentrated memoranda. I know of no other information we have been able to collect and disseminate which exceeds or even comes up to the quality of the information furnished as a result of the recent trip of this informant.

55 DEC 17 1959 REC-32 100-428091-826

Perhaps we could accomplish both objectives, namely to present a concise one-page picture, and also furnish the additional information, by making the cover letter a one-page summary, and attaching the four-page memorandum as an enclosure in the event the Vice President wants to read it. If you agree with this, we will re-do the attached letter to show the four-page memorandum as an attachment.

No. attached is sufficient

I concur

AHB:CSH (4)
Enclosure
sent 12-11-59

#5 9/11

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: 12-10-59

FROM : F. A. FROHBOSE

SUBJECT: SOLO

Tolson
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As you know, we recently disseminated information developed by the Bureau's highly sensitive source, who was in Peking, Red China, and who conferred with several foreign top communist officials. You may be interested in the following comments which were made to Agent Papich by CIA officials.

On 12-8-59 Allen Dulles referred to the information as being "terrific." He was extremely interested in the information furnished concerning the Japanese Communist Party and he has found that the comments of the Red Chinese officials are being most helpful in analyzing the current Soviet "peaceful coexistence line."

James Angleton, CIA, referred to the information as being extremely valuable. He pointed out that the information will fill several gaps in current foreign intelligence coverage.

[redacted] a former Bureau Agent, who is now a CIA specialist on communist activities in Latin America, described the Bureau informant's information as being "sensational." [redacted] comments are particularly significant since he definitely is a well-informed individual and has been a keen student of developments in South America. [redacted] stated that some of the information emanating from the Bureau informant was entirely new, and other information was ~~new~~ substantiating previous reports received from sources of unknown reliability. He commented that the Bureau's information now makes it much easier to evaluate certain developments.

b6
b7C

[redacted] commented in apparent sincerity that the information concerning the Communist Party of Spain was probably the best developed data for the past year. He implied that CIA and other agencies have not been able to come up with any really good information concerning developments within the Spanish Communist Party.

ACTION: None. For your information.

SJP/nmn
(6)
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Decker
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Papich

REC- 32 100-428091-527

EX-133

7 DEC 16 1959

INDEXED

55 DEC 18 1959

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. aumgardner
1 - Mr. cker

4)
(JI

The Attorney General December 8, 1959

Director, FBI

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

In reference to our conversation on December 3, 1959, I have reviewed the information that I have previously furnished to you concerning contacts of the Soviets with the Communist Party, USA. The material which has been incorporated in our previous memoranda was obtained from a high-level informant and if this information was used publicly, it could result in exposing our informant.

However, there is attached a memorandum containing information concerning the tie-in of the Communist Party, USA, with the international communist conspiracy, the reaction of Communist Party, USA, leaders to peaceful coexistence and the stepped-up activity on the part of communist parties in Latin American countries which you may desire to use.

Enclosure

100-428091

NOTE ON YELLOW:

See memo Baumgardner to Belmont dated 12-8-59 captioned "Solo, IS-C," AJD:med.

100-428091-536

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6 DEC 15 1959

REC- 22

AJD:med
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55 DEC 15 1959

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Decker

December 8, 1959

THE COMMUNIST PARTY, USA, AND ITS RELATION TO THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNIST CONSPIRACY

The November, 1959, issue of the "World Marxist Review," the theoretical journal of international communism published in Prague, Czechoslovakia, contained an article by L. Ilyichov entitled "Peaceful Co-existence and the Struggle of Two Ideologies." The following excerpt from this authoritative communist journal reveals the actual theoretical basis of peaceful coexistence and its real meaning to the free world:

> "Apart from the struggle in the political and economic spheres--which, according to the Communists, should develop in the form of peaceful co-existence, in the form of peaceful competition, there is also the struggle in the sphere of ideology--a major factor in the development of society.
>
> "In the latter sphere there has never been nor can there be peaceful co-existence between socialism and capitalism. The Communists have always fought and will continue to fight for their ideas, for the revolutionary ideology of the working class as the most advanced and progressive ideology of our times.
>
> "Whereas in the sphere of politics it is possible and necessary within reasonable limits to take into account the point of view of the opponent (otherwise negotiations would be out of the question since the object of the latter is to find points of contact and rapprochement between the standpoints) and whereas in the economic sphere concessions are likewise natural (on a mutual basis, of course), concessions which in the final analysis benefit the two parties, it would be utterly wrong to imagine that in exchange for concessions in political and economic relations the socialist state would make concessions in the sphere of ideology, to think that normalisation of international relations depends on reconciling ideologies and abandoning principles."

DEC 8 4 40 PM '59
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MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Despite Soviet advocacy of an ostensible "peace front," there has been no letup in Red subversion. To the contrary, the Soviet Union's much heralded "peaceful coexistence" campaign has opened the door for foreign-directed espionage on an accelerated scale. To the Soviets, this slogan is merely a tactical expedient clearly designed to expand international communism's capabilities for espionage and subversion. Experience has taught the bitter truth that never should we be more alert than when communist powers cloak their drive for world domination behind appeasement policies. There is little doubt that the increasing pressure of foreign-directed espionage activity will continue with added emphasis for an indefinite future period.

Next to subversion itself, the greatest danger this country can face is an ever-growing national disregard for realities evidenced by an attitude that our way of life is so well entrenched that nothing need be done to protect it. This doctrine induces a dangerous apathy. We cannot afford to accept it.

Today, the international communist conspiracy which is clearly the greatest menace free civilization has ever known is organized in over 70 countries throughout the world. Communist parties have come into control in 17 of these countries. The communist controlled or dominated areas comprise one-fourth of the land area and approximately one-third of the inhabitants on the face of the globe. Even in noncommunist nations, there are almost four million Communist Party members dedicated to the overthrow of their existing governments. The Communist Party of the United States is a vital link in this world-wide conspiracy. The Communist Party, USA, utilizes elaborate security measures to conceal its operations and vigorously promotes front groups as well as other concealed outlets for a furtherance of its clandestine pursuits. It should be kept in mind at all times that the seriousness of the domestic threat from a Soviet dominated Communist Party in the United States is in direct proportion to the world threat posed by its masters in the Soviet Union. The fact that the Communist Party, USA, is a part of the international communist conspiracy directed by the Soviet Union was made abundantly clear by the presence of two Communist Party, USA, functionaries as official delegates to the 21st Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union held in Moscow, Russia, during January and February, 1959.

The Communist Party, USA, approaches its 17th National Convention scheduled for December 10-13, 1959, with renewed optimism for the future. It has succeeded in weeding out dissident groups from within its ranks and is solidly behind the Soviet Union. There are strong indications that the Communist Party, USA, will draft a new constitution based on democratic centralism which will assure that control will rest fully with the leadership which is in line with the Marxist-Leninist theory followed by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. In the future, no dissent by the rank and file will be tolerated. The Communist Party, USA, unfailingly follows the line emanating from the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

Early in December, 1959, a top-ranking official of the Communist Party, USA, bitterly castigated lesser Communist Party officials for pursuing the line that the anti-monopoly coalition is out of date, that the cold war is over and that the Communist Party's main task is to work for peace. He stated in no uncertain terms that the class war will not subside or weaken, that the antimonopoly coalition is not outmoded and that the cold war has not ended. He explained that the proper tactic for the Communist Party in the United States is to mobilize the people and to compel the United States Government to reach an understanding with the Soviet Union and with other socialist countries under terms dictated by Soviet Russia.

The Communist Party, USA, has, however, recognized that Khrushchev's siren call for peaceful coexistence and disarmament presented an unprecedented opportunity for it to seize upon these issues as propaganda to create for the Communist Party a false air of respectability and legality. In recent weeks, leading Communist Party members have voiced the belief that Khrushchev's line has created an atmosphere which will enable the Communist Party to successfully expand its recruitment program and substantially increase its activities in all of its fields of subversion.

Despite statements by Khrushchev and Mikoyan that the Soviets have no contact with and exercise no control over the communist parties of other countries, the communist parties in Latin American countries have with the approval of the Soviets stepped up their activities designed to infiltrate mass organizations and to promote demonstrations against the United States. This is particularly true in Cuba where the Communist Party has been making rapid inroads in its efforts to infiltrate the Cuban Cabinet and has for all practical purposes gained control of the Armed Forces and the police agencies.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: 11/30/59

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46)(Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

REC 13

CG 5824-S*, on November 29, 1959, made available to SA JOHN E. KEATING the following items, which are being enclosed herewith to the Bureau:

(1) A book in Chinese which contains production statistics in regard to China. This book was used as a reference by LI Fu-chun, Vice Premier of the State Council and Chairman of the State Planning Commission, at a meeting in Peking, China, on or about September 30, 1959. This meeting was attended only by leading members of Communist Party delegations to the 10th Anniversary celebration of the founding of the People's Republic of China. During the meeting, the heads of the delegations from other Communist Parties asked if they could be given a copy of the book. In a day or two, this copy was delivered to CG 5824-S*.

The Bureau may wish to translate this book. Whether or not this is done, it is requested that the book be returned to the Chicago Division as soon as the Bureau is finished with it, so that it can be returned to CG 5824-S* in the event that he may have to produce it at some time or another or exhibit it to members of the Communist Party - USA.

(2) A brochure concerning the House of Nationalities, which has recently been constructed in Peking. This building is not yet open to the public.

It is also requested that this item be returned to the Chicago Division for CG 5824-S* as soon as the Bureau is through with it.

Enc #2 returned by 0-7 to CG 12-4-59 AJD/bem

encl #1 returned by 0-7 to CG 12-10-59 AJD/[illegible]

ENCLOSURE

REC. 13 100-428091-529

~~2~~ - Bureau (Encls. 2)(REGISTERED)
1 - Chicago

14 DEC 15 1959

DEC 5 11 23 AM '59

INT. SEC.

JEK/kws
(3)

Sent to Sec of State Christian A. Herter 12-14-59 AJD:dju

Sent to Director CIA Allen W. Dulles 12.14.59 AJD:dju

~~TOP SECRET~~

- Mr. Belmont
- Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Decker
1 - Liaison

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 07-07-2011

4
(JT)

December 14, 1959

VIA LIAISON

Downgraded to Secret by letter to CIA 1/18/60
100-428091-59

[illegible] with encl 12/14/59

Mr. Allen W. Dulles
Director
Central Intelligence Agency
Administration Building
2430 E Street, N. W.
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Allen:

I thought that you would be interested in the enclosed photographic copy of a book written in the Chinese language which was obtained as a result of our over-all coverage of the Communist Party, USA.

This book, which is entitled "The Great Ten Years (Statistics of Economic and Cultural Achievement)," was published by the People's Publication Agency of the People's Republic of China on September 1, 1959, and describes the economic and cultural achievements of Red China for the last ten years.

In view of the extremely sensitive nature of certain of the sources of our information, it is requested that this communication and its enclosure be afforded the most careful security and its use restricted to a need-to-know basis.

Sincerely,

REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI
DEC 14 10 19 AM '59

NOTE ON YELLOW: This letter is classified "~~Top~~ Secret" inasmuch as the above-described book was obtained from a highly placed source and unauthorized disclosure would tend to disclose the identity of the source, with resultant grave danger to the national defense.

Enclosure

Tolson
Belmont
DeLoach
McGuire
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Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Gandy

REC- 13

100-428091-
AJD:djw
(6)

See memo Baumgardner to Belmont 12-11-59 captioned "Solo, IS-C," AJD:djw.

7 DEC 15 1959

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

~~TOP SECRET~~

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

4 *Office Memorandum* • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

(JT)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: 12/7/59

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS - C

CG 5824-S* on December 2, 1959, orally furnished to SA JOHN E. KEATING the information on the following pages. This report pertains to a question and answer session between Communist Party delegates to the 10th Anniversary Celebration of the Founding of the People's Republic of China and LI Fu-chun, Vice Premier and Director of State Planning in China.

1-Rm 1243
2 - Bureau (AM) (RM)
1 - New York (100-134637) (AM) (RM)
1 - Chicago

JEK:fes
(4)

Bureau referral to pg 2. disseminated State & CIA 12/14/59

#5

FBI
ENCLOSURE

REC 86

100-428091-530

25 DEC 15 1959

REC'D

55 DEC 21 1959

Question and Answer Session Between Communist Party Delegates to the 10th Anniversary Celebration of the Founding of the People's Republic of China and LI Fu-chun, Vice Premier and Director of State Planning in China

China

On September 30, 1959, delegates from other Communist Parties in Peking, China, for the 10th Anniversary Celebration of the Founding of the People's Republic of China, were invited to listen to a report by LI Fu-chun, Vice Premier and Director of State Planning in China. LI Fu-chun is also a member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of China. This meeting was chaired by WANG Chia-hsing, Head of the International Liaison Department of the Communist Party of China. This meeting was held in the old Hall of the People's Congress in Peking.

LI Fu-chun's report concerns statistics in regard to production in China. He used as the basis for his report a book printed in Chinese. Delegates from the other Communist Parties asked if they might be given a copy of this book. In a day or two, copies of the book were made available to the heads of the delegations from other Communist Parties, and this book has been submitted separately.

The following are questions asked of LI Fu-chun by various delegates and his answers to these questions.

Question: When tens of thousands of people were mobilized for transportation, distribution, etc., during the period of the big drive to produce steel in small furnaces throughout China, did this advance affect production in other fields?

Answer: Nine million people were mobilized in the drive to produce more steel. Yes, this drive did adversely affect harvest work. This was due to the fact that we lacked experience in organizing mass work on such a large scale.

Question: When the demands on the market are increased due to higher standards, why is it incorrect, as the Rightists say, to call it disproportion?

Answer: Last year agricultural production increased 25%, light industry production by 34%, and the purchasing power of the people by 12%. Therefore, the picture as a whole shows development in good proportion. For the short period there was a strain on the

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ENCLOSURE

market merely in regard to eggs, pork, and vegetables. The lack of proper arrangements and experiences were responsible for this short strain. We did not estimate that the peasants in the Communes would eat more meat and vegetables. If each peasant eats one additional pound of pork, five hundred thousand additional tons of pork are needed to supply this demand. There are 5.5 persons in the countryside to every one in the city. If the people in the countryside eat a little bit more than the people in the city get less. However, we discovered this last March and we are now producing a lot more agricultural products on the outskirts of the cities so this question is being solved. This is different from the statements of the Rightists that there is "total disproportion in the economy".

Question: How do you encourage private capital to join socialist construction?

Answer? The main thing is that there should be no conflict between private capital and socialist construction. Prior to 1957, we went through two stages in regard to private capitalists. The third stage consists of restricting, controlling, and reforming them. The Government made contracts with and supervised them. They must abide by the laws of the state. Yet we guaranteed them certain profits. In 1957, we entered a higher stage through the movement to turn private capital into joint state-private enterprises. Prior to 1956, we had given private capital fixed interest. Now private capital takes part in the joint state-private enterprises. The Communist Party calls this the "Policy of Redemption". It has cost 20,000 million yen for redemption, and it will cost another 10,000 million yen to complete redemption.

Politically and ideologically we struggle against the Rightists and the bourgeoisie. We severely criticize them. Therefore, there is a bitter struggle with the remnants of the capitalist class. In 1957, we transformed private capital into joint state-private enterprises. Then the Rightists opened an offensive against us. Economically private capital has been changed. The private capitalists do get fixed interest. Ideologically and politically the private capitalists still have influences. This ideological struggle will be prolonged until the world outlook bourgeoisie will be changed.

At the present time the ideology of the bourgeoisie can be placed into three categories. One category is the Left and it is willing to follow the Communist Party, but this category is small in number. The majority of the bourgeoisie are in a middle category.

They draw fixed interest each year. They take part in the joint state-private enterprises and they get salaries. The third category opposes socialism and are Rightists and obstructionists. After the campaign of 1957, this Rightist section was isolated. The Right opportunists in the Communist Party of China are few in number. They reflect the class origin of the bourgeoisie and are the spokesmen for the Bourgeoisie within the Communist Party. When those Right opportunists oppose the leap forward, they are on the side of the bourgeoisie.

Question: What are the differences and similarities between the Right opportunists who are in the Communist Party of China now and those who were in the Communist Party of China before the liberation?

Answer: Before the liberation, Right opportunism expressed itself in the method of combating the bourgeois democratic revolution. That is, to stop the bourgeois democratic revolution halfway instead of carrying it through to the end and developing it into a proletarian revolution. The class origin of the Right opportunists is the same now as it was in the past. Today, however, we are carrying forward the socialist revolution. The Right opportunists oppose this. They want to slow it down. If we do not eliminate bourgeois thinking, this would be a setback for the socialist revolution.

China is a country of poverty and backwardness. Even at normal speed it will take one hundred years to turn China into a modern industrial, cultural China. The Chinese laboring people are eager to rapidly change China. The big population and the help from the other socialist countries can speed the development. The general line of the Communist Party reflecting the desire of the people to speed up socialist construction has the support of the people. This is responsible for the great leap forward. The Right opportunists are opposed to this and want to slow the advance of socialism. If we do not push ahead we will fall back to capitalism. The Right opportunists, before and after liberation, are a reflection of bourgeois ideology at two different stages of development.

Question: What methods and means are used to fight Right opportunism?

Answer: First of all, we criticize the Right opportunists. We point out their class, historical origin. Through vigorous criticism of the Right opportunists we make things clear to the entire Party. In this way we reduce their influence and isolate the Right opportunists. However, organizationally we treat them with leniency. This is because of the dual character of the Right opportunists. In the past, they made a contribution to the revolution. We try to encourage their aspirations for socialism. Then we see if they change. If they do not, then we help them to change.

Question: Did Left deviations emerge in the Party?

Answer: Yes, some Left tendencies did emerge in the last three years. For instance, there was overconcentration. There was also a tendency toward equalitarianism in the distribution in the Communes. Again, the unrealistic targets before May, 1959, reflect Left tendencies. However, these Left tendencies were different from Right opportunism since they did not affect the general line, could easily be corrected and did not affect the trend of the revolution. The struggle against Right opportunism is a struggle to decide which road to follow. The issue is socialism or not socialism.

Question: What foreign trade does China carry on?

Answer: We carry on foreign trade with numerous countries with equality and mutual advantage. Some countries are still not willing to carry on trade with China. Most of our imports are from the socialist countries. Most of our oil comes from socialist countries, but we do get some oil from Indonesia. We have a shortage and need rubber and will get it from Southeast Asia. In short, as we develop socialism we will be better prepared for foreign trade. As a result of the help from the socialist countries we do not need to beg.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: 12/4/59

JmL/Cj

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46)(Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Re Chicago airtel dated November 16, 1959, setting forth information from CG 5824-S* concerning a meeting in Moscow, Russia, with an unidentified person called "Comrade PETER".

During November, 1959, the photographs of the following were exhibited, with negative results, to CG 5824-S* in an effort to identify "Comrade PETER":

PETR VASILIEVICH ANDREEV
PETIOR TERENTEEVICH GITULYAR
PETR IVANOVICH MASSYA
PETR ANDREEVITCH SERGEEV
PETR IVANOVICH YABLONKA

1 - Rm 1 2-43
2 - Bureau (REGISTERED)
1 - New York (100-134637)(SOLO)(REGISTERED)
1 - Chicago

JEK/kws
(4)

REC-81

100-428091-531

8 DEC 1959

INT. SEC.

55 DEC 17 1959

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 07-05-2011

~~TOP SECRET~~

Belmont
Baumgardner
Decker
1 - Liaison

4 (H)

100-428091-594

Downgraded to Secret by letter to State 1/18/6

December 14, 1959

VIA LIAISON

delivered to Herter's secretary 12/14/59 GMF

Honorable Christian A. Herter
The Secretary of State
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Herter:

I thought that you would be interested in the enclosed photographic copy of a book written in the Chinese language which was obtained as a result of our over-all coverage of the Communist Party, USA.

This book, which is entitled "The Great Ten Years (Statistics of Economic and Cultural Achievement)," was published by the People's Publication Agency of the People's Republic of China on September 1, 1959, and describes the economic and cultural achievements of Red China for the last ten years.

In view of the extremely sensitive nature of certain of the sources of our information, it is requested that this communication and its enclosure be afforded the most careful security and its use restricted to a need-to-know basis.

✓ Sincerely yours,

Enclosure

NOTE ON YELLOW: This letter is classified "~~Top~~ Secret" inasmuch as the above-described book was obtained from a highly placed source and unauthorized disclosure would tend to disclose the identity of the source, with resultant grave danger to the national defense.

REC- 11 100-428091-533

See memo Baumgardner to Belmont, 12-11-59 captioned "Solo, IS-C," AJD:djw.

4 DEC 16 1959

EX-135

100-428091

AJD:djw
(6)

Tolson ____
Belmont ____
DeLoach ____
McGuire ____
Mohr ____
Parsons ____
Rosen ____
Tamm ____
Trotter ____
W.C. Sullivan ____
Tele. Room ____
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

~~TOP SECRET~~

55 DEC 18 1959

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: 12/1/59

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46)(Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Re Chicago letter dated November 23, 1959, containing information from CG 5824-S* concerning a meeting with GUSTAV SOUCEK, head of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia.

CG 5824-S*, on November 25, 1959, orally furnished to SA JOHN E. KEATING the information on the following pages. This is a more complete report of the meeting with SOUCEK.

1-1243

2 - Bureau (REGISTERED)
1 - New York (100-134637)(SOLO)(REGISTERED)
1 - Chicago

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EX. PROC.

Memo: B'gardner to Belmont 12/3/59
Letter to ~~Boardman~~ AG, VP, Gray, Herter & Dulles 12/9/59
AJD:mad.

C.D. BRENNAN

EX-135 REC- 11 100-428091-534

DEC 8 1959

1 ENCLOSURE

55 DEC 18 1959

MEETING BETWEEN MORRIS CHILDS, OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY - USA, AND GUSTAV SOUCEK AND LADISLAV KOCMAN, OF THE INTERNATIONAL DEPARTMENT OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA

On the morning of November 7, 1959, MORRIS CHILDS met with GUSTAV SOUCEK, Head of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia. LADISLAV KOCMAN, of the same department, also participated in this meeting. KOCMAN has the following mailing address:

LADISLAV KOCMAN
Stresovice
Spanna 12
Praha 5 Czech

This meeting began with remarks by CHILDS. He talked about the preparations by the Communist Party - USA for its 17th National Convention. He also discussed the current economic and political situations in the United States. He then gave a brief analysis of the results of the visit of NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV to the United States.

After thanking CHILDS for this information, SOUCEK stated that HENDRYCH (phonetic), of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, wanted to meet with CHILDS, but he was quite ill and was not in Prague.

SOUCEK said, We understand the difficulties connected with Communist Party work in the United States. Your circumstances are different than those in many other countries. You have to make contact with the masses. LENIN often spoke of the dangers of sectarianism. You are correct in trying to break away from your isolation from the masses.

Next, SOUCEK stated, Your Party and our Party should strive for closer contacts. Our contacts need improvement. They have not been of the very best. Not everything needs to go through the Embassy. There is no reason why some Party matters cannot be sent to our Party here or from our Party to your Party through a news agency. We made some mistakes in the past. Some questions concerning the United States were taken up and sent through our Embassy in the United States and that was wrong.

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Then SOUCEK stated that he would like the Communist Party - USA to express itself or would like the leadership of the Communist Party - USA to render an opinion on the propaganda which the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia issues for consumption in the United States. He said that such an opinion should be transmitted to the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia through the International Department of the Communist Party - USA and should be confidential. Your must be the judge as to whether our propaganda material for the United States is good or bad.

SOUCEK then mentioned the Czechoslovakian General Council of Trade Unions. He said that it has many contacts in the United States, but it intends to enlarge its contacts in the United States. Some three years ago, some trade union delegates from the United States visited Czechoslovakia. Some in this delegation were of Czechoslovakian origin. SOUCEK stated that he hopes that the General Council of Trade Unions will enlarge its contacts and extend its influence in the United States.

Then SOUCEK stated, We have our Philharmonic Orchestra travelling. It has been to Australia and to other countries, and is receiving a good welcome. This will improve contacts with those countries. He stated that this symphony orchestra would be willing to accept an invitation to the United States, and asked if this would help to better United States - Czechoslovakian relationships. CHILDS replied that it would.

Next, SOUCEK suggested the possibilities of exchanges of trade union delegations between the United States and Czechoslovakia. He stated that a large number of international meetings are held in Prague. In particular, there are a lot of trade union meetings in connection with theWorld Federation of Trade Unions. Yet, American trade unionists very rarely come to Prague. He commented that perhaps there can be an exchange of trade union delegations between the United States and Czechoslovakia in the future.

[illegible]

At this point, SOUCEK asked what CHILDS knew about the people who had been in Prague a few days earlier and had claimed to be a trade union delegation. (This is a reference to the group which included [redacted]. b6 b7C
CHILDS stated that these people are members of the Communist Party - USA and may have carried some "credential" from their respective trade union locals, but the official trade union movement in the United States does not favor the exchange of official trade union delegations between the United States and the Socialist countries at the present time.

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Then SOUCEK stated that Czechoslovakia has a special institution for the spreading of international contacts and relationships. This institution combines cultural exchanges with other forms of exchange. Last year, three thousand Americans, mostly of Czechoslovakian and Slovak descent, visited Prague.

Next, SOUCEK discussed the question of contact in the United States with former Czechoslovakian citizens. He recalled that he had mentioned the bad relationship which developed because of the way the Czechoslovakian Embassy in the United States contacted former Czechoslovakians who are also members of the Communist Party - USA. He said that [redacted] of Chicago, may have gone beyond her field, which is arranging for visits of former Czechoslovakians to Czechoslovakia. Yet, the Communist Party - USA should understand that Czechoslovakia wants to have friendly relationships and contact with former Czechoslovakians and Slovaks who are now residing in the United States.

CHILDS said that [redacted] had gone beyond the scope of her authority. She meddled in the arrangements for this delegation of trade unionists who had just been in Prague. She did not have the authority of either the Communist Party - USA or the Illinois District of the Communist Party - USA to do this.

SOUCEK admitted that Czechoslovakia would not have received this group unless it had been informed in advance by HELEN VRABEL that they wanted to visit Prague.

CHILDS stated that [redacted] has been removed from the State Committee of the Illinois District of the Communist Party - USA, and has also been removed from the All-Slav Committee. CHILDS said that through the Czechoslovakian Embassy, [redacted] sent many people to Czechoslovakia for visits, but did not discuss any of this with the All-Slav Committee. SOUCEK admitted that VRABEL had gone too far, but stated, You must bear with us when we have contact with former Czechoslovakian citizens.

During this discussion, SOUCEK mentioned that Czechoslovakian diplomatic personnel in the United States had also been in contact with ANTHONY KRCHMAREK and his daughter.

Next, SOUCEK stated that there were thousands of visitors in Czechoslovakia last year. These people came to Czechoslovakia with all kinds of prejudices. They expected to see the churches destroyed, all personal and real property taken over by the State, etc. Yet, when they arrived here, they saw the treasures intact.

They see all the food in the stores. They see that all of the people are living well. We even had some bankers of Czechoslovakian descent as visitors. They were amazed at our banking facilities and the fact that we have so few bank guards.

Continuing, SOUCEK stated, We want these people to come to Czechoslovakia. Some of them re-visit their home towns. They compare the present conditions with what they were thirty years ago. Then they change their opinions of Czechoslovakia and Socialism. The Communist Party of Czechoslovakia can utilize these travellers for propaganda purposes. Then he emphasized that the establishing of contacts and the arranging for tourists to go from the United States to Czechoslovakia can be done legally. It has to be done legally, because Czechoslovakia wants to improve its relationship with the United States.

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SOUCEK said that ~~former~~ contacts in the United States with the Communist Party - USA are no good. They have been spoiled. We have broken all contact. TISHLER (phonetic) joined the "enemy" and has asked the United States State Department for asylum. This defection has caused us to make hard and sweeping changes. We have a new Ambassador in the United States, Comrade MILOSLAV RUZEK. He is a very capable comrade and diplomat. He is going to change the entire personnel. He is going to tighten up. He has also been instructed to change the contacts with members of the Communist Party - USA. His instructions are to use the "illegal channels" only when absolutely necessary.

(Parenthetically speaking, it is believed that SOUCEK was referring only to contacts with members of the Communist Party - USA in the United States. Thus, the term "illegal" would refer to the subject matter of the contact. For example, a "legal contact" would be one in which a member of the Communist Party - USA was contacted merely to arrange for someone in the United States to take a trip to Czechoslovakia for personal reasons. Therefore, it is not believed that SOUCEK was referring to any intelligence or illegal agents which Czechoslovakia may have in the United States).

Then SOUCEK said, We need "legal channels". We have to work out the use of these "legal" channels. In regard to information, it is news. Why can't information be sent to the United States from Czechoslovakia and from the United States to Czechoslovakia as news. We send our press releases to bourgeois newspapers. We can also send them to the Communist Party - USA so they can use them. The Czechoslovakian Information Agency cannot send

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out anything without our knowing about it. Information in regard to general developments of the economy in Czechoslovakia can be sent to the Communist Party - USA through the news agencies.

Then SOUCEK said, I was present when some of our trade union people met with five people in the trade union delegation from the United States (this group included [redacted] all of Chicago). SOUCEK stated, They seem to think that it is possible to send more trade unionists to Czechoslovakia legally.

CHILDS replied that the Trade Union Commission of the Communist Party - USA is working on this and that Comrade IRVING POTASH is in charge of this commission. SOUCEK stated, I know Comrade POTASH very well. Give him my warm personal regards. The Trade Union Commission of the Communist Party - USA is in good hands.

Next, SOUCEK stated, We have to improve contacts between the Communist Party - USA and the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia. We have to do it carefully and lay a solid basis for it. There should be no improvisation. Think this question over. Maybe you will have some proposals for direct contact. We must think of some way to exchange information on mutual problems. Maybe the best method would be to have a contact in Prague and an occasional contact in the United States. Keep in mind, however, that these things are dangerous. In view of the re-organization of the Embassy in the United States, it would be necessary to carefully consider any contact in the United States. He again stated that he believes that Comrade MILOSLAV RUZEK will do a good job in the United States. He repeated that it would be well to keep in mind that there can be no improvisation, in regard to a contact between the Communist Party - USA and the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia in the United States.

At this point, CHILDS stated that perhaps sometime after the 17th National Convention in December, 1959, the Communist Party - USA may send a representative to Prague and possibly to Moscow. Further, the Communist Party - USA has some problems to take up with the Communist Party of China, and the Chinese prefer that the Communist Party - USA do this through a Chinese comrade on the "World Marxist Review". CHILDS said that at that time the Communist Party - USA might make some suggestions for improved contact between the Communist Party - USA and the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia. SOUCEK said that this plan sounded reasonable.

CHILDS then stated that if this representative of the Communist Party - USA (possibly JACK CHILDS) makes a trip to Prague, he will probably travel ~~under illegal~~ circumstances, since he will carry material which requires security. CHILDS asked, Will this comrade be introduced to the Chinese comrade and will his trip to Moscow be expedited?

SOUCEK replied, We will do everything you ask. We want to improve our contact.

Next, SOUCEK talked about KHRUSHCHEV's visit to the United States. He said that while it will not be possible to repeat such a visit at such a level, Czechoslovakia also wants to improve relationships with the United States.

SOUCEK again referred to the fact that Czechoslovakia has various groups travelling abroad. He said that a Czechoslovakian circus was in Japan, and that thirty thousand people have seen its performances there. Such things result in good will and are, indirectly, propaganda. The Philharmonic Orchestra created good will in India, Burma, and Australia. He again wondered if such a visit by such a group to the United States would help United States - Czechoslovakian relationships. Again, SOUCEK stated that he wants the leadership of the Communist Party - USA to study the Czechoslovakian means and methods of propaganda from the standpoint of whether this material is influencing anyone. He also stated that he would like any advice in regard to non-Communist Party members in the United States who would be interested in promoting Czechoslovakian-American cultural exchanges.

Then SOUCEK stated that when the Czechoslovakian circus was in Tokyo, Japan, the performers violated instructions and made a sectarian mistake. They joined in the celebration of the anniversary of the Communist Party of Japan. While the Japanese comrades appreciated this, we thought that it was a mistake. We do not want to repeat this mistake in other countries. In regard to cultural exchanges, we are thinking of broad mass contacts and not just contacts with comrades in other countries. The exchange of educational groups and scientific groups would help United States - Czechoslovakian relationships. We have no personality who can do what NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV did in the United States and, in any event, KHRUSHCHEV's visit cannot be repeated.

Next, SOUCEK stated, I ought to talk to you about our situation in Czechoslovakia. I will join you for lunch in order to continue the discussion.

In concluding this phase of the discussion, SOUCEK urged that the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia be supplied with more information on the defense of the "legal rights" of the Communist Party - USA. He also stated that he thinks that this international campaign for legality for the United States should start in Capitalist countries, even though the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia is willing to do its share in the campaign.

Later, SOUCEK and KOCMAN joined MORRIS and SYLVIA CHILDS for lunch in the hotel which the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia uses for representatives of other Communist Parties who are in Prague. During the opening conversation, SOUCEK stated that he had been the Czechoslovakian Ambassador to France. SOUCEK dresses well and is very business-like. He stated that originally he was a coal miner and was active in the trade union movement. Later, he was trained in diplomacy and then became the head of the International Department of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia.

USA - Czech

SOUCEK talked about WILLIAM L. PATTERSON. He said, Tell Comrade PATTERSON and his wife that they can come to Czechoslovakia and can spend three or four weeks in Czechoslovakia. This decision is different from the decision which was made earlier in the year. We do not want well known Communists from the United States to take up residence in Czechoslovakia, since we are trying to improve relationships with the United States.

SOUCEK then asked if CHILDS knew that PATTERSON had sent a document on the Negro question to the Czechoslovakian Embassy in the United States. CHILDS replied that he knew this and also knew that PATTERSON had done it without authority from the leadership of the Communist Party - USA. CHILDS said that he also knew that PATTERSON had asked the Czechoslovakian Embassy for some money without authority from the Communist Party - USA. SOUCEK replied, These are the very things we were thinking about. Many of these things have been handled carelessly in our Embassy in the United States up to now.

Hurriedly, SOUCEK talked about the situation in Czechoslovakia. He said that there has been a real rapid improvement in the economic conditions. Economic production increased by 11% in the first ten months of this year. What is needed now is to solve the agricultural situation. While it has been improving steadily, it is not improving fast enough. Czechoslovakia has some difficulties in the fact that the farms are divided into small plots of land, and this is not very efficient or economical. Therefore, Czechoslovakia will try to push co-operative and collective farm movements on a scientific basis. It will also try to step up production of agricultural machinery and fertilizers. It will also step up the introduction of power and electricity on the farms.

Then SOUCEK stated, You have been to China. Did you visit any communes? If so, what do you think? CHILDS replied, in a reserved manner, that he had visited a couple of communes but asked what he could say since he had not visited enough communes to be able to make an opinion or judgement.

SOUCEK replied, It is true that no one knows China. Perhaps the communes are good for the Chinese, but we cannot force any such rapid collectivization.

Then SOUCEK stated, We were successful in our revolution at a most crucial moment, because we had the majority of the people on our side. We had the workers and convinced the majority of the farmers and the middle classes that we were fighting for their interests too when we were fighting for national interests. You do not know how close American imperialism came to dominating Czechoslovakia in 1948. However, we beat them because we had good relationships with all strata of our population.

Next, SOUCEK stated, One of the problems we have now is to convince the working class that the standard of living, which is rising rapidly, cannot continue to rise without increased productivity. This is a big problem facing us now. Plants are constantly being mechanized and some automation is being introduced. The younger worker is quite productive, but the older worker expects to get proportional and constant pay increases as productivity increases. This cannot continue. We have to carry on a tremendous ideological campaign to convince the majority of the workers that all of the increased productivity cannot go merely to increase their standards of living. More of it has to be used to expand industries. It has to be used for more capital investment in industry.

SOUCEK complained that many of the workers in Czechoslovakia measure the standard of living by how much meat, butter, and milk they got. He said, There is a limit to that. Accompanying our ideological campaign, we are carrying on an enlightment campaign, organized by scientists, doctors, and dieticians, to convince the population that over-eating is not good. Our people eat too much meat and fat.

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

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(JT)

FBI

Date: 12/9/59

Transmit the following in ____________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via A I R T E L   AIR MAIL -- REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46)(Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Re Bureau airtel dated 12/7/59.

Interviews in connection with the most recent "SOLO" operation have been completed, and seven items are in the process of dictation. These concern the following subject matter:

(1) Information concerning [redacted]

(2) Meeting with representatives of the Foreign Literature Department of the Soviet Union.

(3) Information pertaining to MANYA REISS.

(4) Information pertaining to V. J. JEROME and HERSHEL MEYER.

(5) Information pertaining to [redacted] [redacted] and [redacted] of Paris, France.

(6) Meeting in Prague, Czechoslovakia, with some of the Editors of the "World Marxist Review".

(7) Information pertaining to a trip to Nanking and Shanghai, China, and two meetings held in Shanghai concerning underground operations of the Communist Party of China prior to the revolution.

3 - Bureau
1 - Chicago

JEK/kws
(4)

REC- 11 100-428091-535

EX-135

16 DEC 11 1959

INT. SEC.

Approved: Special Agent in Charge   Sent ______ M Per ______

55 DEC 18 1959

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date:

Transmit the following in ______________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via ____________ ______________________
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

CG 134-46 (Sub B)

The first six of the above-listed items will be submitted by the Chicago Division on 12/9/59. Item #7 consists of approximately fifteen pages, and will be submitted on 12/10/59.

CG 5824-S* is presently in New York City. Upon his return to Chicago, he will be asked to again review his notes; however, as of the present time he has advised that he has completed furnishing information concerning the third "SOLO" trip.

LOPEZ

Approved: ______________________ Sent ____________M Per ______________
Special Agent in Charge

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

1714

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: December 8, 1959

FROM : MR. F. J. BAUMGARDNER

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Tolson
Belmont
DeLoach
McGuire
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Gandy

Reference is made to the Director's memorandum 12-3-59 and my memorandum 12-4-59, both of which are attached. In accordance with the Director's instructions, we have carefully reviewed the material we have received as a result of the informant's most recent trip to the Soviet Union and Red China as well as recent information we have received through our coverage of the Communist Party, USA, and a memorandum has been prepared which should be of assistance to the Attorney General in making public statements concerning the Communist Party, USA, and its ties with international communism.

This memorandum quotes from an article which appeared in the 11-59 issue of the "World Marxist Review," the theoretical journal of international communism, which states that in the field of ideology, there can never be peaceful coexistence between socialism and capitalism and that the communists will continue to fight for the revolutionary ideology of the working class and will make no concessions in the sphere of ideology.

This memorandum also includes information which appeared in the Director's testimony before the House Subcommittee on Appropriations on February 5, 1959, in which the Director pointed out the danger of an apathetic attitude on the part of the public, the increase in foreign-directed espionage activity, and the tie-in of the Communist Party, (CP) USA, with the international communist conspiracy.

It is noted that on 12-5-59 public Gus Hall who will undoubtedly be the next general secretary of the CPUSA castigated CP members who have been taken in by Khrushchev's line and pointed out that the class struggle will continue unabated, that antimonopoly coalition is not outmoded and the cold war has not ended. He advocated that the CP mobilize the people to compel the United States Government to reach an agreement with the Soviet Union. The CPUSA has, of course, seized upon Khrushchev's statements as propaganda issues to create an atmosphere under which the Communist Party can pursue its subversive purposes.

12/16/59

Enclosures 12-8-59
100-428091
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Decker
AJD:med
(4)

REC- 11 100-428091-536

10 DEC 16 1959
12

EX-135

55 DEC 18 1959

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: SOLO
100-428091

Despite statements by Khrushchev and Mikoyan that the Soviets have no contact with and exercise no control over other communist parties, our informant determined during his last trip to Russia and China that the communist parties in Latin American countries have with Soviet approval stepped up their activities designed to infiltrate mass organizations and to promote anti-American demonstrations. The CP in Cuba has been particularly successful. It has infiltrated the Cuban Cabinet and has control over the Cuban Armed Forces and police agencies.

ACTION:

There is attached for the Director's approval an appropriate communication to the Attorney General in line with the details of this memorandum.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: December 4, 1959

FROM : F. J. Baumgardner

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Decker

Tolson
Belmont
DeLoach
McGuire
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Gandy

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference is made to the Director's memorandum 12-3-59 attached, noting that the Attorney General had inquired concerning the possibility of his publicly making statements along the line of the reports we have been sending to him on the contacts of the Soviets with the Communist Party (CP), USA.

The reports referred to by the Attorney General contained information developed by our top informant, CG 5824-S, during his recent extensive visit to the Soviet Union and Red China. As the Director has indicated, the material which we incorporated in our memoranda to the Attorney General has come from our top-level informant, is of a highly delicate nature and has been disseminated only to high-ranking Government officials under a "Top Secret" classification.

We are examining the material from the Solo operations and such other material as we may have to determine what information is available which can be used by the Attorney General. It has occurred to us that an excellent vehicle to provide information along these lines may be the national convention of the CP, USA, scheduled for December 10-13, 1959. If it is possible to wait until the conclusion of this convention, our problem of providing material to the Attorney General and still protecting our informant may be solved.

RECOMMENDATION:

If the Director agrees, we will complete the memorandum to the Attorney General immediately after the receipt of the results of the CP, USA, convention December 10-13, 1959.

REC-11 100-428091-537

EX-135

10 DEC 16 1959

No. AG will have to be done before then.

H

55 DEC 21 1959

Enclosure
100-428091
AJD:pwf (4)

memo Baumgardner to Belmont 12-8-59
Let. AG, 12-8-59
afd/mcs

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR

DATE: 12/10/59

FROM : Clyde Tolson

SUBJECT: Solo

Tolson
Belmont
DeLoach
McGuire
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

I do not think we are being properly selective in dissemination of information to public officials and particularly to the Vice President. An example is the attached letter concerning Czechoslovakian activities in the United States to which is attached a 4-page single-spaced memorandum. I personally doubt that all of this information is of any interest whatsoever to the Vice President.

I think if we want to advise him of developments in the Soviet and Communist Party field we should select only the most important such items and that under no circumstances should we send a communication more than one page in length.

Enclosure

cc - Mr. Belmont

I concur. H.

12/14 chiefs advised

CT:LCB
(3)

memo 12/11/59

EX 109

REC- 15 100-428091-538

10 DEC 16 1959

ENCLOSURE
cancelled-mail

CRIME REC.

55 DEC 21 1959

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Liaison Section
1 - Mr. Decker

December 10, 1959

VIA LIAISON

Miss Rose Mary Woods
Executive Secretary to the Vice President
Room 361, Senate Office Building
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Rose Mary:

I am enclosing a letter, with enclosure, which I think the Vice President might want to see.

Sincerely,

Enclosures - 2

NOTE ON YELLOW:

See memo Baumgardner to Belmont dated 12/9/59 captioned "Solo, IS-C," AJD:med.

100-428091

AJD:med:ras
(6)

rar

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MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

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100-428091-538

ENCLOSURE

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 07-05-2011

Honorable Ri[illegible] M. Nixon
The Vice President
Washington 25, D. C.

PERSONAL AND ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~TOP~~ SECRET

Washington 25, D. C.

VIA LIAISON

Honorable Richard M. Nixon
The Vice President
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Dick:

With regard to my letter of December 3, 1959, concerning Czechoslovakian activities in the United States, I thought you would be interested in the enclosed memorandum. This information was obtained as a result of our over-all coverage of the Communist Party, USA, and pertains to statements made by Gustav Soucek, a high-ranking official of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia.

In view of the extremely sensitive nature of certain of the sources of our information, it is requested that the contents of this communication be afforded the most careful security and its use restricted to a need-to-know basis.

Sincerely,

Enclosure

100-428091

NOTE ON YELLOW: This letter and its enclosure are classified "~~Top~~ Secret" since the information was obtained from a highly placed source and unauthorized disclosure of this information would tend to disclose the identity of this source with resultant grave damage to the national defense.

See memo Baumgardner to Belmont 12/9/59 captioned "Solo, IS-C," AJD:med.

AJD:med:mpp (6)

100-428091-1538

ENCLOSURE

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Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

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OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

December 10, 1959

VIA LIAISON

Miss Rose Mary Woods
Executive Secretary to the Vice President
Room 361, Senate Office Building
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Rose Mary:

I am enclosing a letter, with enclosure, which I think the Vice President might want to see.

Sincerely,

Enclosures - 2

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 07-05-2011

O TOP ~~SECRET~~ O

3/16/2011
ML

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

December 10, 1959

INFORMATION CONCERNING STATEMENTS BY A HIGH-RANKING OFFICIAL OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA IN PRAGUE, CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Sources which have furnished reliable information in the past to the FBI have reported that Gustav Soucek, head of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, made the following statements in Prague, Czechoslovakia, during the month of November, 1959.

Gustav Soucek stated that the Communist Party, USA, and the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia should strive for closer contacts and pointed out that the methods of making contacts must be improved. He stated that general information concerning Communist Party matters could be exchanged between the Communist Party, USA, and Czechoslovakia through a news agency rather than through the Czechoslovakian Embassy in the United States. He explained that the Czechoslovakian Information Agency sends press releases to bourgeois newspapers and these press releases could also be sent to the Communist Party, USA, furnishing the latter information such as the general development of the economy in Czechoslovakia. He indicated that the Czechoslovakian Information Agency is controlled by the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia.

Soucek continued that as a result of the defection of Lieutenant Colonel Frantisek Tisler, the former Czechoslovakian military attache in the United States, on July 25, 1959, the former contacts in the United States with the Communist Party, USA, have been "spoiled" and the Czechoslovakians have broken all previous contacts with the Communist Party, USA. He said that Tisler's defection has caused the Czechoslovakians to make hard and sweeping changes. Soucek remarked that the Czechoslovakians now have a new ambassador in the United States, Miloslav Ruzek, whom he characterized as a very capable comrade and diplomat. Ruzek is going to change the entire personnel at the Czechoslovakian Embassy in the United States and he has been instructed to change the method of making contacts with members of the Communist Party, USA, and to use illegal channels only when absolutely necessary.

TOP ~~SECRET~~

100-428091-5388

ENCLOSURE

It was believed that Soucek was referring to the nature of contacts between the Communist Party, USA, and Czechoslovakia and was not referring to intelligence or illegal agents for Czechoslovakia living in the United States. Soucek added that in view of the reorganization of the Czechoslovakian Embassy in the United States, direct contacts between the Communist Party, USA, and the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia in the United States must be very carefully considered. He suggested that the best method might be to have a contact in Prague and an occasional contact in the United States.

Soucek then suggested the possibility of exchange of trade-union delegations between the United States and Czechoslovakia. He said that a large number of international meetings are held in Prague, Czechoslovakia. He noted specifically that there are a number of trade-union meetings in Prague in connection with the World Federation of Trade-Unions. However, American trade-unionists rarely come to Prague. He mentioned that the Czechoslovakia General Council of Trade-Unions has many contacts in the United States and that it hopes to enlarge its contacts and extend its influence in the United States. Soucek observed that approximately three years ago some trade-union delegates from the United States visited Czechoslovakia and certain of the members of this delegation were of Czechoslovakian origin.

In regard to contacts in the United States by Czechoslovakian Embassy officials with former Czechoslovakian citizens who are members of the Communist Party, USA, Soucek related that these contacts resulted in the development of a bad relationship. However, he added that the Communist Party, USA, should understand that the Czechoslovakians desire to have friendly relationships and contact with former Czechoslovakians and Slovaks who are now residing in the United States. Soucek mentioned that Czechoslovakian diplomatic personnel in the United States have been in contact with Communist Party functionaries from the Illinois and Ohio Districts of the Communist Party, USA.

Soucek stated that Czechoslovakia has a special institution for the spreading of international contacts and relationships which combines cultural with other forms of exchange. During the past year, 3,000 Americans mainly of Czechoslovakian and Slovak descent visited Prague. They came to Czechoslovakia with all kinds of prejudices. They expected to see the churches destroyed and real property taken over by the state. However, when they arrived, they found the treasures intact. They observed that the stores were well stocked with food and the people were living well. Soucek stated that among the visitors were bankers of Czechoslovakian descent who were amazed at the banking facilities and the fact that there were so few bank guards. Soucek continued that the Czechoslovakians want these people to visit Czechoslovakia. He explained that some of the American visitors of Czechoslovakian origin visited their home towns and compared the present conditions with those 30 years ago. They changed their opinion of Czechoslovakia and of socialism, and the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia can utilize these individuals for propaganda purposes. Soucek emphasized that the establishment of contacts and arranging for tourists from the United States to travel to Czechoslovakia can and must be done legally because Czechoslovakia wants to improve its relationship with the United States.

Soucek stated that Czechoslovakia has various groups traveling abroad. He mentioned that a Czechoslovakian circus traveled in Japan and the Czechoslovakian Philharmonic Orchestra traveled to India, Burma and Australia. He stated that these groups are used to improve contacts in the countries visited. They create good will and are indirectly propaganda. He related that when the Czechoslovakian circus was in Tokyo, Japan, the performers violated instructions and made a sectarian mistake by joining in the celebration of the anniversary of the Communist Party of Japan. He added that in regard to cultural exchanges, the Czechoslovakians are thinking of broad mass contacts and not just contacts with Communist Party members in other countries. Soucek stated that the Czechoslovakian Philharmonic Orchestra would be willing to accept an invitation to the United States and added that he would be interested in non-Communist Party members in the United States who would be interested in promoting Czechoslovakian - American cultural exchanges.

In regard to the Communist Party, USA's attempt to establish an international campaign for defense of its "legal rights," Soucek stated that although the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia is willing to do its share in this campaign, he believes it would be more effective to start this campaign in capitalist countries.

Concerning the internal situation in Czechoslovakia, Soucek stated that there has been a rapid improvement in economic conditions with an increase of 11 per cent in production during the first 10 months of 1959. He stated that the problem facing Czechoslovakia is agricultural production. While it has been improving steadily, it is not improving fast enough. He explained that the farms are divided into small plots of land which is neither effective nor economical. Soucek said the Czechoslovakians will attempt to push cooperative and collective farm movements on a scientific scale. It will attempt to step up production of agricultural machinery and fertilizers together with the introduction of power and electricity on the farms. In regard to communes, Soucek remarked that while they may be good for China, Czechoslovakia cannot force any such rapid collectivization.

Soucek related that the Czechoslovakian Communist Party was successful in its revolution at a most crucial moment because it had the majority of people on its side. The Czechoslovakian Communist Party had the workers' support and was able to convince the majority of the farmers and the middle class that the communists were fighting for their interests. He continued, "You do not know how close American imperialism came to dominating Czechoslovakia in 1948. However, we beat them because we had good relationship with all strata of our population."

Soucek remarked that a big problem facing the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia today is convincing the working class that the standard of living which is rising rapidly cannot continue to rise without increased productivity. Plants are constantly being mechanized and some automation is being introduced. The younger worker is quite productive. However, the older worker expects to get proportional and constant pay increases as productivity increases. This cannot continue. Soucek stated that the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia is carrying on a tremendous ideological campaign designed to convince the majority of the workers that all of the increased productivity cannot go merely to increase the standard of living and more of it has to be used for greater capital investment in industry. Soucek complained that many of the workers in Czechoslovakia measure the standard of living by how much meat, butter and milk they receive. He said that accompanying the ideological campaign, the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia is carrying on an additional campaign organized by scientists, doctors and dietitians to convince the population that overeating is not good.

1 - Liaison Section
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Decker

December 11, 1959

VIA LIAISON

Delivered 12-11-59

5010

Miss Rose Mary Woods
Executive Secretary to the Vice President
Room 361, Senate Office Building
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Rose Mary:

I am enclosing a letter which I think the Vice President might want to see.

Sincerely,

DEC 11 2 44 PM '59
REC'D READING ROOM
FBI

Enclosure

ENCLOSURE

EX 109
REC- 15
100-42591-539

10 DEC 16 1959

AJD:ssh
(5)

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Tele. Room
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Gandy

55 DEC 21 1959

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

~~TOP SECRET~~

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 07-07-2011

1 - Liaison Section
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Decker

December 11, 1959

Honorable Richard M. Nixon
The Vice President
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Dick:

I thought you would be interested in the following information obtained as a result of our over-all coverage of the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), concerning statements made by Gustav Soucek, head of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia (CPC).

Soucek is interested in an exchange of trade-union and cultural delegations with the United States. He said 3,000 Americans, mainly of Czechoslovakian descent, visited Prague during the past year, certain of whom changed their opinions of Czechoslovakia and socialism and can now be utilized by the Czechoslovakians for propaganda purposes. Soucek desires to have non-Communist Party members in the United States promote Czechoslovakian-American cultural exchanges so Czechoslovakia can develop broad mass contacts in the United States. Soucek indicated that the 11 per cent increase in productivity in Czechoslovakia during the first ten months of 1959 must be used for capital investments and not merely to increase the standard of living. Czechoslovakia will push cooperative and collective farm movements to gain greater agricultural output but will not institute communes. Soucek pledged support of the CPC in the CPUSA's campaign for "legal rights" in the United States but opined that the campaign would be more effective if started in capitalist countries.

REC'D-READING ROOM
DEC 11 2 44 PM '59

ENCLOSURE

In view of the sensitive nature of the sources of our information, it is requested that the contents of this communication be afforded the most careful security and its use restricted to a need-to-know basis.

REC- 15 100-428091-539

Sincerely,

EX 109

10 DEC 16 1959

NOTE ON YELLOW:
This letter is classified "~~Top Secret~~" since the information was obtained from a highly placed source and unauthorized disclosure of this information would tend to disclose the identity of this source with resultant grave damage to the national defense.

AJD:ssh
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MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

~~TOP~~ SECRET

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Me[illegible]ndum • UNITED[illegible]S GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: 12/7/59

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS - C

Re Bureau letter, 11/17/59, Chicago airtel, 11/21/59, and Bureau letter, 11/27/59, concerning the organizational structure of the Communist Party of China.

On December 2, 1959, and December 3, 1959, CG 5824-S* was again questioned concerning the organizational structure of the Communist Party of China. CG 5824-S* stated that he still has not received one particular item which he mailed to himself and which might help him in identifying other members of the leadership of the Communist Party of China, some of whom he met in Peking. CG 5824-S* stated that the only recent changes in the top leadership of the Government of China are those he previously reported.

On December 2, 1959, CG 5824-S* identified the following persons from his notes:

TAN Chen-lin, member of the Political Bureau and Secretariat of the Communist Party of China.

LIAO Lu-yen, Minister of Agriculture.

While it is believed that CG 5824-S* has furnished all the information in his possession concerning the International Liaison Department of the Communist Party of China, the organizational structure of the Communist Party of China will again be discussed with CG 5824-S* at the conclusion of the 17th National Convention of the Communist Party, USA.

2 - Bureau (AM) (RM)
1 - Chicago

JEK:fes
(3)

will disseminate [illegible] of the info

REC- 8 100-428091-540

7 DEC 15 1959

3 DEC 18 1959

+5

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: 11/28/59

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46)(Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

REC-92

CG 5824-S*, on November 25, 1959, orally furnished to SA JOHN E. KEATING the information on the following pages. This information pertains to a meeting in Moscow, Russia, with VICTORIO CODOVILLA, head of the Communist Party of Argentina delegation to the 10th Anniversary celebration of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

Reference is made to Chicago airtel dated November 16, 1959, containing information from CG 5824-S* concerning the time and place of a meeting with ANIBAL ESCALANTE, head of the delegation from the Communist Party of Cuba to the celebration in Peking, China. The meeting with CODOVILLA occurred at the same place and on the same day, but after the meeting with ESCALANTE.

1 - Rm 1243
2 - Bureau (REGISTERED)
1 - New York (100-134637)(SOLO)(REGISTERED)
1 - Chicago

JEK/kws
(4)

Memo: Baumgardner to Belmont
12/3/59
AJD:mes

Letter + letterhead memo:
AG, VP, W.H., State,
+ CIA. 12/4/59
AJD:mes

1 ENCLOSURE

Donahoe

Little

100-428091-54

REC-92

EX 109

15 DEC 16 1959

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55 DEC 21 1959

MEETING IN MOSCOW, RUSSIA, WITH VICTORIO CODOVILLA, HEAD OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF ARGENTINA DELEGATION TO THE 10TH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION OF THE FOUNDING OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

911
Chile Russia

Russia

After dinner on October 30, 1959, the day on which MORRIS CHILDS met with ANIBAL ESCALANTE, of the Communist Party of Cuba, CHILDS proceeded to the library on the second floor of the palace in the compound in Moscow, Russia, which has been previously described. He was joined there for a discussion by VICTORIO CODOVILLA, head of the Communist Party of Argentina delegation to the 10th Anniversary celebration of the founding of the People's Republic of China. Also present in the capacity of interpreters were YURI IVANOV, a Russian-English translator working in the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU), and a Russian-Spanish translator, who also works in the International Department of the Central Committee of the CPSU, but whose identity is not known.

Russia

When CODOVILLA indicated that he wanted to know what are the current developments in the Communist Party - USA, CHILDS gave him a brief resume of recent happenings in the Communist Party - USA. CHILDS said that the Communist Party - USA is preparing for its 17th National Convention. He stated that the leadership of the Communist Party - USA is united, as evidenced by the fact that there was no opposition in the leadership to the draft of the main political resolution for the 17th National Convention. CHILDS also stated that the Communist Party - USA is conducting an international campaign for its "legal rights" in the United States, and that the Communist Party of Argentina will be asked to aid in this campaign for legality for the Communist Party - USA.

At this point, CODOVILLA stated, I understand that you kicked the revisionists out of the Communist Party - USA, but I also understand that at times EUGENE DENNIS was waivering. Realizing that CODOVILLA has exchanged correspondence with WILLIAM Z. FOSTER, CHILDS sharply asked CODOVILLA, Who told you that? Realizing that CODOVILLA would not answer this question, CHILDS quickly followed with the statement, Whoever told you that gave you a personal opinion and not the political position of the leadership of the Communist Party - USA. CODOVILLA replied, It was probably a personal opinion, so let us forget about it.

4581

100-428091-5411

ENCLOSURE

Then CODOVILLA stated, Our Party tried to campaign for you during the McCarthyite days. While we will campaign for you to expose the hypocrisy of American justice, we are going to ask that you, too, campaign for us. In Argentina, the Communist Party is not yet formally illegal. There is a mass movement to prevent legislation to outlaw the Communist Party in Argentina. The Communist Party of Argentina is participating in this mass movement. The Communist Party of Argentina is leading strikes and it is growing. Nevertheless, the situation, as it concerns our legality, is grave. In the last few months, there have been 143 arrests. The last congress of the Communist Party of Argentina, scheduled to be held in April, had to be held underground. As regards legality, our position is somewhat like yours. Formally, we are not illegal, but de facto we are.

Then CODOVILLA stated, We are going to fight for your Party, just as we are going to fight for ours. We are going to ask, for the Communist Party - USA, the assistance of lawyers from the League of Struggle for the Rights of Man. These are lawyers which we used in the fight against reactionary laws in our country. They will raise your problem publicly. However, we need more material from you, so be sure to send us this material.

Next, CODOVILLA stated that the lawyers he had mentioned publish a paper known as "Sol Lus Unios" (phonetic). There is a united front which publishes this legal paper. This united front is broader than the legal profession. It contains radicals, social democrats, and progressives. They hope to turn this publication into an organ of the national democratic front. The rest of the Party publications in Argentina are illegal.

Continuing, CODOVILLA stated, Send us enough material and we will even put out a pamphlet dealing with the injustice in the United States. He said, the Communist Party of Argentina publishes an illegal paper called "Nuestra Puebla" (phonetic). This paper has a circulation of 48,000. Together with other illegal papers, the total circulation of the Party press is 150,000.

Turning to a discussion of Argentina, CODOVILLA stated that the country is characterized by complete economic and political instability. The policy of the government is to split the people's forces and to do nothing to change the situation. President ARTURO FRONDIZI is like a statue in the bow of a pirate ship which is being steered by the foreign monopolies -- chiefly, those of the United States.

Then CODOVILLA stated, The dominating professions in our country are held by reactionaries with the help of the Army and the Navy. FRONDIZI came into power with the help of labor, the peasantry, the Communist Party, the Peronista Party, non-Party progressives, and his own party, the Left radicals. The promises of FRONDIZI during the campaign to carry through the anti-feudal and anti-imperialist program have gone up in smoke. He promised to revise the foreign concessions agreement. He promised peaceful relations with all countries. He promised agrarian reforms, as well as liberal labor laws. In short, he promised full democracy.

Next, CODOVILLA emphasized, FRONDIZI has carried through all these promises in reverse. At the beginning, he gave freedom to all the parties; even the Communist Party was allowed freedom. He made false pretenses to improve the relations with the Socialist countries. He even signed an agreement for one hundred million dollars in trade with the Soviet Union. But very soon, FRONDIZI submitted himself under the heel of the monopolies and the Army.

CODOVILLA stated that with the help of the masses, FRONDIZI had possibilities to smash the pressures from reaction. Our Party raised this question with him, but FRONDIZI succumbed to the pressures of the reactionaries. What FRONDIZI did proves that the masses have to go, and can go, beyond the national bourgeoisie. The government retreated from its program, while the people pushed forward. Thus, there came a moment when the progressives had to differentiate between themselves and FRONDIZI. The question was either that the government satisfy the demands and the needs of the masses and thus consolidate the regime, or utilize the reactionary forces of the Army and suppress the people's movement.

According to CODOVILLA, FRONDIZI decided to make concessions to the imperialists. This resulted in strike struggles on the part of the workers in order to defend Argentina's oil resources from foreign monopoly. The strikes developed into partial and general strikes in many industries. FRONDIZI conscripted workers into the Army and resorted to repression. Workers were court martialed as if they were criminals. When FRONDIZI started to use the Army against the people, the reactionaries in the officer corps began to feel stronger and emboldened.

Next, CODOVILLA stated, Despite the repressions, the masses pushed forward. We Communists succeeded in uniting the workers in our country, though we have no national labor federation as yet. The peasants, too, began to seize the land. The students were united under the Communist Party on a mass scale. All of these struggles climaxed in a 48-hour general strike, in which four million people participated.

Continuing, CODOVILLA stated, alongside the mass struggles, the Communist Party, the youth movement, women's organizations, and other mass organizations increased in numbers. FRONDIZI had to either succumb to the people's pressures or resort to the methods of the dictatorship. He chose the methods of a dictatorship. FRONDIZI blamed the Communist Party of Argentina. He now wants to formally illegalize the Communist Party. The military officers are demanding from FRONDIZI open and naked dictatorship. This will happen unless we are able to unite the movement. There are many opportunities to check the dictatorship. All of the political parties in Argentina fear that the dictatorship will be used not only against the Communists, but against them. This is why all parties have spoken out against the illegalization of the Communist Party and are insisting on more democracy.

Then CODOVILLA said, Statements, verbal and written, will not save Argentina from dictatorship. The Communist Party has come out for a national democratic front. Several government changes may take place in the near future. Some personalities will be supported by the United States imperialists and some by the British imperialists. The Peronist forces are preparing to overthrow the government. We have a pact with the Peronists and the trade unions. The Peronists are made up of large sections of the working class of Argentina. Our policy -- that is, the policy of the Communist Party -- is against all coups d'etat, even if it is a coup led by the Peronists.

Continuing, CODOVILLA said, Our policy, in the event of such a situation, is to mobilize the masses for a general strike. We will demand a government of the widest democratic coalition. The Communist Party of Argentina is pointing out and warning the people that if civil war breaks out in Argentina, the Communist Party will not be responsible for this. At the present moment, reaction is on the offensive, but the resistance of the masses is great. Although the people are fighting, we may have to live through great difficulties. The militancy of the masses, as well as the roots of the Communist Party amongst them and its influence, guarantees our victory.

In concluding his remarks, CODOVILLA stated that the main enemy for Argentina is United States imperialism. If it were not for the interference of the United States, we would have done away with our oligarchy.

CODOVILLA stated that the United States imperialists do not want to let go of their grasp of big investments in Argentina. Thus, we have to fight them.

When CHILDS asked the strength of the Communist Party of Argentina, CODOVILLA stated, A few months ago we had 125,000 members. However, since the Party went into the underground, it has dropped some people. Most likely there are only 80,000 members in the Communist Party of Argentina at this time. There are 20,000 in the youth movement -- that is, the Young Communist League.

CHILDS asked if the Communist Party of Argentina continues to grow and to strengthen itself. CODOVILLA replied in the affirmative, and stated that they have been prepared to function illegally for many months. He went on to say that the Communist Party of Argentina has great influence in the labor movement and among the peasants in some provinces. He stated, We are among the masses and have authority among them.

CHILDS told CODOVILLA that he had met with GERONIMO ALVAREZ and ALCIRA DE LA PENA after the 21st Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and that they had given him some addresses to which Communist Party - USA material could be sent. CHILDS said that he would like to keep in touch and wondered if these addresses were still good. CODOVILLA suggested that CHILDS mail some unimportant material to these addresses as a sort of trial run.

CHILDS then gave CODOVILLA a brief picture of current developments in the Communist Party - USA, including its general line as embodied in the draft of the main resolution for the 17th National Convention. CODOVILLA remarked, If you carry through on the defeat of the revisionists and if you have a policy for work with the masses, the Communist Party - USA will grow. He commented that contact with the masses saved the Communist Party of Argentina during the dictatorship of JUAN PERON.

As this discussion concluded, CODOVILLA said that he is going to try to influence the Preparatory Committee in order to see that progressive North Americans will be present at the proposed Western Hemispheric, anti-imperialist congress.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 07-05-2011

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Mr. Belmont
Liaison
Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Decker

The Attorney General

December 1, 1959

Director, FBI

Solo

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

With regard to my communication of November 27, 1959, concerning Soviet Russia's and Red China's reaction to Nikita Khrushchev's peaceful coexistence line, I thought you would be interested in the enclosed memorandum. The information in this memorandum was obtained as a result of our over-all coverage of the Communist Party, USA, and sets forth additional information concerning the line espoused by the Soviets for peaceful coexistence as well as information regarding the nature of future contacts between representatives of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Communist Party, USA.

This information is also being furnished to the Honorable Richard M. Nixon, the Vice President; Honorable Gordon Gray, Special Assistant to the President; and Honorable Christian A. Herter, Secretary of State.

In view of the extremely sensitive nature of certain of the sources of our information, it is requested that the contents of this communication be afforded the most careful security and its use restricted to a need-to-know basis.

Enclosure

100-428091

NOTE ON YELLOW:

This letter and its enclosure are classified "~~Top Secret~~" since the information was obtained fromaa highly placed source and unauthorized disclosure of this information would tend to disclose the identity of this source with resultant grave damage to the national defense.

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DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
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DATE 07-05-2011

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1 - Mr. Belmont
- Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Decker

December 1, 1959

INFORMATION CONCERNING CONTACTS BETWEEN THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION AND THE COMMUNIST PARTY, USA

During the course of his recent visit to the Soviet Union, a leading functionary of the Communist Party (CP), USA, conferred at length with representatives of the Central Committee of the CP of the Soviet Union (CCCPSU). Officials of the CCCPSU emphasized that the Soviets will make every effort to avoid statements or acts which could disturb the present United States - Soviet relationship. They stated that the CP of the Soviet Union (CPSU) does not want to be openly identified with the CPUSA even though the CPSU has the same sympathies and ideological outlook as the CPUSA.

Boris Ponomarev, head of the International Department, CCCPSU, said that the Soviets do not desire to abandon contacts with the CPUSA in the United States but that for the immediate future, it would be advisable to make such contacts in certain European capitals for security reasons. Ponomarev pointed out that such contacts have been limited recently because of political reasons and cited, for example, negotiations between Russia and the United States, Khrushchev's visit to the United States and President Eisenhower's proposed trip to the Soviet Union. Ponomarev concluded that the CPSU does not want to create any situation which could offset these political developments.

Otto Kuusinen, member of the Presidium, CCCPSU, stated that the Soviets follow the activities of the CPUSA closely and approve its activities. He added that he had reviewed the main resolution to be presented to the national convention, CPUSA, December, 1959, and that its main line is correct. In regard to the present CPUSA constitution, Kuusinen said that the Soviets disagree with this constitution and he recommended that a new constitution be drafted based on democratic centralism which would assure that control will rest fully with the leadership.

SEE NOTE ON YELLOW PAGE 2

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Kuusinen instructed the CPUSA functionary to establish contact with the widest masses of people in the United States and advocated that the CPUSA participate in strikes, trade-unions and other organizations of the people. He continued that Khrushchev's visit to the United States helped the CPUSA and the CPUSA must utilize in full the atmosphere created for peace and friendship to reach the masses. He pointed out that such issues as taxes, unemployment, disarmament and trade relations with Russia and other socialist countries should be raised by the CPUSA with the American people. The struggle would, therefore, be carried out in two directions, first to reach the masses, and second to defend the CP and Marxism-Leninism.

Leaders of the CPSU have issued instructions that there must be extreme caution when contact is had in the United States between representatives of the CPSU and representatives of the CPUSA and that contacts with persons known to be CP members or even suspected of being communists must be eliminated. The Soviets have recently refused to employ CP members in Soviet organizations in the United States. A New York attorney who had previously entered into an agreement approved by the CCCPSU to set up a law firm in New York City to handle legal defense of the CPUSA as well as Soviet legal business will be advised that the Soviets have vetoed this and similar contacts.

Despite statements by leading officials of the Soviet Government and of the CPSU that the Soviets have no contact with and exercise no control over the CPUSA, it is quite evident that the CPSU continues to follow the activities of the CPUSA closely and is affording CPUSA leaders instructions and direction on major policy matters. Although all open contacts between representatives of the CPSU and the CPUSA have been eliminated, those contacts of a clandestine nature will continue and the Soviets have assured the CPUSA of financial assistance.

NOTE ON YELLOW:

This Communication classified "~~Top Secret~~" since the information was obtained from a highly placed source and unauthorized disclosure of this information would tend to disclose the identity of this source with resultant grave damage to the national defense.

Original on plastiplate.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: December 3, 1959

FROM : MR. F. J. BAUMGARDNER

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

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This matter pertains to liaison activities of our highly placed informant, CG 5824-S, between the Communist Party (CP), USA, and the CPs of the Soviet Union, Red China and other Iron Curtain nations. Informant returned to United States on 11-11-59 following seven-week stay in Russia and Red China. By letter 11-28-59, Chicago furnished information regarding informant's conversation with Victorio Codovilla, founder of the CP of Argentina and a member of its Presidium and Central Committee. This conversation took place in the Soviet Union on 10-30-59.

Codovilla said that up to quite recently the CP of Argentina had 125,000 members but since it went into the underground a few months ago, its membership is now about 80,000. There are an additional 28,000 members in the CP's youth group, the Young Communist League. He claimed, however, that the CP of Argentina continues to strengthen itself and wields great influence in the labor movement and among the peasants in some provinces.

Codovilla related that the CP of Argentina is not yet formally illegal but it is de facto illegal. While there is a mass movement to prevent legislation to outlaw the CP, its situation is grave. He noted that during recent months 143 CP members have been arrested in Argentina and it was necessary to hold the last Congress of this CP in an underground status.

Codovilla stated that President Arturo Frondizi came into power in Argentina due to the support of a number of groups including the CP. While Frondizi initially gave freedom to all parties including the CP, he has recently advocated declaring the CP of Argentina illegal. This decision followed a general strike in Argentina which Codovilla claimed was directed by the CP of Argentina.

Codovilla remarked that CP of Argentina presently advocates a national democratic front and in this regard has entered into a pact with the Peronist group and with the trade-unions. He alleged that the Peronists are preparing to overthrow the Argentinian Government

Enclosures
100-428091
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Decker
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and although the CP of Argentina is against a coup d'etat, its policy in the event of this occurrence will be to mobilize the masses for a general strike and demand a coalition government.

Codovilla stated that despite the offensive position of the present ruling figures in Argentina, the militancy of the masses and the influence wielded by the CP among the masses guarantees the CP's victory.

Codovilla characterized United States imperialists as the main enemy of Argentina and pledged the support of the CP of Argentina in an international campaign against the persecution of communists in the United States. In this regard, Codovilla said an organization of lawyers known as the League of Struggle for the Rights of Man which has been utilized by the Argentinian CP to fight against "reactionary" laws in Argentina will be asked to assist the CPUSA. In addition, the CP of Argentina has illegal newspaperswith a total circulation of 150,000 which he inferred could be used to assist the CPUSA.

The CP delegates from Latin American countries while in Peking, China, decided to hold a People's Congress of Latin America. The details concerning this congress are being discussed and worked out in Havana, Cuba. Codovilla stated that the CPs plan to have this congress called by outstanding liberals and mentioned in this regard President Lazaro Cardenas of Mexico, Jorge Alessandri, president of Chile, and Fidel Castro of Cuba. Delegates from North American countries will be permitted to attend this congress if they are against United States imperialism.

OBSERVATIONS:

In view of the increased interest in Latin America brought about by Mikoyan's recent visit to Mexico, the Cuban situation and the recent anti-American turbulence in Panama and increased interest of the CP's of Soviet Union and Red China in Latin American affairs, this information is quite significant.

It is believed that the information developed by our informant concerning Argentina should be brought to the attention of high-ranking U.S. officials attributed to our over-all coverage of the CPUSA to afford additional security to our informant.

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: SOLO
100-428091

RECOMMENDATION:

There are attached for your approval appropriate communications incorporating pertinent data furnished by this informant. If you agree, these communications with a ~~"Top Secret"~~ classification will be furnished to the Honorable Richard M. Nixon, the Vice President; Honorable Gordon Gray, Special Assistant to the President; Honorable Christian A. Herter, Secretary of State; Mr. Allen W. Dulles, Director, Central Intelligence Agency; and the Attorney General.

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

DATE: 12/3/59

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46)(Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

~~REC 91~~

CG 5824-S*, on November 23, 1959, orally furnished to SA JOHN E. KEATING the information on the following pages. This information concerns miscellaneous items in regard to Communist Party - USA and Communist Party of the Soviet Union relations.

~~2~~ 1 - Rm 1243
2 - Bureau (REGISTERED)
1 - New York (100-134637)(SOLO)(REGISTERED)
1 - Chicago

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Baumgardner to Belmont
12/11/59
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MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS PERTAINING TO COMMUNIST PARTY - USA AND COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION RELATIONS

WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

On September 26, 1959, while at the airport in Moscow waiting for a plane to Peking, China, MORRIS CHILDS told NIKOLAI MOSTOVETS, Head of the North And South American Section of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU), and his assistant, ALEKSEI GRECHUKHIN, that he had been asked to deliver a message that WILLIAM Z. FOSTER would like to receive an invitation from some official organization in Russia so that he might go to Russia for medical treatment without cost.

Subsequent to October 17, 1959, MOSTOVETS and GRECHUKHIN stated that within a couple of days after September 26, 1959, a cablegram had been sent to FOSTER informing him that he could come to Russia as a guest of the Physicians Trade Union. They also asked CHILDS to discuss the following with FOSTER and with the leadership of the Communist Party - USA (CPUSA):

FOSTER has a lot of money due to him as a result of the fact that his books have been translated, published and sold in Russia. FOSTER has at least $4,000 to $5,000 due to him in royalties, which are from the sale of the "History of the Three Internationals", in Russia alone. Thus, FOSTER should spare no expense in getting treatment in the United States.

MOSTOVETS and GRECHUKHIN also stated that the CPSU would like a current photograph of FOSTER.

Possibility of Additional Copies of "The Worker" for Distribution in Russia

MOSTOVETS and GRECHUKHIN asked CHILDS if it would help "The Worker" if an additional 500 to 1,000 copies were ordered for distribution in Russia. They explained that "The Worker" is sold out in Russia almost as soon as it hits the newsstand.

(First Name Unknown) RESNIKOFF (phonetic) [illegible]

MOSTOVETS and GRECHUKHIN stated that one RESNIKOFF, a former resident of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, needs verification

[illegible]

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of the fact that he was a member of the Communist Party - USA in Philadelphia during the period from 1930 through 1933, in order to get a pension from the Soviet Union. RESNIKOFF has been a resident of the Soviet Union since the middle 1930's.

Publicity in the United States in Regard to ARNOLD JOHNSON

MOSTOVETS and GRECHUKHIN asked why ARNOLD JOHNSON received publicity concerning his cross-country trip to obtain information about cities NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV would visit in the United States. CHILDS stated that the CPSU was the cause of this. It sent someone to ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG and/or JESSICA SMITH with the message to obtain this information and material. These people involved other people, so it did not become too difficult for United States intelligence agencies to discover what was going on. CHILDS said that if the message to obtain this information had been sent to EUGENE DENNIS or to CHILDS, this publicity might have been avoided. This is one of the reasons why it is necessary to improve contacts between the CPSU and the CPUSA in the United States.

Mr. Decker

SAC, Chicago (134-46-Sub B)

December 17, 1959

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(JT)

Director, FBI (100-428091)

6 SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reurlet 12-7-59.

You are requested to advise as soon as possible whether you have been able to obtain all information from CG 5824-S' possession regarding the organizational structure of the Communist Party of China.

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SAC, Chicago (134-46-Sub B) December 9, 1959

Director, FBI (100-428091)

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REGISTERED MAIL

Attached is the translation which you requested by letter dated 11/17/59.

The contents thereof, where pertinent, must be reported under appropriate captions and afforded whatever investigative attention is necessary.

Disposition of the foreign language material submitted in this connection is set forth below:

Returned herewith. Copy of relet and translation furnished Legat, Mexico City. Copy of translation furnished New York per your request.

100-428091-

1 - New York (100-134637) - Enclosures (3)
1 - Legal Attache, Mexico City - Enclosures (3)
1 - Mr. Baumgardner (sent direct with enclosures)
Enclosures - (6)
1 - Foreign Liaison Unit without enclosure (route through for review)

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TRANSLATION FROM SPANISH

RESOLUTION OF THE PLENARY SESSION OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE ON THE INTERIOR STRUGGLE IN THE PARTY

The Plenary Session of the Central Committee of the Mexican Communist Party, held at the end of July and the beginning of August, 1959, has examined the situation of the Party and the internal struggle which began at the Plenary Session of December, 1956, and has arrived at the following conclusions:

I

Our Party is going through a long period of crisis which has been especially apparent in the loss, little by little, of its influence over the masses and by its progressive organic weakening. Although political conditions in the country have been and continue to be favorable for the increase of the Party's influence over the masses, the Party has drifted away from them and has lost the influence which it had in the past. This loss in influence over the masses resulted in the organic weakening of the Party since a proletarian party becomes tired and declines in the measure that it loses influence among the working and farmer masses.

The crisis began to develop in 1937 when the Directorate formulated an opportunistic rightist line which led to the loss of the political independence of the working class. The most important manifestations of this line were the policy of "unity at all costs" (1937), the attitude toward the government of CARDENAS, the adoption of the revisionist views of BROWDER (1944), the attitude toward the government of AVILA CAMACHO and the first stage of the government of ALEMAN.

One of the principal manifestations of the Party's crisis lies in the fact that as a result of the erroneous handling of the internal struggle, the Party split. The creation of the Mexican Worker-Farmer Party in 1948 is the most evident expression of this schism. The whole process of continuous expulsions, making use of methods which violated the Leninist norms of the Party, was certainly peculiar enough and ended in a division.

100-428091 —

TRANSLATED BY:
PAUL JOSEPH LALLI:bjm
November 27, 1959 (1-22)

ENCLOSURE

The causes of the Party's crisis rests first of all in the ideological influence which the Mexican bourgeoisie exercised over the worker movement in general: an influence which penetrated into the very ranks of the Party. In the second place, Marxist-Leninist principles were not assimilated by the Party. In the third place, and as a result of the foregoing, the political line of the Party was weak and erring. In the fourth place, the organization policy applied during all these years was incorrect. Lastly, during this whole period, a truly Marxist-Leninist nucleus was not consolidated in the Directorate.

The Party did not solve this crisis because it did not understand the magnitude of the errors committed nor their true significance. It continued to maintain erroneous positions in its political line as well as important deviations. For a long time it did not correct the opportunistic positions of the right and the left, nor did it plan a conscious struggle for the elimination of all these errors and the elaboration of a proletarian political line.

II

In the recent period of its activity, our Party has lacked a political line clearly in keeping with the fundamental problems of our country: the agrarian problem, the penetration of imperialism, the situation of the working classes and the labor masses, the perspectives and progress of the revolution in Mexico.

Our Party does not show itself in daily life as an active political combatant. In all this, the bureaucratic methods which have been followed by the Directorate and which are the consequence of concepts, methods and practices far removed from Marxism-Leninism concerning the role of the Party, have played a considerably negative role.

We do not answer the principal problems in the daily life of the country; we show no political initiative; we arrive after the event. This is a result of our not having conceived the Party as a combative organization whose mission consists in leading the masses toward the revolutionary struggle, organizing and educating them.

All the foregoing clearly shows that at the present time our Party is not fulfilling its role as a vanguard organization of the working class and the Mexican people.

The working out of a just political line is one of the primary conditions for achieving the role of vanguard by the Party and constitutes one of the undelayable tasks of the Directorate. But even this is insufficient. It is also necessary to organize the application of this political line and to prove it upon the basis of practice.

But without good organizational work, the best political line fails. Here resides another of the principal deficiencies of the Party which it is necessary to correct. There is no good organizational work. The work of organization has been conceived in a bureaucratic fashion and not as a function of leading the Party to the application of a determined political line nor with a view toward preparing it for the fulfillment of its duties before the rest of the working class and before the masses. On the contrary, the Party's organizational work has been conceived only to accomplish certain internal tasks. For several years now we have been lacking a concrete plan of organization. The organs of the Party are marching aimlessly, spontaneously. The functioning of cells is defective. Recruiting work is neither prepared nor organized by the Directorate nor does this latter control the work of the State Committees and base organizations.

At the present time, membership in the Party has been extremely reduced and the political activity of its members is very small. For a population such as Mexico's, our Party is extraordinarily small and the number of militant workers within the Party is also relatively very small.

Many workers who have entered the party abandon it because they do not find here the satisfaction for their aspirations for fighting; they do not receive the attention necessary in order to raise their ideological and political development; they do not feel that the Leninist norms of organization are being observed, such as cell militancy, the application of democratic centralism and the exercise of conscious discipline.

The causes of all this are evidently internal causes which reside in the Party itself. We cannot attribute these causes to objective conditions nor to the peculiarities of the Mexican working class which has well known revolutionary and combative traditions. The causes of the situation which the Party is suffering are fundamentally to be found in ourselves, in our defective and erroneous work. They are political and ideological causes which are related to the political line which our Party has applied during the last few years as well as related to the concepts which have predominated in the organs of the Directorate. Nevertheless, it is necessary to take into account the influence of objective conditions which do not depend upon the will of the Party.

The errors in the political line and the errors in organization also stem from the lack of union between Marxism-Leninism and the firm practice of the revolutionary movement in our country. Subjectivism, in its manifestations of empiricism and dogmatism, has prevailed in this order in the Directorate of the Party and constitutes an important obstruction to its development.

The Party and the Directorate, in particular, will correct their errors and enter upon the road of their impetuous development on the basis of combating and overthrowing subjectivism and all ideas and occurrences foreign to Marxism. This signifies that the ideological base is fundamental for the correction of errors, combined with the energetic action and efficient political work of the Party among the masses.

III

The situation described above has created discontent among the bases of the Party and among numerous cadres.

The meeting of the XX Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union provided the principal opportunity for important sectors of the Party and intermediary cadre to demand that the National Directorate profoundly change its style of work and directive methods, and examine all of the past experiences of the Party and its present situation.

Nevertheless, the National Directorate continued clinging to its erring positions, not carrying on a truly self-critical discussion as the present situation and necessities of the Party demanded and still demand. The National Directorate did not head the Party in the struggle for the correction of these errors. It maintained essentially the old errors without correction as well as the mistakes and deficiencies both in the general work of the Directorate as well as in the problems of the internal life of the Party.

The attitude of the Directorate, consistent in postponing and constantly delaying the discussion and the solution of the serious problems of the Party for two and one-half years, has greatly damaged the Party, which represents a serious problem and which must be criticized by the whole Party.

If our Party and especially the Central Committee had followed the path laid out for them in the Plenary Session of October - November, 1957, they would have already solved many of the problems which they have been confronted with during this period. The wrong attitude of some cadre and militants, who saw the internal struggle which has developed within our ranks as the product of the action of the enemy, consisting of revisionist tendencies, has not helped the Party but seriously damaged it.

All this led to the serious situation in which the Party found itself at the time of the present Plenary Session. In fact, our Party has been split into two groups. This is not a formal schism on the organic plane but an objective fact. Before the numerous problems of the internal life of the Party and of its policies, the Central Committee split into two groups, which we have called the majority and the minority of the Central Committee and which is also reflected in the Party base.

In making out the balance sheet of this internal struggle, the Central Committee has reached the conclusion that, in spite of the many and important differences which have manifested themselves and which must be solved upon a basis of principles, there exist no profound discrepancies in the ideological and theoretical plane and that both groups are trying to apply Marxism-Leninism. Nevertheless, both groups have one fault; the absence of a political line. Neither one nor the other has tried to harm the Party. It would be incorrect to assert that either one maintains a liquidating or revisionist attitude with respect to the Party or that either one is an enemy of the Party or of the working class.

However, the existence of discrepancies which have not been justly solved does great damage to the Party. Both groups are responsible for this situation, especially if we take into account the fact that the disputes have taken place within the National Directorate of the Party. It would not be right to blame the situation upon only one of the groups. However, we must neither forget that the higher the directors, the more responsibility they have to the Party. The principal responsibility for the present situation must be given to the so-called "majority" of the Central Committee.

Our Party must face the grave responsibility which falls upon its shoulders with determination, in order to finally solve all those problems which have been under discussion for the last three years. It must deepen its critical examination of the directive work and of the situation of the Party on all planes. It must correct the errors which have been committed in the process of this internal struggle and give a clear and firm basis for the development of our Party and for the growth of its influence over the masses.

The most important task of our Party and above all of the Central Committee, consists of re-establishing the unity of the Party on the basis of principles, the correction of errors committed, the mastering of present deficiencies and of finding the right path toward the increasing of political activity within the Party, converting it into the banner of the struggles of our people. This unity must be based upon the resolutions of the Plenary Session of December, 1956, and October - November, 1957, as well as on the Resolution of the Conference of the Party in the Federal District, held in August - September, 1957, and upon the resolutions of the present Plenary Session of the Central Committee. The resolutions of the Plenary Session of October - November, of the Central Committee, are completely up to the interests of the Party.

In this sense, we must continue the critical and autocritical process begun by the Plenary Session of December, 1956, and October - November, 1957, which signaled the certain path toward mastering the situation of the Party and which was later corrected in practice by certain agreements and resolutions of the Central Committee and of the Political Commission, whose agreements remained fundamental.

From this we realize the great importance of the present meeting of the Central Committee, upon which depends the course which things in our Party will take in the immediate future. Our Plenary Session is laying the groundwork for solving the present crisis in the Party and for the achieving of its internal unity.

IV

The Plenary Session of the Central Committee has reached the conclusion that the present schism in the Party, with the above-mentioned characteristics, was the result of the following principal factors:

1. The National Directorate of the Party did not understand the essence of the teachings of the XX Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union which influenced the whole international communist movement very strongly and continued, in practice, to apply many of the old errors which were holding back the Party's advance.

We can say the same for the [illegible] Declaration of the first Conference of Representatives of the Communist Parties and Workers of the Socialist Countries, held in November, 1957. This established the fundamental programmatic theses of the communist movement in the present historical stage.

After the XX Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (PCUS), the Central Committee held, among other meetings, the Plenary Sessions of December, 1956, and October - November, 1957, which established an important basis for correcting the errors and deficiencies which the Party has been committing for many years. Nevertheless, the fundamental agreements of these Plenary Sessions were not put into practice.

The struggle within the Party began because these resolutions of the Central Committee and of the XX Congress of the PCUS were not applied. Many of the attitudes of the majority of the members of the Central Committee contradicted in practice the spirit of the XX Congress of the PCUS.

2. As a result of the influence exercised by the XX Congress of the PCUS, there arose among several of the cadre and militants of the Party, the need to fight in order to transform the present state of affairs, to correct the errors and defects in directive work and to examine with an autocritical spirit the condition of the Party and the causes which have led it to its present state. This tendency had its clearest expression in the Party Conference in the Federal District in August - September, 1957, which subjected the Directorate of the Party to criticism and whose views were justly upheld in the Plenary Sessions of October - November, 1957.

✓ The fact that the National Directorate has not adopted a just attitude in the fact of this tendency and has attributed to it a character which it did not have, confusing it with a struggle to capture the posts of the Directorate, in much the same way as the National Directorate planned to solve discrepancies, only contributed to complicate the Party's situation.

3. Another important cause of the schism of the Party rests in the violation of the norms of internal life such as the incorrect attitude with respect to criticism and auto-criticism, the crushing of internal democracy, the false policies of the cadre and the application of a unilateral concept of democratic centralism.

✓ 4. The discrepancies that arose in the Central Committee and between this latter and the Committee of the Federal District as regards the union tactics of the Party, particularly with reference to the problem of how to treat the government union leaders and how to interpret and to apply in practice the line of united action.

5. Another reason for discrepancies in the Directorate of the Party consisted in how to treat the problem of the Farmer-Worker Party; a discrepancy which culminated in the agreements of the Plenary Session of January, 1959, which hindered the just solution of the problem of uniting the two parties.

6. The problem of the convoking edict and the nature of the 13th Congress has also been a producer of serious discrepancies in the Party. The agreements of the Plenary Session of January, 1958, will play an especially

negative role and will change the nature of the Congress and the date of its celebration agreed upon by the Plenary Session of October - November. It also changed the constant delay of the Congress and the irregularities in its preparation.

7. Within the Central Committee there have existed different views concerning such important problems as the characterization of the present state of the Party, the process of the Party's development in the last twenty years, the causes of its tiring and the problem of whether the Party is or is not accomplishing its role of vanguard at the present time.

8. Other important questions have also been the motive for discrepancies such as the characterization of the government of RUIZ CORTINES, the activity of the Party in the past electoral campaign, the defining of the principal danger for the Party at the present time and many other questions, although the discussion of these problems was not developed.

9. The bungled leadership of the internal struggle was not based upon fundamental ideological and political problems; ~~they~~ were an attempt to solve internal contradictions by means of organization and not by means of clearing up the problems on a theoretical and political plane. The internal battle was wrongly conducted by both sides and if it had continued on this road there existed the immediate danger of an organic division in the Party. The minority tried to get the base of the Party of the Federal District to oppose the National Directorate and the majority tried to get several organizations to oppose the Committee of the Federal District.

10. The lack of auto-criticism based upon the errors of the past; ~~themes~~ are errors committed since the accentuation of the internal struggle being examined in this Plenary Session is another cause of the present schism.

11. In the Party schism, the leaving off of fraternal relations among the members of the National Directorate played an important part as did the leaving off of fraternal relations among other intermediary cadre of the Party. This was done to the degree that name-calling was prevalent without the least justification. Agreements were made on matters which had not been completely investigated or proved. Having decided that in this situation the main responsibility was

due to the so-called "majority," the Plenary Session has arrived at the conclusion that also the comrades of the "minority" of the Central Committee, as well as the Committee of the Federal District, committed certain errors which contributed to sidetracking the internal struggle from its proper contents and which contributed to violations of the principle of democratic centralism.

In placing before the Party base in the Federal District their point of view which was contrary to the agreement of the Plenary Session of May, 1953, concerning the postponement of the date of the 13th Congress and the changing of its nature, some comrades from the "minority" of the Central Committee violated the discipline of the ✓ central organ.

The comrades of the Committee of the Federal District have incurred violations against democratic centralism in repeating their help of the National Directorate in the accomplishment of several concrete tasks; in neglecting completely the tasks referring to the distri- ✓ bution and payment of the "Voice of Mexico" and the voters of the Directorate for a certain period of time.

On the other hand, having taken up too much time on the discussions of internal problems and neglecting the organic strengthening of the Party, this latter also played a negative role in the work of the Committee of the Federal District.

These negative attitudes were not justified by the fact that the National Directorate was committing serious errors and was not adopting the correct attitude with respect to the organization of the Party in the Federal District.

Although the Central Committee is not unaware of the merits of the Central Committee of the Federal District in this internal struggle, it considers it necessary to ask the Committee of the Federal District to examine its activity during this period auto-critically in order to correct the above-mentioned errors.

The Plenary Session is of the opinion, on the other hand, that the positions of what was called the "minority" within the Central Committee, the Political Commission and the Committee of the Federal District are not revisionists, ✓ nor are those who upheld these positions revisionists or anything else.

(In the Plenary Session the following discrepancy arose: Several comrades are of the opinion that during the years of internal struggle the Committee of the Federal District acted as a Party within the Party, not because it had its own program but because it had argued with the Directorate. Other comrades were of the opinion that this opinion is not just, that it does not reflect the true position of the Committee of the Federal District, since it means that this latter acted as a faction within the Party. This does not correspond to the truth. Due to this, the Plenary Session decided to submit this discrepancy to the consideration of the whole Party.)

V

After having considered previous arguments and after having discussed the report presented by the Delegation to the 21st Congress of the PCUS and by the Political Commission, the Plenary Session of the Central Committee arrived at the following resolutions:

1. Re-establish completely the Leninist norms of the internal life of the Party as well as the directive Leninist principles which have been violated during the last few years, particularly during the period of internal struggle. The Central Committee has reached the conclusion that it must bear the main responsibility for the violations of the past and that it must lead the way toward the re-establishing of those norms throughout the whole Party base.

In crushing the criticism of the base, in accusing the organs and comrades who criticized the work of the Central Committee and of the Political Commission, in not fulfilling the agreements of the Plenary Session of December, 1956, and of October - November, 1957, the majority of the Central Committee violated the main principle of internal life in the Party; democratic centralism.

The Directorate of the Party committed grave errors in the waging of the internal struggle. In reaching this conclusion, the Central Committee proposes to change the orientation and practices followed up to now and will re-establish confidence in the Party.

The experiences of the international communist movement and the movement of our own Party show that when discrepancies as serious as this arise within the Party and when one tries to confound the comrades who are trying to correct the situation by means of criticism, this leads to the violation of the norms of the internal life of the Party as well as leading to the appearance of negative phenomena in the methods used.

The violations against the principle of collective leadership, which were condemned by the Plenary Sessions of December, 1956, and October - November, 1957, continued to be committed in the period thereafter. This complicated the position of the Party and sharpened the discrepancies. With the goal of correcting this situation, the Central Committee adopted several concrete resolutions which are gone into in detail below and thought it necessary to declare that it would sanction any new violation committed in the future.

The Central Committee believes that criticism, especially criticism on the basic level, is the most efficient way to correct the present situation of the Party and calls upon all communists to be vigilant and to disregard any action, from any source whatsoever, which tends toward minimizing criticism.

2. Convoke the 13th National Congress of the Party for the first half of December of this year. The correct preparation for this Congress has become the fundamental link in correcting and doing away with the present situation of the Party.

The Plenary Session considers that the preparation of the 13th National Congress is the most important task of the Central Committee and of the whole Party and condemns any irregularities in its preparation, which were criticized by the Committee of the Federal District. The Plenary Session considers, likewise, that the constant delaying of the Congress has played a negative role during this period of internal struggle. It had become indispensable to have a positive and complete interchange of ideas on how to prepare for the 13th National Congress which will transcend these irregularities and assure the realization of a preparatory campaign which is in keeping with the needs and interests of the Party.

The Central Committee has decided that the Congress must be prepared through wide national discussion of all problems based on respect for criticism, respect for the opinions of all comrades and based on complete internal democracy. Without these conditions, the Congress will not be able to fulfill its objective of uniting the Party and working out a fair line either as regards the policies of the Party or as regards its organization.

The Central Committee has agreed to restore the 13th Congress to the position which was given it by the Plenary Session of October - November, 1957, when it was established that: "The examination of the present situation of the Party, its causes and the directive work does not embrace only the normal period between the 12th and the 13th National Congresses, but the last 17 years of the life of the Party. With a critical and auto-critical spirit, they summarize the experience and generalize the teachings of this period."

The Central Committee designates an Organizing Commission of the Congress entrusted with everything regarding the ideological and organizational preparation of the Congress. This Commission must take charge of everything relating to the preparation of the Congress: organization of the discussions, addition of articles and materials to be discussed, preparation of the State Conventions and control of the participation of basic organizations in the discussions.

The immediate task of this Commission is to formulate a plan for the political platform of the Party which is to be presented for discussion throughout the whole Party and finally approved by the Congress. This platform is to be the fundamental document for the preparatory discussion of the Congress and takes the place of the "Discussion Material" published previously by the Central Committee. The Organizing Commission of the Congress will be made up of the following comrades: FRANTI CARDENA (Central Committee), DIONISIO ENCINA (Central Committee), JOSEFINA LEON (Central Committee), EDELMIRO MALDONADO (Central Committee), ARNOLDO MARTINEZ VERDUGO (Central Committee), RUBEN OLIVARES (Central Committee), MANUEL TERRAZAS (Central Committee), JUAN PABLO SAINZ (Central Committee), J. E. ENCARNACION VALDES (Central Committee), ALEJO MENDEZ (Committee of the Federal District), GREGORIO CASTORENA (Coahuila), AMADOR GRACIA (Tamaulipas), LUIS RIVERA TERRAZAS (Puebla), LORENZO VASQUEZ (Jalisco), RAMON DANZOS PALOMINO

(Sonora), J. ENCARNACION CASTRO (Zacatecas), RAFAEL LOPEZ (Michoacan), JULIO PRADO (Baja California), SAMUEL LOPEZ (Oaxaca), TOMAS CUEVA (Nuevo Leon), and PRISCILIANO PEREZ (San Luis Potosi).

This Commission is not substituting for the Central Committee: this latter is to appoint it, entrust to it the preparation of the 13th National Congress and is to give it wide powers in order to do this. It is not free from the authority of the Central Committee but depends on this latter and must act in accordance with the powers given it.

The planned political platform which the Organizational Commission of the Congress works out should be given to the Central Committee for consideration in order that this latter Committee might discuss it, approve it, and send it to the Party for discussion.

The Central Committee resolves to rectify the agreement adopted by the Plenary Session of January, 1958, which planned to hold the 13th Congress in the city of Torreon, Coahuila, and has decided to hold this Congress in the Federal District. This decision does not mean that a Congress of the Party cannot be held in any region or state. It is being adopted because the Federal District is the working center of the country and where, at the present time, the repercussions of the Congress will be the strongest. The present conditions for holding the Congress in the Federal District are also better.

3. Undertake a wide ideological campaign throughout the whole Party, planning and organizing this campaign well, with the goal of uprooting false concepts, the influence of bourgeois ideology, the incorrect methods of the carrying on of the internal struggle within the Party and the incorrect methods of working styles at all levels. The Party must immediately undertake a resolved struggle for the assimilation of general Marxist-Leninist principles among its militants and cadre. This is necessary in order to set up the basis for its bolshevization.

The Central Committee entrusts the Commission with the immediate preparation and application of this concrete plan.

It must be recognized that there exists in our Party a low ideological and political level. Theory is disdained and no great importance is given to ideological work. This situation must be amended: it must no longer continue.

This becomes much more indispensable if we take into account the fact that the key to Party unity lies in the Party's ability to join with the masses and above all with the working class, in that it is able to firmly join with the working masses on the basis of just strategy and tactics, depending upon Marxism-Leninism and on the true study of the national situation, interpreting this situation in the light of the thesis of dialectic materialism and historic materialism. Thus the organization and control of the study of the Marxist-Leninist theory must be elevated to the category of a fundamental task and not only words, throughout the whole Party and especially by the Central Committee, in order to achieve the raising of the ideological and political level of the Party, especially its directing cadre.

4. The Plenary Session considers that one of the main tasks of the Party is to positively solve the problem of the existence of the Farmer-Worker Party, based on the organic unity of the two parties. There exists no reason for prolonging the existence of a party which bases its action on Marxism-Leninism and which desires unity with the Mexican Communist Party. Those discrepancies which continue to exist can be resolved on the basis of fraternal discussion and with the goal of unity in the interests of the worker movement.

The Plenary Session has decided to cancel the resolutions made by the Plenary Session of January, 1959, concerning this problem because those resolutions do not contribute anything to unity.

The Plenary Session is agreed upon proposing to the Directorate of the Farmer-Worker Party the immediate realization of discussions between the National Directorates of both parties in order to arrive at a unanimous agreement concerning the manner in which to definitely solve the problem of unity and with the objective of arriving at common points of view on those questions where discrepancies persist.

As for immediate action, the Plenary Session agreed to propose to the Directorate of the Farmer-Worker Party the formation of a coordinating committee of the two parties in order to join their efforts in all activities and to adopt the same line in the face of national and international problems.

The Plenary Session agrees to invite a numerous delegation of the Farmer-Worker Party to the 13th National Congress.

The Plenary Session also resolves to authorize the holding of joint meetings of the Political Commission and the Executive Commission of the Mexican Farmer-Worker Party, as well as with the State Committees and the basic organs, whenever necessary. The meetings of the State Committees will be authorized by the Political Commission and those of the basic organs by the State Committees.

5. The Plenary Session considers that the discrepancy which arose both within the Central Committee and between this latter and the Committee of the Federal District concerning the union policy of the Party with regard to the method of treatment of corrupt and treacherous union leaders, who are representatives of the government and the enterprises and with reference to the comprehension and application of the line of unity of action, must be solved on the basis of recognizing that in practice, the position of the majority of the Central Committee in planning that the economic demands of the workers were to be raised first and that in the heat of this battle the necessary conditions for un-
✓ masking the government leaders were to be created, hindered the struggle against these very leaders and did not stimulate it.

The Plenary Session considers that it is incorrect for us to use this "trial tactic" which consists of organizing the economic struggles first and then planning the struggle against the treacherous leaders or vice versa. The struggle for economic demands and the battle against treacherous leaders form a unit and are closely united and cannot be placed one before the other. Everything depends on particular cases since there are occasions on which the struggle against a certain treacherous leader is closely related and will immediately unite the workers and lead them into battle.

The Party must head and direct the battle against treacherous and government leaders. It must not give up this battle in any case or for any reason. Communists within the union will act in accordance with the specific situations, always coordinating the defense of the specific rights of the workers with the battle against the false leaders until their elimination is achieved.

The Plenary Session considers that one of the causes which have determined the incorrect attitude of the Party's Directorate as regards the strike movements of last year, rests in a false and dogmatic conception of the tactics of united action. Through fear of provoking official leaders such as W. SANCHEZ, through fear of division, we have made a fetish of unity of action with the leaders, without realizing that unity of action is basically obtained throughout the base of the Party, among the workers, subordinating relations with the leaders to the attitude they maintain regarding the workers' interests.

The Plenary Session thinks that notwithstanding the ever increasing participation of communists in movements, the battles of the masses last year were not organized by the Party but had a spontaneous nature and were fundamentally economic. The political repercussions and implications which these movements had, doubtlessly of great importance and meaning, do not change this nature.

6. The Central Committee believes that in spite of the decisions of the Plenary Session of December, 1956, and October - November, 1957, the above-criticized incorrect methods in the work of the Directorate largely continued.

No heed was paid to the criticisms, the advice and proposals of the Party base. The unipersonal method of the Directorate as well as the incorrect attitude towards the cadre who are responsible for criticizing, continued to predominate. Above all, bureaucracy, which has manifested itself in the political inoperativeness of the directive organs, has continued to predominate. These directive organs do not give a favorable political orientation, do not intervene in the outstanding problems of national political life and leave the Party without an efficient and tried Directorate.

As regards the policy of promotion and selection of cadre, personalism has predominated; that is, the tendency to expel cadre because they hold this or that critical opinion. In the ranks of our Party the cult of personality has not yet been exiled. This has continued to manifest itself in the work of the Directorate. The same methods of order and command have prevailed as well as manifestations of sheepish following and nepotism. A few comrades have been the ones to decide fundamental questions on the life of the Party.

The Plenary Session believes that a radical change is necessary in the manner of work done by the Political Commission and by the Secretariat. These are the organs entrusted with daily political directive actions and with the control of everything in the Party work. Upon its activity depends the outcome of agreements made by the Central Committee in each Plenary Session as well as the daily activity of the Party. This does not discard but rather supposes the responsibility of the members of the Central Committee as regards vigilance and the control of the fulfillment of agreements.

On the other hand, the Plenary Session believes that the present concept of the Central Committee must be changed. The Central Committee has been considered a consulting organ concerned with giving decisions upon internal problems of the Party. The Plenary Session con-
✓ siders the Central Committee to be/true Directorate of the
✓ Party and wants it to act as such from now on. It must discuss and decide not only on internal problems but on all the problems concerning the life of the Party and particularly on those problems of the masses and political activity. A strong effort must also be made so that the members of the Central Committee assume their responsibilities at all times and not only when the Plenary Session meets.

The Central Committee should, in the future, meet once every two months in order to increase its participation in all the problems of the Party and in order to see to the fulfilling of all their decisions in an opportune manner.

7. Taking into account the fact that according to
✓ the decisions of the Plenary Session of the Central Committee in

December, 1956, and October - November, 1957, the Marxist-Leninist principle of collective directive action has not been re-established in our Party, the Central Committee resolves to eliminate the post of Secretary General of the Party.

The Plenary Session designates a Secretariat of the Central Committee consisting of five members and made up of the following comrades: DIONISIO ENCINA, ARNOLDO MARTINEZ VERDUGO, JUAN PABLO SAINZ, MANUEL TERRAZAS and J. ENCARNACION VALDES. This Secretariat will be entrusted with the collective directive action of all the daily work of the Party and will collectively answer to the Central Committee and the Political Commission for its actions.

The collective directing of all the fronts and organs of the Party is an essential condition for the proven application of the Party line. No organ, enterprise or activity can remain ahead outside of the control of the Central Committee and the corresponding organs since this results in serious damages to the life of the Party.

8. The Plenary Session also resolves to eliminate the commission for the work of the masses since this contributes to concentrate in the hands of a single comrade all the mass work of the Party. In the future, the mass work must be controlled and directed by the Secretariat combined, without the deterioration of the designating of the respective National Commissions at whose head must remain a single responsible comrade.

9. The Plenary Session resolves to modify the previous decision of the Central Committee which consists of granting the right to vote to those on the Political Commission who request it, since this procedure is in violation of the internal rules of the Party. These petitioners to the Political Commission and the Central Committee are equivalent to candidates in other Communist Parties and only acquire the right to vote when they become full members.

10. Insofar as Comrade HERIBERTO SAUCEDO has left behind his other comrades and insofar as he no longer participates in an active way in the directive work of the political commission, the Plenary Session has decided to remove him from his position as a member of the Political Commission.

11. The Plenary Session designates Comradé ARNOLDO MARTINEZ VERDUGO as a member of the Political Commission.

12. Insofar as Comrade JOSE A. SANCHEZ has abandoned the work of the Party and renounced his post as member of the Central Committee, the Plenary Session has decided to exclude him from the Central Committee and to submit his case to the Control Commission.

13. Insofar as Comrade FIDEL MONJARAZ has not fulfilled his minimum obligation as a member of the Central Committee, the Plenary Session has decided to exclude him from this organization.

14. The Plenary Session designates the Comrades EDELMIRO MALDONADO and RUBEN OLIVARES, as full members of the Central Committee.

15. Taking into account the deficiencies and irregularities observed in the work of the Fund for Popular Culture, which has not achieved the necessary development, which has not been accomplishing the function assigned to it and due to the existence (sic) in the accomplishing of some of its tasks, the Plenary Session has decided to remove Comrade JESUS LAZCANO from his position as Manager of this institution.

Insofar as there are charges brought against the activities of Comrade JESUS LAZCANO in the above-mentioned institution, the Plenary Session has decided to institute a broad investigation of the charges made. For this purpose it designates a special commission made up of Comrades ARNOLDO MARTINEZ VERDUGO, HILARIO MORENO and JUAN PABLO SAINZ.

Insofar as in the work of the Fund, the Political Commission has not instituted collective directive action but unipersonal directive action, the Plenary Session has decided to appoint a Council which will collectively direct all the work of the Fund. This Council would be made up of the following comrades: TZINZUN CARRANZA, MANUEL DIAZ RAMIREZ, ELI DE CORTARI, ALEJO MENDEZ and MIGUEL VAZQUEZ. Comrade MANUEL DIAZ RAMIREZ will act as the manager of the Fund.

Lastly, taking into account the mistakes of the organs of the Party in the diffusion of revolutionary literature, the Plenary Session resolves to hold a discussion throughout the whole Party in order to take the necessary steps to stimulate the work of diffusion of Marxist literature, the payment of debts and the accomplishing of a work plan which will work toward this goal.

16. The Central Committee entrusts the Political Commission with working out concrete measures to stimulate Party propaganda on all levels. Without widespread oral and written propaganda, the Party could not convey to the masses its point of view on different problems of the nation's political life, could not combat the anticommunist and reactionary campaign or successfully unmask the policies of dominating and governing bourgeoisie.

17. Taking into account the fact that the measures adopted by the Political Commission and later approved by the Central Committee against Comrades MANUEL TERRAZAS, JOSE MONTEJANO and GERARDO UNZUETA, which amount to relieving them of their position as Director-Manager, Administrator and Chief Editor of "The Voice of Mexico," under the existing conditions of the time and considering the conditions of the internal struggle, appeared as political repression because of discrepancies in their opinion with the majority of the Central Committee, the Plenary Session has decided to rectify this measure and nullify this sanction.

The Plenary Session has decided that in the future, the central organ of the Party must be directed by a Council made up of the following comrades: JUAN PABLO SAINZ, HERIBERTO SAUCEDO, EDELMIRO MALDONADO, GERARDO UNZUETA and MANUEL TERRAZAS.

18. Due to the fact that the Central Control Commission designated earlier by a referendum, has remained practically inactive, the Plenary Session designates a new Control Commission made up of the following comrades: JOSE CHAVEZ MORADO, JORGE FERNANDEZ ANAYA, XAVIER GUERRERO, LUIS RIVERA TERRAZAS and SOTERO VALDES. Comrade SOTERO VALDES is designated as President of the Control Commission.

19. In view of the fact that the Financial Control Commission formerly named by a referendum is no longer in existence at the present time, the following comrades are designated as new members of the above mentioned Commission: ADEL CABRERA, EDELMIRO MALDONADO and LUIS SOLIS. Comrade EDELMIRO MALDONADO is named President of the Commission.

20. The Plenary Session has criticized the suspension of the review "Liberacion" (Liberation) and has decided to have it published again.

21. In view of the fact that there exists preoccupation for making known the administrative situation of the "Voice of Mexico" during the last few years as well as for a complete report upon the installation and functioning of the periodical's workshop, the Central Committee hereby entrusts the Financial Control Commission to make an investigation and present a report to the Central Committee.

22. The Political Commission must make an examination of the work done by the comrades commissioned in different zones of the country in order to see that the work of the Party is done, as well as to take the necessary measures for improving this work in all the states on the basis of examining the situation of each State Committee.

23. The Central Committee decides to stimulate the work of the cells within the Party throughout the whole country in order that they may play their role better as organs of directive action among the masses. While there exist inactive cells with insufficient work, the deficiency in the mass work of the Party will not be corrected. The Plenary Session has decided to review the work of each cell through the state organs, taking the necessary steps to increase their work.

24. The Central Committee assigns to the Political Commission the working out of the theses concerning the situation of the working class; the situation in the field and the Party's agrarian program; the state; the dominant classes and the characterization of the present government. The Political Commission is to present plans to the Central Committee.

25. The Central Committee believes that one of the immediate and main tasks of the Party is increasing its political activity in the following directions:

a) Raising the political work of the Party among the classes. All the organizations of the Party and above all the Political Commission, must organize their work in such a way that the fundamental nature of their activity will be their connection with the working and farming classes and with their problems, giving them proven and opportune solutions and organizing the mobilizations and struggles for their demands.

b) Improving the organizational work of the Party.

Without good organizational work it will be impossible to practice the political orientation of the Party. The work of the organization has as its objective to place the Party in a position to struggle, to direct the masses, to strengthen the Party. The Plenary Session considers that it is necessary to complete the struggle for the organic strengthening of the Party on the basis of the recruiting of new members and the reincorporation into the Party of those comrades who have retired from regular activity or have placed themselves on the outside of the Party during certain periods but who still maintain revolutionary positions.

c) Developing the ideological work within the Party. The Plenary Session believes that in this respect there is rooted one of the great weaknesses of the present work of the National Directorate and entrusts the Political Commission and the Secretariat with taking all measures necessary for raising the theoretical and political level of the members of the Party. In particular, the Plenary Session believes that there should be organized a wide net of study clubs throughout the Party and during this very year there should be created a National School of the Party.

26. The Plenary Session considers it necessary to call the attention of the Party to the fact that there is needed everywhere a discussion concerning the concrete manner of work to be done for the formation of the democratic fund for national liberation in accordance with the actual conditions of each locality.

27. The Central Committee reaffirms the plan of the Plenary Session of October-November 1957 to double

and raise revolutionary vigilance, to stop the political activity of its enemies within and without of its own ranks. The agents of American imperialism and of the Mexican bourgeoisie will continue to be interested in taking advantage of the critical and autocritical process which must be taken up again throughout the whole Party.

It is necessary to really understand that one of the principal ways to stop the activity of the enemies within the Party consists in increasing the critical and autocritical processes. The enemy would be pleased if the Party did not advance. Because of this, all of those positions of resistance to criticism, of opposition to the transformation of the Party into the great Party of the masses which our people are crying for, will not serve the working class, but will serve its enemies. Being convinced of which is the right road towards the solution of the Party's problems and to promote its positive transformation, in order to fight to follow this road and carry it forward; this is the greatest form of exercising revolutionary vigilance. To keep an eye upon the principles of Marxism-Leninism and on their creative application in the national situation is the best way to strike back at the positions of the enemy. Thus it can be concluded that to battle against all kinds of deviations, dogmatic and sectarian, against all manifestations of revisionism as concerns the Marxist theory and as concerns the principles of the Party, against all deviations toward the right or left in questions of a political nature and the organizational line; all this is the best way to exercise revolutionary vigilance.

28. In order to place the Party on the way towards achieving its role of vanguard of the working class and of the people, the Plenary Session considers it necessary to accomplish the following fundamental tasks:

a) Working out a political line and a correct strategy and tactics based on the concrete study of the economic and political situation of the country in the light of Marxism-Leninism.

b) Characterizing (sic) the class, the regime and the government at the present time, in order that we may clearly determine what kind of economic and political transformation Mexico needs and which practical methods we must propose to the masses.

c) Working out a Party program immediately declaring a program which contains those fundamental points for which our Party is fighting.

d) Combating and overthrowing all positions of the bourgeoisie and lower bourgeoisie ideologies which confuse the working class and make it deviate from its historical objectives.

The achieving of the role of vanguard by our Party cannot depend upon the working out of the fundamental documents concerning its strategy and tactics for its planned programs. The Party will conquer the masses and will become their standard bearer only on condition that in daily life the masses show themselves as political combatants, as the unwavering defenders of their immediate interests as well as their future interests. For this, the radical changes which the Party must make must not remain only written but must become practical and extraordinary actions in order to be carried to their happy and full realization. We must fight so that the Party as a whole will understand the need for making a fundamental change in order to enter upon the road of consolidation as a Marxist-Leninist Party.

The critical situation, prolonged by what the Party has been going through, must be changed. The conclusions of this Plenary Session established the basis for this. This base must be broadened by the Party. For this it is necessary to stimulate internal discussion, discuss the ideological battle thoroughly and mobilize all communists for the practical application of agreements and resolutions. As a result of this struggle a re-education of the cadre will be realized as well as an education for the militants. Those who resist criticism and above all, cadre and directors, are being obstinate in their sectarianism in the internal struggle, are becoming entrammeled in the unwavering defense of errors and are not setting an example by their own activity nor are they willing to struggle for changes and transformations which the Party needs. They will try to continue their present activities and will have to be replaced in their present positions by the Party.

VI.

In establishing its errors and deficiencies through auto criticism, as well as by tracing the picture of the present situation of the Party, the Central Committee has based itself upon the idea that the free pointing out of errors will help the Party to correct them and will impede their repetition in the future.

In spite of its errors and deficiencies, our Party, the Mexican Communist Party, boasts of great traditions of battle and doubtless merits before the working class of our country. No other political party existing in Mexico has in its power the merits of our Party. We could point out, for example, that our Party was the main organizer of the farmer movement for land during the period after the Revolution of 1910-17. Our Party has been the main educator and organizer of the great anti-imperialist movements of the past decades such as the expropriation of the oil industry and the railroads. No great action of the working class has transpired without the Party's decided participation.

It is necessary to make this clear at the present time because by taking advantage of the Party in its prolonged internal crisis, elements within and without the Party are trying to prove the inexistence of this crisis and the impossibility of correcting the Party's errors and deficiencies. This current, essentially a liquidating one, in whatever variations it manifests itself, attempts to introduce demoralization, internal struggle and dissent within our ranks.

In spite of the deficiencies pointed out, our Party has maintained important influence among the farming masses of the states of Coahuila, Sonora and Baja California as well as among important nuclei of the working class. We must fight in order to preserve this influence and to spread and defend it.

The basis for correcting the situation of the Party, for developing it in the political and organizational sense rests upon the correction of its errors and the unity of the Party based upon the principles of Marxism-Leninism.

The Central Committee is confident that the efforts and the abnegation of all communists, the spirit of the Party, the faithfulness to the interests of the working class and the principles of Marxism-Leninism will prevail over any other consideration and will be the solid basis for working out the unity of the whole Party and its transformation into the combative vanguard of the Mexican working class.

The Central Committee calls upon all communists to increase their activity, to double their efforts to transform our Party into the true vanguard of the working class.

WORKERS OF THE WORLD, UNITE!

Mexico, D. F. August 15, 1959

THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE MEXICAN COMMUNIST PARTY

TRANSLATION FROM SPANISH

THE COMMISSION OF THE PERMANENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY AND THE FARMER-WORKER PARTY

Joint Declaration

The Mexican Communist Party and the Mexican Farmer-Worker Party have arrived at an important agreement concerning their joint relations and activities. In making known these agreements of undoubtable interest and meaning for the worker and popular movement, they greet the workers and the people of Mexico in this hour of great importance for our country and for the destiny of humanity.

Our two parties have begun a new process in the treatment of activities and problems which they face together. Their plan is to re-establish within a short time the organic unity of Mexican communists and the positive solution of the division and crisis of the communist movement in our country, which has been apparent in the existence of two political organizations which subscribe to the same ideological, programmatic and organizational principles.

This new plan thus is of exceptional importance because of the crisis which the communist movement has been suffering for 20 years and because in the crucial situation in our country and the world, the drawing together of our two parties, the coordination of their action on all fronts and their intergration into a single Marxist-Leninist organization will have a profound influence upon the Mexican nation at the present time and in the future.

The new plan which we mentioned began with the agreements adopted by the Plenary Session of the Central Committee of the Mexican Communist Party held at the end of July and the beginning of August of this year. These agreements permitted us to successfully face the task of creating, upon the proposal of the Central Committee of the Mexican Communist Party (PCM), a Coordinating Committee of the Mexican Communist Party and the Mexican Farmer-Worker Party; a proposal which the PCM has accepted since it coincides with its own unifying objectives.

TRANSLATED BY:
PAUL JOSEPH LALLI:el
November 24, 1959

837

100-428091 -

ENCLOSURE

The goals of this Committee, which has already been drawn up from representatives of the Directorates of our two parties, are to coordinate all of the activities of our two parties and to join them in a single political orientation.

The agreements of the Plenary Session of the Central Committee of the Mexican Communist Party form the bases for the objective and just solution to the problems which in the past have separated our two parties and open the way for their two National Directorates to immediately examine the basic problems of the crisis with the aim of reaching organic unity within a short time. Whatever concrete unitarian form is adopted, we are sure that it will decisively contribute towards ending the organic dispersion of Mexican communists, towards formulating a fair communist policy and forging a single proletarian political center.

The Mexican Communist Party and the Mexican Farmer-Worker Party at the same time publish this joint declaration and express their firm determination to be an important factor in the progress of organization and militancy in all patriotic and anti-imperialist forces in order to safeguard the sovereignty of the nation, contribute efficiently to defend peace and friendship among nations, achieve the re-conquering of constitutional freedoms and the improvement of living conditions among the working classes, the farmers and the whole Mexican people.

The Mexican Communist Party and the Farmer-Worker Party will do everything in their power to form a democratic alliance with other democratic and nationalist parties and forces in order to essentially change the Mexican electoral regime. We are counting upon a party system where competition in civic struggles will be characterized by proportional representation in order to jointly undertake the realization of these tasks. We shall contact the Popular Party first.

They will also try to see to it that the working class succeeds in forming a powerful single front based on their economic demands and for the cleaning up and democratizing of unions, indispensable supports in the plan to obtain a substantial change in the policies followed in the forefront of the destiny of Mexico. Union, farmer and popular struggles require the formation of a powerful single front in order to make their economic demands heard and to successfully battle for the cleaning up of petty leaders and for the independence of union, farmer, popular and student organizations with respect to the power of the state. Our parties will see to it, as much as possible, that the workers of the city and the country, the workers in the service of the state, the students and clerks, reach these objectives.

Finally, we shall further with all our might, the struggle for the rights and privileges of the workers and the people for the democratization of the country, the independent development of the national economy, the liberation of Mexico from its dependency upon North American oppression and imperialism, and for peace.

This joint declaration is also a friendly and heartfelt call to the men and women of Mexico whether affiliated or not with the political parties, in order to struggle together for the fulfillment of the Constitution and for the re-establishing of the democratic liberties suspended by governmental repression. Together we could stop the abuses of liberty and constitutional rights which gravely injure the already restricted freedoms and rights which our people were enjoying. Together we could obtain the release of all political prisoners and succeed in stopping the open reactionary program begun on March 28 last and which is leading the country towards the establishment of a dictatorial regime, political and military, and towards a position of greater dependence upon and oppression by imperialists. Together we could overthrow the reactionary plans of the political and financial oligarchy of Yankee imperialism, thus creating a powerful obstacle to the economic and political penetration of imperialism.

Mexico, D. F., September 16, 1959.

THE POLITICAL COMMISSION OF THE

CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE

MEXICAN COMMUNIST PARTY

THE EXECUTIVE COMMISSION OF THE

NATIONAL DIRECTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE

FARMER-WORKER PARTY

b6
b7C

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: December 7, 1959

FROM : MR. F. A. FROHBOSE

SUBJECT: [redacted]
SECURITY MATTER - C
(Bufile 100-412680)

Tolson
Belmont
DeLoach
McGuire
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

On December 7, 1959, Mr. Robert D. Johnson, Chief of the Legal Division, State Passport Office, advised that information had been received by State that the captioned couple, husband and wife, and their two teen-age children, are en route back to the U. S. from Red China, where they have been since 1954. Johnson said that this information had been received at the State Department from a New York lawyer who represents the family of [redacted] this family being the well-known New York department store family of [redacted] father [redacted] Johnson added that the [redacted] family is expected to arrive in Moscow from Red China on December 7 or 8 and are going to apply at the U. S. Embassy in Moscow for U. S. passports to return to this country.

100-428091-
NOT RECORDED
141 DEC 16 1959

Johnson said that State has authorized the U. S. Embassy in Moscow to issue passports to this family good only for returning to the U. S., if the Embassy is satisfied that the family has not expatriated themselves. The Embassy has been instructed to notify State headquarters of the travel plans, estimated time of arrival, etc., if the passport is issued. By way of background in this case, Johnson said that the husband is a scientist who went with his family from England to Red China in 1954 on a U. S. passport. According to Johnson, the husband has been reportedly working in Red China. Johnson added that the [redacted] is said to be primarily concerned about the welfare of the two children involved, a boy and a girl.

According to our files, both the [redacted] are on the Security Index and they are from the Philadelphia area.

The above information was furnished orally on December 7, 1959, to Supervisor T. D. Rushing, Subversive Control Section. Mr. Johnson assured that we would be advised of any further information in this matter as soon as it comes to his attention.

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 100-

ACTION:

For information.

55 DEC 18 1959

DEC 15 1959

JMF:jlk (6)
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Bland
1 - Mr. Donahoe
1 - Liaison Section
1 - Mr. Fitzgerald

12/1/59

PLAIN TEXT

AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-397666)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (105-6061)

b6
b7C

SUBJECT: [redacted] aka
IS-R & PO

ReNYairtel 11/24/59 and Buairtel 11/25/59.

On 11/27/59, NY 694-S* advised that for security reasons he cannot now, or in the immediate future, contact [redacted] By reason of his being part of the "Solo; IS-C" operation, the informant is awaiting contact by Soviet agents, and a prerequisite for his making such contact was the assurance of CG 5824-S* to the Soviets that NY 694-S* is "clean", that is, that he has no contacts with CP officials or anyone else whom the Soviets would regard as a threat to the security of their operations.

NY 694-S* stated that, according to CG 5824-S*, the Soviets at this time are particularly distrustful of Polish Intelligence. NY 694-S* stated also that he must assume that he is being watched closely by the Soviets, who already have indicated they have considerable information concerning him. Should the Soviets learn of a contact between [redacted] and NY 694-S*, the "Solo; IS-C" operation would cease.

For the above reasons, NY 694-S* feels that for at least an indefinite future period, he should make no attempt to contact [redacted]

In view of the foregoing and UACB, NY will accede to the request of NY 694-S* as outlined above and refrain from having the informant initiate a contact with [redacted] until a more opportune time. The NYO agrees that the

3-Bureau (100-397666) (RM)
1-New York (134-91) (INV.) (415)
1-New York (100-134637) (SOLO) (415)
1-New York (105-6061)

EL:bfh
(7)

NOT RECORDED
170 DEC 9 1959

55 DEC 18 1959

observations of NY 694-S* are sound and for this reason we should defer the initiation of a contact by the informant with [redacted] b6 b7C

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: 12/9/59

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46)(Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

REC 87

100-410306

CG 5824-S*, on December 3, 1959, orally furnished to SA JOHN E. KEATING and Stenographer [redacted] the information on the following pages, which pertains to TIMMY DENNIS.

b6
b7C

1-R- 1243

2 - Bureau (REGISTERED)
1 - New York (100-134637)(SOLO)(REGISTERED)
1 - Chicago

JEK/kws
(4)

Brennan
Baumgardner
Ha

15/9

ENCLOSURE

REC-8

100-428091-547

10 DEC 17 1959

55 DEC 21 1959

INFORMATION PERTAINING TO TIMMY DENNIS

Russia

As indicated previously, TIMMY DENNIS has been transferred back to Moscow from an assignment on the "World Marxist Review" in Prague, Czechoslovakia. This transfer seems to indicate that the Communist Party of the Soviet Union has returned to Moscow persons who are familiar with the United States, the history of the United States, and who read and write English. The significance of the transfer of DENNIS is the new relationship between the USSR and the United States.

During the period between October 17, 1959, and November 5, 1959, TIMMY DENNIS stated that since his return to Moscow, he has had a few discussions with BORIS PONOMAREV, Head of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. DENNIS commented that more attention is being paid to him at present. He said that PONOMAREV was even instrumental in arranging for a larger apartment for him and his family.

Russia

DENNIS stated that PONOMAREV had asked him why he did not take a trip to the United States. DENNIS said he told PONOMAREV that he is willing to go to the United States, if he is ordered to go there, but that the decision is not up to him.

Russia

DENNIS said that one reason he has not made a trip to the United States is that NIKOLAI MOSTOVETS is standing in the way. DENNIS said that not only is MOSTOVETS very careful, but he is also jealous of the role that DENNIS is playing and knows that if DENNIS made a trip to the United States, he would be more of an expert on the United States than he is at the present time.

TIMMY DENNIS asked MORRIS CHILDS to mention to BORIS PONOMAREV, if the occasion arose, that he would like to go to the United States as a member of a delegation or in some temporary assignment for the Russian Government. This occasion was never presented during discussions with PONOMAREV.

TIMMY DENNIS stated that he is interested in history and is doing research, which is turned over to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and to "Pravda". He said that he prefers to do the type of work he is presently doing, because he likes to dig deeply into problems and does not like to carry on propaganda work.

100-428091-5477

ENCLOSURE

DENNIS asked that his parents be reminded that for his birthday he would like to receive a number of books dealing with the history of the United States and the American labor movement.

DENNIS stated that he has a Masters Degree, that he wants to get his Ph.D, and also wants to be an academician. He said that as a result of the move to Prague, his wife lost some schooling but has returned to school in Moscow.

4-41 (Rev. 2-9-59)

DECODED COPY

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

☐ Radio ☒ Teletype

URGENT 12-16-59 1:12 PM CB

TO DIRECTOR AND SAC NEW YORK

FROM SAC CHICAGO 161839

SOLO. IS-C. RE NY AIRTEL DECEMBER 11, LAST, RE POSSIBLE CONTACT BETWEEN REPRESENTATIVE OF CPUSA AND CHAO YI MIN IN PRAGUE, CZECHOSLOVAKIA. CG 5824-S ADVISED ON DECEMBER 16, INSTANT, THAT EUGENE DENNIS STATED ON DECEMBER 15, LAST, THAT MORRIS CHILDS SHOULD GO AHEAD WITH PLANS TO HAVE FUNDS FROM CP OF CHINA PICKED UP IN PRAGUE. DENNIS SAID THAT REFUSAL TO ACCEPT OFFER OF CHINESE MIGHT ANTAGONIZE THE CHINESE AND ADVERSELY AFFECT RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CPUSA AND CP OF CHINA. CG INFORMANT FURTHER ADVISED THAT GUS HALL KNOWS THAT EUGENE DENNIS KNOWS SOME THINGS ABOUT INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS THAT HE HAS NOT BEEN TOLD, AND IS WILLING TO HAVE DENNIS MAKE DECISIONS IN THIS REGARD UNTIL DENNIS' HEALTH IMPROVE AND HALL, DENNIS AND CHILDS CAN HAVE A FULL DISCUSSION ABOUT THESE MATTERS SOMEPLACE OUTSIDE NY.

RECEIVED: 2:20 PM TELETYPE

2:24 PM CODING UNIT HLB

1- cc - retained Rm. 1243

REC. 8 100-428091-548

10 DEC 17 1959

Mr. Belmont

CC--MR. BELMONT & Mr Decker

RELAYED TO

Memo Baumgardner to Belmont 12/17/59

55 DEC 21 1959

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

(JT)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: 12/9/59

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46)(Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

REC-18

CG 5824-S*, on December 3, 1959, orally furnished to SA JOHN E. KEATING and Stenographer [redacted] the information on the following pages. This report concerns a meeting in Prague, Czechoslovakia, with some of the Editors of the "World Marxist Review".

b6
b7C

1 - R - 12-43

2 - Bureau (REGISTERED)
1 - New York (100-134637)(SOLO)(REGISTERED)
1 - Chicago

JEK/kws
(4)

Brennan

LPI

REC-18 100-428091-549

16 DEC 18 1959

EXCLUSIVE CONTROL

ENCLOSURE

INDEXED

55 DEC 23 1959

MEETING IN PRAGUE, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, WITH SOME OF THE EDITORS OF THE "WORLD MARXIST REVIEW"

On November 9, 1959, MORRIS CHILDS was escorted to the office of the "World Marxist Review" in Prague, Czechoslovakia. There, he met in the editors room with (First Name Unknown) RUMYANTSEV (phonetic), Editor-In-Chief of the "World Marxist Review"; HERMAN STATAREV (phonetic); (First Name Unknown) HAVLICHEK, Czechoslovakian member of the Editorial Board; and (First Name Unknown) CATAYEV (phonetic), who is in charge of the Party activity or apparatus in connection with the "World Marxist Review". One RODIANOV (phonetic) acted as the translator.

RUMYANTSEV asked CHILDS to give those present a current picture of developments in the United States, particularly his opinion of the manner in which NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV was received in the United States. After CHILDS had done this, RUMYANTSEV stated that the "World Marxist Review", as a result of a new policy, will not print anything containing the language of the cold war or anything which would cause friction between the United States and Russia. It was at this point that RUMYANTSEV asked CHILDS to tell WILLIAM Z. FOSTER that even though FOSTER had been promised that one of his articles would be reprinted in the "World Marxist Review", this cannot be done because of the new relationship between the United States and Russia.

RUMYANTSEV also stated that the "World Marxist Review" cannot originate any article dealing with the amnesty campaign in the United States or the fight for the legality of the Communist Party - USA. However, the "World Marxist Review" might print a letter from the United States which deals with those campaigns, provided that the letter is carefully written. Furthermore, any article written by the Communist Party - USA and dealing with the economic and/or political situation in the United States should be very carefully written and should not contain the language of the cold war, if the articles are intended for publication in the "World Marxist Review".

76-[illegible]

At this time, RUMYANTSEV stated that an article written by HERBERT APTHEKER will appear in the No. 11 issue of the "World Marxist Review". He asked CHILDS to tell APTHEKER that a few small changes had been made in the article. CHILDS was also asked if he would deliver to APTHEKER "royalties" for this article.

RUMYANTSEV then asked about the current situation in

100-428091-5491

ENCLOSURE

the Communist Party - USA, and CHILDS gave those present a brief review of recent developments in the Communist Party - USA. RUMYANTSEV stated he thinks that the Communist Party - USA is on the right track and that the general line of the Party is correct. He commented that the Communist Party - USA defeated revisionism.

CHILDS was also asked questions about the economic situation in the United States, the percentage of unemployed, the steel strike, prospects for more strikes, etc. CHILDS was told that if someone in the Communist Party - USA would write an article dealing with strike struggles in the United States, it would be printed in the "World Marxist Review". RUMYANTSEV asked that CHILDS send to the "World Marxist Review" documents dealing with Communist Party - USA activities in mass movements and theoretical articles which have been approved by the Communist Party - USA and which could be printed in the "World Marxist Review". He also stated that they would like to have leading members of the Communist Party - USA write articles for the "World Marxist Review".

COMMENTS OF CG 5824-S*

It may be significant that the representative of the Communist Party of China on the Editorial Board of the "World Marxist Review" was not invited to attend this meeting. After leaving the meeting, this reporter observed a person on another floor of the building, who was identified as the Chinese representative on the "World Marxist Review". In the past, both TIMMY DENNIS and V. KORIONOV stated that they could not do anything on the "World Marxist Review" without participation by the Chinese editor. They stated that nothing was printed in the magazine unless the Chinese were consulted.

RUMYANTSEV gives the appearance of being a very capable man. He is the Editor-In-Chief of the only theoretical magazine of the international Communist movement. He is a very smart dresser and has a pleasing personality.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: 12/3/59

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46)(Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

REC 15

Re Chicago letter dated November 20, 1959, containing information from CG 5824-S* pertaining primarily to FRANK and RUTH COE, and VICTOR PERLO.

Mrs F. Coe

On November 25, 1959, CG 5824-S* orally furnished to SA JOHN E. KEATING the information on the following pages. This information concerns miscellaneous items in regard to FRANK COE, a possible correspondent for "The Worker" in Peking, and addresses in Peking to which items from the Communist Party - USA should be mailed.

1 - RM 1243
2 - Bureau (REGISTERED)
1 - New York (100-134637)(SOLO)(REGISTERED)
1 - Chicago

JEK/kws
(4)

UE memo Baumgardner to Belmont 12/11/59
AJD: ssh

EX 101 REC 15 100-428091-550
18 DEC 4 1959

55 JAN 4 1960

ENCLOSURE

~~55 DEC 29~~

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS IN REGARD TO COMMUNIST PARTY - USA and COMMUNIST PARTY OF CHINA RELATIONS

Material Being Sent from Peking to the United States for "The Worker"

In conversations with FRANK COE and TANG Ming-chao, it was learned that in addition to SIDNEY RITTENBERG, FRANK COE, and TANG Ming-chao, and others send material to the United States for publication in "The Worker". However, RITTENBERG is listed as the author for all of this material. COE and TANG Ming-chao stated that they want the Communist Party - USA and/or "The Worker" to tell them what types of articles are wanted until such time as "The Worker" can send a correspondent to Peking.

Possible Correspondent for "The Worker" in Peking

John Pittman
John Pittman

TANG Ming-chao stated that the Communist Party of China felt disappointed because "The Worker" sent a correspondent to Moscow but did not send one to Peking. TANG stated that the Communist Party of China wants the Communist Party - USA to send a correspondent to Peking. They would prefer a married man with a family, and they will take care of his and his family's needs. They realize that he would have to use a pseudonym for his articles.

U.S.A
Killian

After TANG Ming-chao had discussed this, WANG Chia-hsing, Head of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, in a subsequent conversation asked CHILDS if TANG Ming-chao had mentioned it to him.

Mailing Addresses in Peking to which Mail from the Communist Party - USA Should be Sent

TANG Ming-chao and YU Chi-ying, of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, provided the following addresses for mail or material being sent from the Communist Party - USA to the Communist Party of China. The first is the preferred address:

~~YU Chi-ying~~
~~Post Office Box 509~~
~~Peking, China~~

100-428091-550

ENCLOSURE

TANG Ming-chao
9 Tai Chi
Peking, China

Arrangement for FRANK COE to Send Letters to the United States

b6
b7C

FRANK COE was given a post office box number in Chicago to utilize for the sending of letters to the United States. He may send a letter for [redacted] through this channel. He stated that he wants to try to convince [redacted] and his wife to do some travelling not only to the Socialist countries, but by all means to China.

FRANK COE stated that he would use the following code names in any letters he might send to the post office box in Chicago:

"GERALD" will ~~refer~~ [illegible] to EUGENE DENNIS. - U.S.A.
"MORGAN" will refer to MORRIS CHILDS. [illegible] - Russia
"V.P." will refer to the trading corporation in New York established for possible trade between the United States and China.
[redacted] will refer to [redacted]

U.S.A.

Funds for Research Work on the Part of VICTOR PERLO

TANG Ming-chao stated that if VICTOR PERLO needs funds to do research work for the Communist Party of China, this money should be supplied by the Communist Party - USA, and the Communist Party of China will reimburse the Communist Party - USA.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: December 11, 1959

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Tolson
Belmont
DeLoach
McGuire
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Gandy

Big Brother

During our informant's (CG 5824-S) recent trip to the Soviet Union (SU) and Red China, he had the opportunity to discuss the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), official news organ "The Worker" with officials of both the SU and Red China.

Tang Ming-chao of the International Department, Central Committee, CP of China (CPC), advised informant that the CPC wants the CPUSA to send a correspondent from "The Worker" to Peking. They would prefer a married man with a family and the Chinese will take care of his financial needs. Tang stated that the CPC felt disappointed because "The Worker" sent a correspondent to Moscow but did not send one to Peking. It should be noted that John Pittman, a long-time CP member from the west coast, recently traveled to Moscow, Russia, where he is the official representative of "The Worker" to the SU. His columns have appeared in both "The Worker" and the "People's World."

U.S.A. - Russia

Russia

Nikolai Mostovets, head of the North and South American section of the International Department of the Central Committee of the CPSU and his assistant, Aleksei Grechukhin, advised informant that the Russians would be willing to help "The Worker" by taking an additional 500 to 1,000 copies for distribution in Russia. They explained that "The Worker" is sold out in Russia almost as soon as it hits the newsstand. It should be noted that in the Spring of 1958, the Russians placed an order for 3,000 copies of "The Worker" to be delivered to Moscow weekly. On July 3, 1958, the first shipment of newspapers was sent to Moscow by air and the Soviets have claimed that they used these newspapers in their schools to assist in the teaching of the English language. It must be kept in mind that for all practical purposes the arrangement under which the Russians receive copies of "The Worker" results in a direct cash subsidy to "The Worker" from the SU.

ACTION:

EX 101

This is submitted for your information. We will follow this matter quite carefully and any further developments will be called to your attention.

100-428091

55 DEC 23 1959

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Dise
1 - Mr. Decker
AJD:ssh
(5)

REC 15 100-428091-551

10 DEC 21 1959

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: December 11, 1959

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Tolson
Belmont
DeLoach
McGuire
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Gandy

While in Red China attending the Tenth Anniversary Celebration of the People's Republic of China, CG 5824-S obtained a book written in Chinese from Li Fu-chun, Vice Premier of the State Council and chairman of the State Planning Commission of China. Copies of this book were also furnished to other leading members of Communist Party delegations to the Anniversary Celebration.

The book is entitled "The Great Ten Years (Statistics of Economic and Cultural Achievement)." It was published by the People's Publication Agency on 9-1-59, and was compiled by the National Statistics Bureau, the People's Republic of China.

This book has been reviewed by the Bureau's Chinese translator, Ryong C. Hahm. It described the economic and cultural achievements of the People's Republic of China for the last ten years and contains statistics broken down into the field of agriculture, industry, commerce, education and standard of living. Translator Hahm stated that from a review of this publication, it contains no information of political or military significance. This book will not be translated. However, a photographic copy will be maintained in the "Solo" file.

Through our liaison representative, we have ascertained that neither the State Department nor the Central Intelligence Agency has a copy of this book and that these agencies are definitely interested in obtaining a copy.

OBSERVATIONS:

It is believed that photographic copies of this book should be furnished to the Secretary of State and the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency in view of their interest in statistical data of this nature. However, in view of the sensitive position of our informant, this book will be forwarded under a "~~Top Secret~~" classification and attributed to our over-all coverage of the Communist Party, USA.

Enclosures (2)
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Liaison Section
1 - Mr. Decker

REC- 15 100-428091-552

10 DEC 21 1959

63 DEC 29 1959
(5)

CENTRAL RESEARCH

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

ACTION:

There are attached for your approval appropriate communications transmitting photographic copies of the above book. If you agree, these communications, with a ~~"Top Secret"~~ classification, will be furnished to the Honorable Christian A. Herter, the Secretary of State, and to Mr. Allen W. Dulles, Director, Central Intelligence Agency.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: 12/9/59

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46)(Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

REC-15

CG 5824-S*, on December 2, 1959, orally furnished to SA JOHN E. KEATING and Stenographer [redacted] the information on the following pages. This information pertains primarily to JOHN AND MARGARETE PITTMAN and OLLIE HARRINGTON, of Paris, France.

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Oliver Wendell Harrington
Bufile 100-37998

1-R-12-43

2 - Bureau (REGISTERED)
1 - New York (100-134637)(SOLO)(REGISTERED)
1 - Chicago

JEK/kws
(4)

#59

ENCLOSURE

REC'D

REC-15

100-428091-354

10 DEC 21 1959

RD

INFORMATION CONCERNING JOHN AND MARGARETE PITTMAN AND OLLIE HARRINGTON

USA - Russia - France

During conversations with ALEKSEI GRECHUKHIN, of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU), it was learned that the CPSU wants JOHN PITTMAN to work in a more or less "legal" manner as any newspaper correspondent assigned to Moscow. However, from time to time the CPSU may want him to put across some idea in an article or may want him to interpret something as an authority on conditions in the United States.

Canada - Russia

In a conversation with JOHN PITTMAN, he stated that he is moving around in the press colony in Moscow. The Russians have assigned a translator to him and this translator also acts as his secretary. He sees press correspondents from other Communist papers, such as MARK FRANK, of the "Canadian Tribune", and OGDEN STEWART, of the "London Daily Worker". He stated that he was planning to broaden his contacts. He said that he planned to go to the American Embassy, report his residence in Moscow, and ask to be invited to all press conferences of the American Embassy which are held for the Soviet Information Bureau.

England - Russia

In regard to personal matters, PITTMAN stated that his daughter is going to a Russian school in the neighborhood of their apartment. The Russians wanted the boy to go to a boarding school, in which event he would only spend weekends at home. The PITTMANs did not want to do this, preferring to send their son to a neighborhood kindergarten. However, waiting lists are long for kindergartens in Moscow. GRECHUKHIN, who said that he will be in contact with PITTMAN, promised MORRIS CHILDS that PITTMAN's son would be placed in a neighborhood kindergarten by the end of November, 1959.

USA - Russia - France

Mrs John Pittman

GRECHUKHIN also indicated that the Russians would prefer that MARGARETE PITTMAN be a housewife; not an accredited correspondent of any newspaper. However, if she wants to work, they will try to get her an assignment, probably on a newspaper such as the "Moscow News". They will also arrange for JOHN PITTMAN to take a tour so that he will know more about the Soviet Union.

Both JOHN and MARGARETE PITTMAN complained that their lack of knowledge of Russian has hindered their shopping, particularly for food. They are assigned to a public dining room, but also have cooking facilities in their apartment.

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PITTMAN stated that he had not as yet written a preface to an article JAMES JACKSON wrote on the Negro question in the United States for the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia.

Information Concerning OLLIE HARRINGTON, Former Resident of the United States, now Living in Paris, France

Olive Wendell Harrington

In discussions with NIKOLAI MOSTOVETS and ALEKSEI GRECHUKHIN, they stated that the CPSU received information that the secret police of France had caught a "big atomic spy". The story is that at the time JOHN and MARGARETE PITTMAN were on their way from the United States to Moscow, an atomic energy delegation from the United States, headed by JOHN A. MC CONE, was also travelling to Moscow. Both the PITTMANs and the atomic energy delegation were scheduled to pass through Paris. According to the story of the secret police of France, there was an atomic scientist named JOHN PITTMAN who was travelling with MC CONE. At the same time that JOHN and MARGARETE PITTMAN arrived in Paris, the scientist, JOHN PITTMAN, also arrived in Paris. Obviously, the secret police of France had to take security measures in regard to the atomic scientist.

u.s.a

Russia

France

According to this story, the secret police of France say that JOHN PITTMAN, the scientist, is a Communist spy. They found a lot of Communist documents in his possession. They also found names and addresses of over one hundred Communists in the United States, chiefly in California. In fact, this "atomic spy" has contact with over one hundred Communists in California and the secret police of France has notified American intelligence, including the F.B.I. The secret police of France made copies of the documents in the possession of JOHN PITTMAN, the scientist, and has been notified that this scientist will be arrested by American intelligence agencies upon his return to the United States.

MOSTOVETS and GRECHUKHIN said that they did not know if this story was true, that something is wrong and that due to carelessness, the secret police of France had been able to copy documents in the possession of JOHN and MARGARETE PITTMAN and that "somebody will get it in the neck". CHILDS was asked to discreetly check this story with PITTMAN. MOSTOVETS and GRECHUKHIN also stated that the CPSU suspects that OLLIE HARRINGTON may be a spy.

On November 3, 1959, CHILDS asked JOHN and MARGARETE PITTMAN about their trip to Moscow from the United States, and

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asked if they had visited relatives in Germany as they had planned to do. They replied that they had not gone to Germany because they were "shadowed" all the time they were in Paris. When CHILDS asked what reason they had for this, they said that they did not know and that all they know is that they met OLLIE HARRINGTON in Paris and were followed everywhere while there.

According to the PITTMANs, HARRINGTON apologized to them and said that whenever any Americans are in Paris, he is followed everywhere. Then HARRINGTON told them that a Negro professor in Paris had written a letter to "Life" magazine and in this letter falsely accused HARRINGTON of being a Soviet agent. As a result of this letter, the French secret police went after OLLIE HARRINGTON. According to HARRINGTON, the letter was fabricated; he had written to "Life" about the letter; had hired a lawyer and was prepared to go to court, when the writer of the letter admitted that he had concocted the story in the letter.

The PITTMANs said that they are of the opinion that HARRINGTON may be involved in some story and that perhaps the "shadowing" of them in Paris has some connection with HARRINGTON. They said they felt that HARRINGTON's story about the letter to "Life" magazine sounded like a fairy tale and that he should be investigated to see whether or not he has some connection with French and/or American intelligence.

CHILDS asked PITTMAN if he carried any material with him on his way from the United States to Moscow. He replied that he had carried copies of "Political Affairs" and other Communist documents with him. He also has a big book filled with names and addresses of people with whom he plans to correspond. These are addresses of Communist Party members and friends in California. All of this material was in a brief case, which he left in his hotel room while travelling about Paris. CHILDS criticized PITTMAN for leaving the brief case in his hotel room, and said that it is possible that "the enemy" obtained copies of this material. MARGARETE PITTMAN said that she had told JOHN PITTMAN not to leave this material in his hotel room.

In subsequent conversations, MOSTOVETS and GRECHUKHIN stated that they are now convinced that the secret police of France had followed JOHN and MARGARETE PITTMAN and had concocted the story about a JOHN PITTMAN, a scientist, who is an atomic spy.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

DATE: 12/9/59

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46)(Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

REC-15

CG 5824-S*, on December 2, 1959, orally furnished to SA JOHN E. KEATING and Stenographer KATHERINE W. SUTPHEN the information on the following pages. This report pertains mostly to V. J. JEROME and HERSHEL MEYER. All - N.Y.

U.S.A.
Russia

Russia
Poland
China

2 - ~~Bureau~~ (REGISTERED)
1 - New York (100-134637)(SOLO)(REGISTERED)
1 - Chicago

England
Germany
Poland

JEK/kws
(4)

EX 101

#59

REC 15 100-428091-555

10 DEC 18 1959

ENCLOSURE

55 DEC 23 1959

INFORMATION PERTAINING TO V. J. JEROME AND HERSHEL MEYER

By way of background information, in February, 1959, NIKOLAI MOSTOVETS and ALEKSEI GRECHUKHIN, of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU), had stated that arrangements had been made for V.J. JEROME to apply for a visa to Russia, but that he had not done so. [redacted], before leaving Moscow for Peking, China, was supposed to notify JEROME that if he had a desire to go to Moscow, he should make arrangements to do so. When [redacted] failed to do this, MORRIS CHILDS sent a brief personal note to JEROME. This note indicated to JEROME that the Russians were complaining because he had not applied for a visa.

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JEROME arrived in Moscow at the end of September, 1959. He stated that he had gone to East Germany from England without any credentials of any kind, and not even his acquaintance with GERHARDT EISLER helped him in East Germany. He went to Poland, and the Russians finally found him in Poland and suggested that he go to Moscow as a sort of English editor in the International Publishing House. They told him that some new editions or volumes of LENIN were being published and since he has a good command of the English language, he could do some editing on the English language editions.

[illegible]

JEROME was living in the Hotel National (phonetic) in Moscow. This is one of the main and swankiest hotels in Moscow. He had been given an advance on his salary, a complete winter wardrobe, and had been sent to a sanitarium. JEROME was still complaining about some illnesses, was visiting a clinic, and complained that he needed an operation, even though the physicians said that he did not. While he had been in Moscow about one month, he had not started to work as yet.

In regard to Poland, JEROME stated that while the Party situation was improving there, things in general are very difficult. He said that he had a difficult time in Poland because he did not have a mandate from the Communist Party - USA. At the Congress of the Communist Party of Poland, he was just a visitor in the gallery and no one paid any attention to him. He stated that it is a good thing that he left Poland, since he might be able to do more creative work in Moscow than he was able to do in Poland.

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JEROME stated that he wanted to be a part of the CPSU. He said he did not want to work for a public institution in Moscow as a non-Party person. He also stated that he wanted some item concerning him to appear in the "Moscow News". Moscow Radio

MORRIS CHILDS discussed JEROME and his complaints with NIKOLAI MOSTOVETS and ALEKSEI GRECHUKHIN. They stated that JEROME was brought to Moscow to do a specific job. He has been given a very good job. His salary is approximately 2,500 rubles a month as base pay. His bonuses can be as much as 1,500 rubles a month. Furthermore, he is working for the one institution in the Soviet Union which will permit him to send a part of his income to his family in a foreign country. He has requested that this be done. He has been given this job because the Russians know that he is capable. It is more than merely correcting English. It also involves some editorial work.

MOSTOVETS and GRECHUKHIN also stated that the CPSU does not want JEROME to have any connections with the CPSU. They said, We do not transfer into the CPSU members of other Communist Parties who come to Moscow to work. If JEROME wants information concerning current happenings in the Communist Party - USA, he can contact JOHN PITTMAN. They also stated that they did not want JEROME's wife in the Soviet Union, and that they only want JEROME in Russia until he completes this assignment, which will probably take less than one year.

Subsequently, CHILDS conveyed this information to JEROME. CHILDS also pointed out to JEROME that POPOV (phonetic), who was a member of the Central Committee of the CPSU until the 20th Congress and who was a translator for MOLOTOV, now has a leading position in the International Publishing House. Thus, through POPOV, JEROME should be able to obtain information regarding events in the Soviet Union. Therefore, it would not be necessary for JEROME to be in the CPSU.

JEROME stated that he wants some documents from the United States, particularly from the Communist Party - USA. CHILDS stated that he would convey this message to JEROME's wife, and it would be up to her to send him any documents. JEROME stated that his wife could be reached at the following telephone number in New York, and that this is an unlisted number: GRamarcey (ph) 5-0523.

JEROME stated that he does not want his passport to expire, and that the time limit expires sometime during the late summer of 1960.

HERSHEL MEYER

JEROME told MORRIS CHILDS that he would like CHILDS to discuss HERSHEL MEYER with the leadership of the Communist Party - USA. He said that MEYER has been driving around Europe in a car which he purchased in Europe. MEYER has visited in Poland and in Russia. He also sneaked into China for a period of time.

JEROME stated that at one time he worked with MEYER. He asked MEYER to explain to him where he got his income. One story given by MEYER was that he inherited a large estate from his uncle. Another story was that he inherited a large estate from his aunt. Another story was that his mother had left him a lot of real estate. Another story was that he had practiced medicine, although as far as anyone in the Communist Party - USA knew, he had never practiced medicine.

JEROME stated that after MEYER moved from Chicago to New York, he went right into the National Office of the Communist Party - USA and was assigned to work with JEROME, which assignment lasted for several weeks. Yet, MEYER never did carry through any of the detailed tasks which were given to him. JEROME stated that at one time MEYER was scheduled to attend a very important meeting, for which JEROME was responsible. MEYER did not show up for the meeting and did not even bother to call JEROME. According to JEROME, when he next saw MEYER, the latter said that he could not attend the meeting because he was "kidnapped by the FBI". JEROME commented, This just does not happen.

JEROME said that in the past, MEYER was under suspicion because of a lack of stability and because of his varied stories regarding his income. JEROME said that the Communist Party - USA should start investigating MEYER again. JEROME asked, Why did MEYER get permission to go to the Soviet Union, China, etc.? He said he thinks there is something "fishy" about MEYER. He said that he was amazed that the Communist Party - USA would say anything good about MEYER.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

DATE: 12/3/59

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46)(Sub. B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

REC- 10

EX-136

CG 5824-S*, on November 25, 1959, orally furnished to SA JOHN E. KEATING the information on the following page, which pertains to instructions for sending mail or printed matter from the Communist Party - USA to Moscow for the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

2 - Bureau (REGISTERED)
1 - New York (100-134637)(SOLO)(REGISTERED)
1 - Chicago

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REC- 21

EX-117

100-428091-556

18 DEC 4 1959

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6 0 DEC 29 1959

INSTRUCTIONS FOR SENDING MAIL OR MATERIAL FROM THE COMMUNIST PARTY - USA TO MOSCOW FOR THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION

During one of the many conversations with ALEKSEI GRECHUKHIN, of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU), he stated that when material from the Communist Party - USA (CPUSA) is sent to Post Office Box #341 in Moscow for the CPSU, that in addition to the box number, a common American name, such as COOPER, or a popular Russian name, for example KUZNETSOV, should also be used.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: 12/8/59

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46)(Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

CG 5824-S*, on December 2, 1959, orally furnished to SA JOHN E. KEATING and Stenographer KATHERINE W. SUTPHEN the information on the following pages. This report pertains mostly to LOUIS and ROSE WEINSTOCK.

N.Y.
Mrs. Louis Weinstock

2 - Bureau (REGISTERED)
1 - New York (100-134637)(SOLO)(REGISTERED)
1 - Chicago

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REC 22

EX-119

100-428091-557

10 DEC 22 1959

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INT SEC

55 DEC 23 1959

INFORMATION PERTAINING TO LOUIS
AND ROSE WEINSTOCK

During the first part of November, 1959, LOUIS WEINSTOCK was in Prague, Czechoslovakia, and was discussing his travels in Europe.

Hungary

WEINSTOCK stated that his wife, ROSE WEINSTOCK, who is the Editor of a Hungarian language newspaper in New York City, had permission of the United States State Department to visit relatives in Hungary. While LOUIS WEINSTOCK did not obtain permission from the United States Department of State, he accompanied his wife to Hungary.

WEINSTOCK stated that while in Hungary, he visited his home town, Tokay. He participated in some meetings with Communist Party leaders. He also attended a conference of building tradesmen from various unions in Europe, particularly from the World Federation of Trade Unions, which is under the leadership of the Communist Party. He also saw his daughter, who is about seventeen or eighteen years of age and is attending school in Hungary.

WEINSTOCK said that while he saw and talked to a number of persons in the top leadership of the Communist Party of Hungary, he did not see JANOS KADAR. These leaders of the Communist Party of Hungary blamed the old leadership, and particularly MATYAS RAKOSI, and the misuse of power for the uprising in Hungary. They also blamed the imperialists for launching the armed uprising in Hungary.

WEINSTOCK said that he was told that for a time the Communist Party of Hungary was pretty much disorganized. Many Party members became passive or deserted, until the new leadership, under KADAR, asserted itself. Most of those who had been active Communists were subjected to persecution and arrest by the old leadership of the Communist Party. They all suffered from the "knock on the door". The secret police would pick them up and then lock them up. Some were shot and others were thrown into prison.

WEINSTOCK stated that he learned that RAKOSI is not in Hungary at the present time. Of the old leadership, only the Minister of the Interior and his son are presently in prison. They

100-428091-557

ENCLOSURE

are still to be tried. Of the others who were in high government posts or in the leadership of the Party, some received short sentences, some were expelled from the Party, and most of them are now at work as laborers, clerks, etc.

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WEINSTOCK said he saw some former members of the Communist Party - USA who are now in Hungary. He saw J. PETERS, who is in charge of all language publications. PETERS' wife is in charge of radio propaganda for foreign consumption. WEINSTOCK stated that these people are living high and that the institution of private property is highly developed in Hungary. Not only do they have fine apartments, but they have also built homes in the country and have servants. He said that many Communists, both Hungarians and former Americans, live this way; and he, WEINSTOCK, is against this mode of living in luxury.

WEINSTOCK stated that PETERS has contact with some people in the United States. For example, he corresponds with WILLIAM Z. FOSTER and sends money to FOSTER regularly. Some months ago, a Hungarian journalist interviewed FOSTER. He wrote a series of articles which were carried in a newspaper in Budapest. The articles indicated that FOSTER is mistreated in the United States and that he has no money. Further, that FOSTER is ill and is not receiving any medical attention. Also, that FOSTER lives in a sixth floor apartment and cannot get down to the street level. The articles created a sensation in Hungary and as a result, money was collected from school children for FOSTER. WEINSTOCK also commented that he had personally collected money for FOSTER in the United States.

Emil Gardos - USA Hungary Russia

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WEINSTOCK also stated that while in Hungary, he had seen EMIL and GRACE BLAIR GARDOS. They have a son who is attending a university in Hungary. He is studying to be a physicist and has almost completed his education. EMIL GARDOS was scheduled to leave Hungary for Moscow on or about November 1, 1959. He is scheduled to be a Commercial Attache in Moscow.

East Germany

WEINSTOCK stated that he went to East Germany from Hungary. He stayed at a hotel for trade unionists in East Berlin and participated in some trade union meetings. He saw WALTER ULBRICHT and other leaders of the Communist Party of East Germany, but did not participate in any political discussions with them. He also saw GERHARD EISLER and BEATRICE JOHNSON SISKIND. He also saw (First Name Unknown) NORDIN (phonetic), former resident of the United States who is now a member of the Political Bureau of the

USA - Germany

Communist Party of East Germany and is a minister in the government of East Germany.

WEINSTOCK said that he was a guest at the celebration of the 10th Anniversary of the establishment of the German Democratic Republic. He said that East Germany is following a cautious line as a result of the visit of NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV to the United States. He said that at one meeting he attended, a member of the Communist Party of Italy, who is a Senator and Vice President of the Italian Senate, took issue with ULBRICHT's theory that a free city is possible. WEINSTOCK stated that the Vatican was used as an example, and the arguments of the Italian Senator were beaten down.

WEINSTOCK said that he was carrying a message to the Communist Party - USA from the East Germany Socialist Unity (Communist) Party to the effect that the East German comrades want delegates from every country, particularly from the United States, to visit East Germany. This would include both trade union and Communist delegations. WEINSTOCK stated that Party people are treated very well in East Germany, which has modern hotels. The East German comrades are eager to expand their international connections. They just cannot understand why more Americans do not visit East Germany, since all they have to do is take a subway in West Berlin and ride it into East Berlin.

Czechoslovakia

WEINSTOCK stated that he had tried to get into the Soviet Union from Hungary. He talked to some Russians and they told him that Moscow was crowded because of the holidays. He, therefore, decided to go to Prague, Czechoslovakia, from East Germany, in order to attend some trade union meetings. He arrived in Prague soon after ELMER JOHNSON and other trade unionists from Chicago left Prague for East Germany.

Until he met with MORRIS CHILDS, WEINSTOCK had only seen LADISLAV KOCMAN, of the International Department of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, and (First Name Unknown) BATAYEV (phonetic), who is in charge of the Communist Party apparatus within the "World Marxist Review". BATAYEV had asked WEINSTOCK to write an article on the work of Communists in industry in the United States. WEINSTOCK prepared four or five pages of notes in regard to the situation in the United States and how the Communist Party - USA works in industry.

KOCMAN brought BATAYEV to the hotel in Prague where

CHILDS was staying. BATAYEV said that WEINSTOCK's material was not concrete enough, and asked CHILDS to go over it with WEINSTOCK. WEINSTOCK came to the hotel, and he and CHILDS edited the notes in the library of this hotel, which is restricted to Communist Party members. The library is equipped with Communist Party newspapers and publications from all over the world. After the material was re-written, it was given to BATAYEV, who took it to a meeting of the Editorial Board of the "World Marxist Review".

In Prague, WEINSTOCK also accompanied CHILDS on a visit to JOHN VAFIADES, former resident of the United States, who is currently with the World Federation of Trade Unions in Prague.

Arrangements for a Trip for LOUIS WEINSTOCK to Moscow, Russia

WEINSTOCK told CHILDS that he was still anxious to visit Moscow. He stated that his wife had left Europe for the United States, since WEINSTOCK had only planned to attend some trade union meetings in Prague. WEINSTOCK stated that he planned to leave Prague to return to East Berlin on November 9, 1959, but that he would like to visit Moscow and still return to the United States before Thanksgiving.

CHILDS told WEINSTOCK to call him before he left Prague. In the meantime, with the assistance of LADISLAV KOCMAN, CHILDS talked with the First Secretary of the Russian Embassy in Prague. CHILDS stated that he had told the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, through NIKOLAI MOSTOVETS and ALEKSEI GRECHUKHIN, that WEINSTOCK was in Europe, that he would probably want to visit Moscow, and that the Communist Party - USA would have no objections, especially if WEINSTOCK were invited to Russia as a guest of a trade union, since both the Communist Party - USA and WEINSTOCK would prefer that it be done in this manner.

The reply from the First Secretary of the Russian Embassy was that a visa would be available in Prague for WEINSTOCK on Wednesday or Thursday, November 11 or 12, 1959. CHILDS conveyed this information to WEINSTOCK and suggested that WEINSTOCK stay in Russia no longer than one week.

Miscellaneous Information Concerning LOUIS WEINSTOCK

During November, 1959, EUGENE DENNIS and GUS HALL asked

CHILDS to attempt to convey a message to LOUIS WEINSTOCK to the effect that the Communist Party - USA would like to have WEINSTOCK be a representative of the Communist Party - USA to the Congress of the Communist Party of Hungary. CHILDS told DENNIS and HALL that he would not be able to transmit such a message to WEINSTOCK in sufficient time for WEINSTOCK to get to Hungary for this purpose.

During conversations with LOUIS WEINSTOCK, he stated that he had met trade union leaders from all over the world.

WEINSTOCK also stated that he would not accept the job as Business Manager of "The Worker". Asked why he thought that he might be offered this position, WEINSTOCK replied that EUGENE DENNIS had been sounding him out regarding this job. WEINSTOCK commented that he has to do trade union and/or mass work.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: 12/9/59

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46)(Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

REC-19

CG 5824-S*, on December 3, 1959, orally furnished to SA JOHN E. KEATING and Stenographer [redacted] the information on the following page. This report pertains to a meeting with representatives of the Foreign Literature Department of the Soviet Union.

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1-Rm 1243

2 - Bureau (REGISTERED)
1 - New York (100-134637)(SOLO)(REGISTERED)
1 - Chicago

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Branigan
Baumgardner

REC-19

Sent to Chicago 100-428091-558
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12-17-59

10 DEC 22 1959

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55 DEC 23 1959

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RECEIVED - FBI

MEETING WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF THE FOREIGN LITERATURE DEPARTMENT OF THE SOVIET UNION

During the period between October 17, 1959, and November 5, 1959, MORRIS CHILDS participated in a meeting in Moscow, Russia, with representatives of the Foreign Literature Department. This meeting was held in the Foreign Office Building. Present were the following: Vice Deputy MAKAROV, CHISTAKOV, GRADOV, and TSAPENKO (all spellings phonetic). At one time, TSAPENKO was stationed in Washington as a literature representative.

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MAKAROV did most of the talking at this meeting, and the chief problem concerned the finding of a replacement for Imported Publications and Products. MARGARET COWL KRUMBEIN has refused to sign a contract to handle Russian literature for 1960, since she claims that it is not a profitable business arrangement. CHILDS was shown a letter which was dated October 15, 1959, and was signed by MARGARET COWL. In this letter, she states that she was not making any money handling Russian literature.

MAKAROV stated that MARGARET COWL is in error in making this statement, since there is enough elasticity in the margin of profit. It was also pointed out that there is a growing interest in Russian printed material and literature. This applies not only to Communist writings, but also to publications dealing with technical matters.

CHILDS was asked to have the Communist Party - USA recommend someone as a replacement for MARGARET COWL. The Russians present at this meeting insisted that a good businessman could make money handling Russian literature, but they would like a person who is more loyal than MARGARET COWL and one who is not thinking only of the profit angle.

At this meeting, MAKAROV also indicated that the Russians are not satisfied with the operation of the Four Continent Book Store. CHILDS was also asked what type of facilities there are at the Crossroads Book Store in Chicago.

During discussions with the leadership of the Communist Party - USA, during November, 1959, it has been learned that HY LUMER has been working on the problems in connection with an outlet for the sale of Russian literature in the United States.

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100-428091-558

ENCLOSURE

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Mem dum • UNITED GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: 12/9/59

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46)(Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

REC-19

CG 5824-S*, on December 3, 1959, orally furnished to SA JOHN E. KEATING and Stenographer [redacted] the information on the following page, which concerns MANYA REISS.

b6
b7C

2 - 1 Rm 1243
2 - Bureau (REGISTERED)
1 - New York (100-134637)(SOLO)(REGISTERED)
1 - Chicago

JEK/kws
(4)

Brosman

#5 ejc

REC'D

REC-19

100-428091-559

18 DEC 22 1959

REC'D

ENCLOSURE

62 DEC 28 1959

INFORMATION PERTAINING TO MANYA REISS

On or about October 16, 1959, MANYA REISS was brought to the apartment in which MORRIS CHILDS was staying in Peking, China. MANYA REISS, who is highly regarded by the Communist Party of China, has cancer of the lung and underwent an operation for removal of a part of one lung. She has not worked for approximately ten months.

100-428091-559

ENCLOSURE

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

FROM : MR. F. J. BAUMGARDNER

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

DATE: December 17, 1959

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Donahoe
1 - Mr. Frohbose
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Decker

Tolson ____
Belmont ____
DeLoach ____
McGuire ____
Mohr ____
Parsons ____
Rosen ____
Tamm ____
Trotter ____
W.C. Sullivan ____
Tele. Room ____
Gandy ____

My memorandum dated 12-14-59 advised that NY 694-S, the brother of CG 5824-S, would quite likely travel to Prague, Czechoslovakia, for contacts with Czechoslovakians and the Red Chinese representative on the international communist publication, "World Marxist Review," and would possibly travel to the Soviet Union between Christmas and New Years. My memorandum recommended and the Director approved that an assumed identity be established for informant for security reasons and that the Laboratory prepare certain documents to perfect this assumed identity.

New York by teletype 12-16-59 advised that Eugene Dennis, chairman, Communist Party (CP), USA, has authorized the above trip and has instructed the informant to accept the previous offer of financial support for the CPUSA by the Red Chinese. (While CG 5824-S was in China October, 1959, he was offered for the CPUSA $25,000 within two months and $100,000 within six months, the money to be delivered in Prague, Czechoslovakia.)

The outstanding success of the most recent Solo mission and the concrete data developed was based to a large extent on the specific targets prepared by the Domestic Intelligence Division for the informant's guidance. It is believed that the success of the forthcoming trip to Prague, Czechoslovakia, and possibly to Moscow, Russia, would be considerably enhanced if at this time we prepare specific targets for the informant to accomplish.

RECOMMENDATION:

1. That the Espionage Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, prepare specific concrete targets for the informant in connection with his contacts with Czechoslovakian officials in Prague, Czechoslovakia. In this regard, it should be kept in mind that informant will most likely confer with Gustav Soucek, head of the International Department, Central Committee, CP of Czechoslovakia. Also, specific targets should be prepared in connection with informant's possible travel to the Soviet Union.

Handled 12-21-59 LW

REC- 11 100-428091-56

EX. - 140

10 DEC 22 1959

#5

100-428091
AJD: med
(7)

55 DEC 23 1959

2. That the Nationalities Intelligence Section of the Domestic Intelligence Division prepare specific targets for the informant in connection with his contacts in Prague, Czechoslovakia, with the Red Chinese editor of the "World Marxist Review."

Handled by Ruehl 12-18-59 WRW

3. That the Internal Security Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, prepare specific targets for the informant in connection with the CPUSA international relations aspects of informant's contacts with foreign communist parties.

ACTION:

In view of the imminence of this mission, it is suggested that these specific targets be prepared no later than 12-21-59 so that the informant can be briefed in advance.

[redacted] [redacted] r. Decker

Legal Attache, Paris December 17, 1959

Director, FBI (100-428091)

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

For your confidential information and future guidance and not to be disseminated, the Bureau has learned of two recent instances where the Soviets have obtained information which has apparently been leaked from the French police agencies. You should keep this in mind in your future dealings with French agencies.

NOTE ON YELLOW:

CG 5824-S while in the Soviet Union engaged in conversation with Nikolai Mostevets of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and his assistant, Aleksei Grechukhin. They advised that the secret police of France had searched the luggage of John Pittman who is the Moscow correspondent for "The Worker" and had made copies of the documents in his possession. Letter from Legal Attache, Paris, dated 10-15-59 furnished material which Legat received from the French which they had obtained as a result of a clandestine search of Pittman's luggage.

E

REC-32 9

562

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (Route through for review)

AJD:med
(5)

Tolson ____
Belmont ____
DeLoach ____
McGuire ____
Mohr ____
Parsons ____
Rosen ____
Tamm ____
Trotter ____
W.C. Sullivan ____
Tele. Room ____
Holloman ____
Gandy ____

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

14 DEC 22 1959

EX-117

17 JAN 1950

1 - Mr. Decker

SAC, New York (100-134637)(415) December 23, 1959

Director, FBI (100-428091)

SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

ReBulet 12-15-59 and urairtel 12-16-59.

In connection with the forthcoming trip of NY 694-S to Prague, Czechoslovakia, where he will establish contact with representatives of the Communist Parties of Czechoslovakia and Red China and his possible travel from Prague to Moscow, Russia, the Bureau feels that there are certain general objectives or targets which can be given to the informant involving matters of interest to the Bureau and to the United States Government. These objectives can be placed in two main categories; namely, (1) matters relating to international affairs and (2) matters relating to the Communist Party (CP), USA. The Bureau realizes that informant will most likely not be in a position to obtain information on all of the subjects set forth below; however, it is felt that some of the information might be obtainable through proper guidance and direction of discussions between the informant and representatives of the Communist Parties of Red China, Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union. It is not anticipated that informant will take any action whatsoever which might jeopardize his security which is, of course, of primary significance.

The following items are listed for your guidance in briefing the informant relative to matters of interest to the Bureau.

__MATTERS RELATING TO INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS:__

(1) The reaction of the Soviets, Red Chinese and Czechoslovakians to President Eisenhower's trip to Asia and Europe.

(2) The Soviet's current stand on the Berlin situation: What do they expect to gain in the forthcoming series of summit conferences? What concessions are they prepared to make?

(3) To what extent are the Soviets and Red Chinese active in Latin American countries?

REC- 22 100-428091-563

EX-133

AJD:cef:med
(4)

MAILED 8
DEC 23 1959
COMM-FBI

10 DEC 24 1959

Tolson
Belmont
DeLoach
McGuire
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

55 JAN 4 1960 MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

(4) What are the plans of Red China concerning its current border dispute with India?

(5) What is the Red Chinese current policy concerning Formosa and other offshore islands held by the Chinese nationalists?

(6) Plans, intentions or capabilities of the Red Chinese to carry out intelligence, propaganda or subversive activities in the United States; identities of individuals or organizations being used or to be used to implement such activity; methods of channels of communications.

(7) Over-all political-military strategy, intentions and plans of the Chinese including their estimates of U.S. capabilities; major international political objectives, international political strengths and weaknesses of the Chinese communists; strengths and weaknesses of police control; extent of potential or actual disaffection or resistance by mainland Chinese; role or influence of USSR in Chinese communist policy; and any indications of strain in Sino-Soviet relations.

(8) Efforts of possible negotiations with the Chinese nationalists, now or in the future, and evidence of any successful infiltration of Chinese nationalist organizations on Formosa by the Chinese communists.

(9) Current Soviet bloc attitude toward Yugoslavia and toward the Polish Government.

(10) What tactics are the Soviets using to disrupt the NATO alliance?

(11) Indications of Soviet or Red Chinese plans for aggression against the United States or any other country in the world.

(12) Information regarding the internal situation in Russia, including such matters as the effectiveness of control of the CP of the Soviet Union (CPSU) of military forces and secret police and the effectiveness of Khrushchev's control over the CPSU. Also, any preparation of Soviet citizens by the Russian Government for nuclear warfare, such as civil defense training, shelter program and underground factories and facilities.

(13) CPSU relationship with communist parties in other Soviet bloc countries.

(14) Any details obtainable as to how the CPSU directs and controls communist parties in other countries, especially those in the Western Hemisphere.

MATTERS RELATING TO THE CPUSA:

(1) Soviet reaction to the CPUSA 17th National Convention including the various resolutions adopted and the leadership selected.

(2) Nature of future contacts in the United States between the CPUSA and the Soviets. In the event Vladimir Barkovsky is recalled, will a similar means of communication be utilized?

(3) Nature of future contacts between the CPUSA and the Czechoslovakians, both in the United States and abroad.

(4) How much supervision will the CPSU give to relations between the CP of Czechoslovakia and the CPUSA? How will this supervision be exercised?

(5) Nature of future contacts between the CPUSA and the Red Chinese. Is there a possibility that there can be future contacts in the United States? This proposal can be made by the informant from the standpoint that future contacts between the Chinese and CPUSA in Prague would be difficult and awkward for the CPUSA.

(6) Data concerning the relationship of the "World Marxist Review" to the international communist movement. Identities of principal editors and workers attached to this publication in Prague, as well as the contacts of this publication in countries outside of the Soviet bloc.

(7) What steps have the Czechoslovakians taken to maintain or renew contacts in the United States with American citizens of Czechoslovakian origin? How are these contacts accomplished?

(8) Any indications CP members in the United States are currently being utilized or are expected to be used by the Soviets or Red Chinese in espionage and sabotage activities.

The foregoing suggestions are not to be considered all inclusive but as a guide to the type of information in which we are particularly interested. Informant should not feel that his quest for information should be limited in any way to the suggested matters. It is emphasized that the informant should take no action to obtain the information not readily available, which action would in any way jeopardize his security or his position. Under no circumstances should he make any written notes of the objectives nor should he ask any direct questions which might place him under suspicion.

You are instructed to brief the informant thoroughly on the above matters immediately in view of the imminence of his trip abroad. The purpose of the briefing should be made unmistakably clear and the informant should be impressed with the fact that the Bureau considers his security of primary importance.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: 12/18/59

FROM : JML/JJC SAC CHICAGO (134-46)(Sub F)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Re Bulet dated June 12, 1959, instructing that details concerning disbursement of funds in the possession of CG 5824-S* be submitted to the Bureau each thirty days.

Balance in the possession of CG 5824-S* as of November 20, 1959	$ 60,700
Additions	
On December 15, 1959, $2,500 from funds in possession of NY 694-S* were transferred to funds in the possession of CG 5824-S*	2,500
Disbursements	
None.	
Balance in the possession of CG 5824-S* as of December 18, 1959	$63,200

4 - R - 1243 + 1

3 - Bureau (REGISTERED)
~~(1 - 100-3-102)(CP-USA, Funds)(Reserve Funds)~~
1 - Chicago

JEK/kws
(4)

REC- 22 100-428091-564

EX-133

10 DEC 24 1959

598

55 JAN 4 1960

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

DATE: December 21, 1959

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

PERSONAL ATTENTION:

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
A. H. BELMONT

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Re Bureau letter, dated 12/14/59.

In compliance with instructions in referenced letter and in the absence of the SAC from the city on leave, ASAC JAMES L. HANDLEY personally exhibited the Director's letter to CG 5824-S* on December 18, 1959. At the same time, the cash award was delivered.

The letter could not be exhibited to the wife of CG 5824-S* inasmuch as she is confined completely to bed and her physical condition is seriously grave. CG 5824-S* was visibly moved by the expression of appreciation and the kind words of patriotism and loyalty was expressed by the Director. His immediate reaction was a desire that his wife should see the letter, as he indicated she, too, would be quite pleased with the kind expressions of the Director. However, he indicated that her physical condition would not allow same, but that he would indeed tell her about it in detail.

CONF. INFT. Chicago, Ill

CG 5824-S* was deeply appreciative of the cash award and particularly of its receipt at this time inasmuch as his wife's failing health has placed upon him an added financial burden. He expressed great praise for the Director and the FBI and indicated that although at the present time he has a serious problem confronting him due to his wife's physical condition, he expressed the hope that he could be of greater service in the future.

It is the personal feeling of ASAC HANDLEY that the thoughtfulness of the Director in sending this letter and cash award did much to improve the splendid relationship existing between the Bureau and CG 5824-S* and his wife, and indeed was a great source of comfort coming at the time it did when CG 5824-S* is emotionally upset due to the health of his wife.

REC-22 100-428091-565

It is believed that this gesture created an impression on CG 5824-S* that will long be remembered.

10 DEC 24 1959

The Director's letter has been placed in the office safe pursuant to instructions in referenced Bureau letter.

2 - Bureau (REGISTERED)
1 - Chicago

JLH:fes
(3) 5286

cc Baumgardner

#5

55 JAN 4 1960

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 12/16/59

Transmit the following in ______________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)(415)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C

On 12/16/59, NY 694-S advised that as a result of learning from ELIZABETH MASCOLO, who has been in NYC, that TIM BUCK would leave for a vacation in Mexico before the end of this week, he and CG 5824-S decided that, through MASCOLO, BUCK should be furnished immediately with information to be relayed to the Czech CP and the CPSU concerning NY 694-S' contemplated trip abroad. MASCOLO, who left NYC on 12/14/59, was instructed to tell BUCK the following:

NY 694-S expects to arrive in Brussels between January 4 and January 7, 1960, and will go to the Czech Embassy there to pick up his floating visa to Prague.

MASCOLO was also furnished NY 694-S' "travelling name" and also his "biography", which is to be sent to Prague and Moscow, reflecting his CP, USA, activities since 1926.

With respect to why he plans to arrive in Brussels between January 4th and January 7th, NY 694-S advised as follows:

1 - 1 Rm 1243 + 1 destroyed
③ - BUREAU (100-428091)(RM)
1 - CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)(RM)
1 - NY 134-91 (Inv)(415)
1 - NY 100-134637 (415)

100-428091-566

REC- 22

14 DEC 17 1959

EX-135

ACB:mfd (415)
(7)

Approved: ______________ Sent ________ M Per ________
Special Agent in Charge

55 JAN 4 1960

He must travel to Europe by ship. Fearing irremediable damage to the informant's already perforated eardrums as a result of a flight to Europe, the informant's doctor has forbidden him to take such a flight. NY 694-S consequently plans to leave NYC on December 28, 1959, if possible on the "Liberte." According to NY 694-S, he must obtain a certificate of vaccination eight days before sailing.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: 12/18/59

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46)(Sub B)

JML/JJC

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Re Bulet dated November 17, 1959; Chicago airtel dated November 21, 1959; Bulet dated November 27, 1959; Chicago letter dated December 7, 1959; and Bulet dated December 17, 1959, concerning the organizational structure of the Communist Party of China.

CG 5824-S* orally advised SA JOHN E. KEATING on December 15, 1959, that the only changes in the Government of China of which he is aware are those which are listed in referenced Chicago airtel dated November 21, 1959.

It is noted that the four persons mentioned in referenced Chicago airtel were not removed from their positions in the Party.

CG 5824-S* stated that the only other information he has about leading members of the Party and Government of China is the following list of speakers at the 8th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, held in 1956:

CHU Teh

PENG Teh-huai

PO I-po, Chairman of the National Economic Commission

ULANFU, First Secretary of the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Regional Committee of the Communist Party of China.

TUNG Pi-wu

LO Jui-ching, Minister of Public Security

CHANG Kuo-hua, Deputy Secretary of the Tibetan Working Committee of the Communist Party of China.

E

REC-23 100-428091-567

EX-1

2 - Bureau (REGISTERED)
1 - Chicago

JEK/kws

10 DEC 28 1959

INT. SEC.

62 JAN 11 1960

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Chun

KO Ching-shih, Secretary of the Shanghai Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. (It is noted that in Chicago letter dated December 10, 1959, KO Ching-shih is referred to as KHEN Cheng-chi (phonetic).").

SUNG Jen-chiung, Deputy Secretary-General of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

CHEN Yun

TENG Tse-hui, Director of the Department of Rural Work of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

LIN Po-chu

LI Hsien-nien, Vice-Premier and Minister of Finance.

TENG Ying-chao, Vice-Chairman of the All-China Democratic Women's Federation.

LAI Jo-yu, Chairman of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions.

LI Li-san, Deputy Director of the Department of Industrial and Communication Work of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

TAN Cheng, Deputy Director of the General Political Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

TSAI Chang, First Secretary of the Commission in Charge of Work Among Women, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

LI Fu-chun, Vice-Premier and Chairman of the State Planning Commission.

LI Hsueh-feng, Director of the Department of Industrial and Communication Work of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, HU Yao-pang, Member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the New Democratic Youth League of China.

CHEN Yi

LI Wei-han, Director of the United Front Work Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

SAIFUDIN, Secretary of the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Regional Committee of the Communist Party of China.

SOONG Ching Ling, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

Unless CG 5824-S* has inadvertently failed to recall some additional details, this communication is the last in regard to this third "SOLO" trip.

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

F B I

Date: 12/21/59

Transmit the following in ______________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)(415)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C

NY 694-S advised on 12/21/59, that he cannot perfect arrangements to leave NY on 12/28/59 as planned, and will have to revise his schedule to leave at a later, and as yet undetermined, date. Bureau and Chicago will be advised re revised plans.

E

1-CC Rm. 1243 + destroyed

3 - BUREAU (100-428091)(RM)
1 - CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)(SOLO)(RM)
1 - NY 134-91 (Inv)(415)
1 - NY 100-134637 (415)

ACB:mfd (415)
(7)

REC-23 100-428091-568

EX-133 10/3 DEC 22 1959 28

Approved: Special Agent in Charge Sent ______ M Per ______

55 JAN 4 1960

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: 12/10/59

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46)(Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

CG 5824-S*, on December 2, 1959, orally furnished to SA JOHN E. KEATING and Stenographer [redacted] the information on the following pages. This report concerns a trip to Nanking and Shanghai, and two meetings held in Shanghai.

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b7C

2-1-1243

2 - Bureau (REGISTERED)
1 - New York (100-134637)(SOLO)(REGISTERED)
1 - Chicago

JEK/kws
(4)

REC- 23 100-428091-569

10 DEC 24 1959

#69

ENCLOSURE

No additional dissemination

62 DEC 29 1959

TRIP TO NANKING AND SHANGHAI, AND TWO MEETINGS HELD IN SHANGHAI

During the first few days of October, 1959, TANG Ming-chao, of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, asked MORRIS CHILDS how long he could stay in China. He explained that CHILDS could spend at least a month in China and could travel anywhere in China. He said that some of the delegates, including the Canadians and the British, were going on a trip to Shanghai. CHILDS replied that he could not spend more than three weeks in China. TANG Ming-chao suggested that CHILDS take a trip to Shanghai with a stop-over in Nanking. CHILDS agreed to this with the understanding that he would return to Peking in time to leave Peking for Moscow, Russia, on or about October 17, 1959.

Nanking, China

Delegates from the Communist Parties of Great Britain, Canada, Australia, the United States, and two unidentified delegates from the Communist Party of Portugal, made the trip from Peking to Shanghai during October, 1959.

The stop-over in Nanking was for approximately six hours. The delegates were greeted at the airport by the Mayor, the Secretary of the Communist Party, and a retinue of important people. Each of the delegations from the other Communist Parties was assigned a car and a host from the Provincial or Municipal Committee of the Communist Party of China, while they were in Nanking. After the welcoming speeches and introductions at the airport, each delegation was taken on a tour of the city. Places of historical interest were pointed out. The delegation from the Communist Party - USA was taken to the famous Lotus Gardens and to the Mausoleum of Dr. SUN Yat-sen. The tour was climaxed with a banquet, which was held in the confiscated country villa of Madam CHIANG Kai-shek.

Shanghai, China

In Shanghai, the delegates from the other Communist Parties were met by the entire leadership of the Party in Shanghai, including the following:

KHEN Cheng-chi (phonetic), member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of China, First

100-428091-569

ENCLOSURE

Secretary of the Municipal Committee of Shanghai, and the Mayor of Shanghai. (By way of comment, JOSEPH ALSOP stated in one of his articles that KHEN Cheng-chi had been removed from his post. This is not true. He was in Peking for the celebration of the 10th Anniversary and then returned to Shanghai).

Chin X CHANG Chun-chiao, member of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Committee of the Communist Party of Shanghai. He was assigned to MORRIS CHILDS and accompanied CHILDS wherever he went in Shanghai.

Chun X CHANG Chen-tsung, member of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Committee of Shanghai, and head of the entire textile industry in the Shanghai area. He acted as the host for LANCE LOUIS SHARKEY, General Secretary of the Communist Party of Australia. Aust

Chin X CHANG Chi, member of the Municipal Committee of the Communist Party of Shanghai.

Chun X SHENG Han, Vice Chairman of the Federation of Trade Unions in Shanghai. He had worked in an American-owned power plant in Shanghai.

Chin X SHENG Lung-chun, Vice Director of the Shanghai Power Company.

The head of the Shanghai garrison and his retinue of officers were also at the airport and were introduced to the delegates from the other Communist Parties. Soldiers were also lined up so that the delegates could view and inspect them.

The delegates from the Communist Party - USA and from the other Communist Parties were each given a suite of rooms in the Ching Chiang Hotel in Shanghai.

The delegates were permitted to take tours of any part of Shanghai. Among the places visited by MORRIS CHILDS were the Children's Palace of Shanghai, the Fu Teh University, a new industrial city which is called a satellite town and was allegedly built within five months. It is located about 25 miles from Shanghai. CHILDS also visited a couple of communes in the Shanghai area and the industrial exhibition in Shanghai.

China

At the Fu Teh University, CHILDS was introduced to HSU Cheng-tai, who is one of the Secretaries of the Party Committee at the university. He was also introduced to CHOU Ching-che, who is the Organization Secretary of the Party Committee at the university and also a member of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Committee of the Communist Party of Shanghai. CHILDS was also introduced to FU Nien-ling, Secretary of the Young Communist League at the Fu Teh University.

The name of one of the communes visited is Chi Bao, which means "Seven Treasures". Comrade FU is the Party Secretary of this commune, which is located about five miles closer to Shanghai than the new satellite city. It is believed that the new satellite city and this commune are under the same county organization. The Party Secretary for the new industrial city was present during the tour of the commune.

It was noted that the former American legation in Shanghai is presently being used for anti-American broadcasts.

Underground Operations of the Communist Party of China Prior to the Revolution

In Shanghai, the Communist Party leadership was anxious to relate how they had worked in the underground. They spent hours talking about the pre-revolutionary period. The purpose of these discussions was to convince the other Communist Parties that they should have an underground organization until the days of the revolution. Further, that Communist Parties in capitalist countries should have as few Party people as possible exposed to the world as Communist Party members.

The delegates from the other Communist Parties were shown a full length film dealing with a power plant in Shanghai. The film shows the underground struggle to take over the plant. It reflects that some Chinese were killed during this struggle and they have been made martyrs or heroes of the cause. There is also an exhibit dealing with this phase of the pre-revolutionary struggle. This exhibit is in the Trade Union Hall of Culture, which is the trade union headquarters in Shanghai.

The basis for these discussions was the thesis of MAO Tse-tung in regard to propaganda and organizational work by Communist Parties in cities which have long been occupied by the enemy and dominated by the forces of reaction. In this thesis, MAO states that in leading the people's struggle against the enemy, Communist Parties must adopt techniques of advancing slowly, but surely, by making the fullest possible use of all forms of opportunity and legal activities permitted by laws, decrees, and customs. Further, that the Communist Parties in capitalist countries should base themselves upon justifiability, expediency, and restraint. Rash acts can never lead to success. This was the thesis taken from the selected works of MAO Tse-tung, Volume III, page 86, and was the basis for all discussions concerning the underground operations of the Communist Party of China.

Meeting Addressed by CHANG Chi

One of the meetings held in the Ching Chiang Hotel was addressed by CHANG Chi. Present at these meetings were LANCE LOUIS SHARKEY, MORRIS CHILDS, CHANG Chun-chiao, and CHANG Chen-tsung. Also present was a woman translator from the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. While she appears to be about twenty years of age, she has four children. While she understands English, she spoke very rarely.

CHANG Chi started with a discussion concerning work in the reactionary trade unions. He said, Almost every industry in Shanghai, including transportation, utilities, textile mills, etc., was in the hands of the imperialists. CHANG Chi stated that 300,000 workers were employed, although there were one million available. There was a lot of unemployment. A lot of workers were engaged in casual work and there was great insecurity. There was a lot of woman and child labor, with extreme exploitation. The workers were very often punished and even physically beaten at the will of foremen or overseers. There was virtual slave labor. The number one man, who actually was a labor contractor, would go to the village and contract little girls for a pittance for three to five years. These miserable conditions and this extreme exploitation made reformist illusions impossible in Shanghai and in all of China.

The organized working class movement started with the birth of the Chinese Communist Party. As a rule, strikes or other struggles would develop under the direct leadership of the Communist Party of China after 1921. These struggles came to a big climax on May 30, 1925, in Shanghai. By 1926, about 800,000 workers were in the trade unions.

In March, 1927, Comrade CHOU En-lai led an uprising in Shanghai. The Right opportunists in the Communist Party at that time, working in the Kuomintang, led to a betrayal by CHIANG Kai-shek. They were over-cautious in a united front with the national bourgeoisie. This resulted in the counter-revolution.

But the terror of the Kuomintang had the opposite effect. The execution of Communist leaders in front of the workers only caused the workers to admire the bravery of the Communists, especially when the trade unions were prohibited and the cutting of wages took place after a lost strike. Because of this peculiar history and the type of struggles in China, the economic struggle could not be separated from the political struggle. Because of imperialist domination in China, every struggle eventually became a political struggle. The members of the Communist Party always understood that the aim of every struggle is to increase the influence of the Party among the masses. The Party membership was amongst the masses and this is why they were able to understand the grievances and sentiment of the masses. Participation in small struggles led to bigger ones; that is, from a shop to industry-wide, if it was possible to advance the struggle beyond the lower level.

The Communists looked with a microscope for contradictions in the ranks of the enemy. We learned how to take advantage of contradictions. This was especially true during the Japanese occupation and the problems created in China at that time; particularly in each concession, where the British and the French were the rivals of the Japanese.

We made use of all situations. For example, during the period of inflation, the Party put forth the demand for pay in kind instead of money. Since this was not a complete solution, we always demanded pay based upon a price index. We also put forth the demand to unfreeze the prices because of the false index. The task of the Party was always to make use of favorable opportunities, such as those in existence in March, 1947.

In March, 1947, there was large-scale starvation. The students were protesting, and the people were against the civil war. The corruption of the Kuomintang was known to hundreds of thousands. The Kuomintang's subordination to the United States was exposed. The Communist Party put forth the slogan, "Buy China, not USA, made products". We launched an offensive. We merged the various streams of struggle, such as the demand for the unfreezing of the price index, to the demands of the students, the workers, the merchants, etc.

During each struggle, the Communist Party had the task of raising the consciousness of the workers. If this was not done, then the workers would win a concession but the level of the class consciousness would drop. But if the class consciousness was raised, then the workers would be convinced that their grievances could be eliminated by the abolition of capitalism.

The Communist Party members in the reactionary unions were disconnected from the Party organization. To prevent the corruption of such individual Communists, they were given constant attention and political education. When a Communist Party member became a suspect by the Koumintang, he would be asked to join the Koumintang. The Party would say, If you are forced to join, go ahead. But lay the cards on the table before the workers and tell them that you were asked to join and that you cannot do anything about it. The workers will understand. Some Communist Party workers were asked to take the oath of Buddha and, of course, we let them do that, too.

The Communist Party of China always had fronts and reserves of people. If one comrade was lost due to arrest, imprisonment, etc., #2 would step in and we always had a #3 assigned to step in as a substitute for #2, if arrested.

In the period after 1927, we took a sectarian attitude to the Koumintang unions. This was the period of Left adventurism. The workers would not join the red trade unions. If they would not join the red trade unions, we would smash the Koumintang unions. Later, the Koumintang formed the Chinese Federation of Labor, and we began to work in the trade unions, especially after we ousted our adventurist leadership.

During the Japanese war in 1937, we formed a whole number of organizations and societies -- not trade unions. We organized a front called "Relief for the Refugees", and we worked in the refugee camps. We worked among the refugees, found jobs for some of them. Once we influenced them and got them jobs, we had close ties with them. We formed the kind of organizations which corresponded to the period.

The form of the organization is unimportant. For example, when the Japanese were driven out of Shanghai, we filled a vacuum and we organized trade unions. We beat the Koumintang to it. Before the Koumintang could come in, we had organized trade unions. After the war, the Koumintang asked that the trade unions register. We registered the trade unions, but we retained a majority of the trade union leadership. They were under the influence of the Communist Party, especially the key unions. If there was a union we could not control, such as the postal and telegraph workers, then we organized canteens, consumers co-operatives, evening schools, etc., all under the auspices of the Koumintang union. But we used these devices as Communists to influence the workers. We also exploited the factional struggle in the Koumintang, itself. We would usually attack the most reactionary officials.

The Communists penetrated everywhere in the trade union movement. We even got people into the Executive of the Shanghai Labor Council, which was the highest body of the trade unions. Side by side with this penetration, we continued to expose the Koumintang unions, until they were forced to change their name to social centers. When we followed the wrong line, we just disrupted the Koumintang union. No one gained anything; but later on, when we followed the correct line, we took over, penetrated the unions, and spread the influence of the Communist Party. We used every form of organization to be sure that we controlled and influenced, just in case the Koumintang would try to destroy any trade unions.

We also organized skeleton organizations or skeleton councils. They actually existed in name only, but in some situations we used these for a call to action. In the name of these organizations, we put forth demands and slogans. We were able to raise the Left banners.

During the anti-Japanese war, we used the united front. Under the banner of the united front, we were able to engage in more legal activity. We even published a paper in Shanghai, but not in the name of the Communist Party. We also had illegal publications. We published the salvation journals. We published these in the British or French concessions. We did not register these with the British or the French. The masses considered these journals legal. But when things became uncomfortable or the authorities began to become too interested, we would change the name of the journal.

We organized all kinds of schools. These were used not only for education -- we did try to educate -- but also for organization, especially after liberation. During the Japanese occupation, the schools continued, even if the trade unions were dissolved. The schools became substitutes for the trade unions. We also used bourgeois institutions, such as the YMCA, YWCA, language schools, schools for philanthropists. Our people, who were teachers as a rule, supplied the textbooks to these schools.

These institutions became centers for recruitment of cadre all the while the Communist Party was underground. No matter what the brutality of the enemy, we found means to outwit them.

Meeting Addressed by CHANG Chen-tsung

CHANG Chen-tsung began his speech by citing some of the mistakes which were made in Shanghai by the Communist Party during the underground period. He stated he thought the delegates from the other Communist Parties could learn and benefit from these mistakes. CHANG Chen-tsung stated that the Communist Party of China made three types of mistakes: (1) It neglected the legal possibilities; (2) They were too dogmatic; and (3) During the period of this adventurist leadership, the united front for local demands was under-rated.

When MAO Tse-tung's line was adopted by the Communist Party of China in 1935, we began to work for a democratic national united front in order to build a socialist China. We knew we could not build this socialist China without first having a national democratic united front.

How did we put this line of the democratic national united front into effect? First of all, the membership of the Party at that time was not too great. The masses were scared because the Leftists did a lot of damage to the Communist Party organization during their rule of the Party. Therefore, the first task we had was to re-establish the Communist Party. The first task of the Party after its re-organization was to win the masses. The job was, how to turn the program of the Communist Party into a program for the masses, or how to proceed to the level of the people.

In 1935, Japan invaded China. The masses of China demanded that the Japanese imperialists be driven out. At that time, there was still a struggle in the Communist Party of China between the Leftists and the Communist Party leadership led by MAO Tse-tung, which had the correct line. The Communist Party policy was to build a broad resistance movement which would include the Koumintang. The comrades who were influenced by the Leftists believed that the chief enemy was CHIANG Kai-shek, and not the Japanese. But the Communist Party followed the line which was sloganized in national salvation.

The Communist Party organized various salvation organizations amongst the workers, the students, the middle classes, etc. 1935 was only the beginning of the anti-Japanese war, and CHIANG Kai-shek was not yet in the war against Japan. The people were still afraid. Those salvation organizations were legal, but they were very much limited. The masses of the people had to be organized from the level of their economic interests and their daily demands. At that time, even the reactionary yellow trade unions were not allowed to exist. But there were other legal organizations, such as salvation groups, social aid groups, etc.

When the Communists were fighting for legality, this did not mean we fought for the legal status of the Party, as such. Only our top leaders of the Party, such as MAO Tse-tung, CHOU En-lai, and a few others, spoke openly as Communists. It took a long time for us to raise slogans to a political level. We did begin to raise local economic demands, but these, in our situation, were not enough.

With regard to the united fronts, the Communist Party never joined, in the formal sense of the word, or signed formal agreements. The Communist Party put forward a program against Japan. The Koumintang never agreed or endorsed this program. The small democratic parties which existed under the Koumintang regime were, in the main, organized by the Communist Party. They joined in the united fronts. Only in 1945 did we formally join in the united front, when we had to deal with CHIANG Kai-shek.

After the victory over Japan, the Koumintang was forced to negotiate with these various political parties. The Koumintang never fully agreed, but they did consent to a political consultative conference. Then the civil war broke out. We took over the consultative conference banner. Later, this conference set up a government and elected a chairman, and even now our official consultative people's conference is a united front.

When the Communist Party of China put forward the idea of a united front, the Leftist element resisted. They said, We cannot unite with CHIANG Kai-shek and the murderers of Communists. When we formed the united front, the red army became the 8th route army. They removed the red stars from their caps, but in actuality they were still influenced by the Party. Some Communists did not realize that a united front with other classes might develop capitulatory tendencies.

The class line, therefore, is important at all times. One MING (now living in Moscow) capitulated. He said both the

Communist Party and the Kuomintang have the best youth. He made no distinction between the Communists and the others. He preached that everything has to be subjected to the united front and that everything must go through the united front. If this policy was carried through, this would mean that in China, CHIANG Kai-shek would have dominated everything. MING forgot the need to develop the progressive forces and the need to develop our own strength. If we did everything through the united front, we would give up the leadership of the proletariat.

MING's policy caused great damage to our Party. The new 4th army was under MING's influence and they carried out his erroneous line. As a result, they were trapped and destroyed by CHIANG Kai-shek.

We also had examples of sectarianism in the history of our Party. In 1935, we organized red trade unions. We put forward excessive demands. We refused to negotiate and refused to work in the Kuomintang organization. Sometimes we would conduct strikes for almost two months. We would be satisfied in issuing leaflets. This resulted in many workers leaving us. Our organization was smashed. In one strike, 160 workers lost their jobs. This infantiled Leftism and resulted in the weakening of the Party. This Leftism could not see the needs and the desires of the masses. If the Party would have pursued a correct policy at that time instead of a Leftist policy, and would have placed demands to resist wage cuts, these local demands could have been won and would have enhanced the prestige of the Party. At that time, the Leftists did not appreciate the political situation in China.

Japan invaded Northeast China and also attacked Shanghai in 1932. The national industries were suffering at that time. Because of the Leftism in the leadership of the Communist Party in Shanghai at that time, the Party organization was almost totally destroyed. But after we adopted the correct line of MAO Tse-tung, during the 1937 invasion of Shanghai, all kinds of organizations flourished. We used various forms, including study circles, fraternal societies, etc., but we never said who led these salvation societies. This movement compelled CHIANG Kai-shek's armies to resist the Japanese for three months. Then CHIANG Kai-shek withdrew his armies. We ordered the workers back to the factories. We told them to work. The Communists were active amongst the workers, but they were active among them merely as progressive young men -- not as Communists. Even in the power plant, where the United States ruled and where the salvation organization was prohibited, we organized table tennis groups and other activities and made contact with the workers. We found many ways and forms to hold the political banner of national salvation.

Even after Pearl Harbor and after the Japanese troops took over all of Shanghai, including the power plant belonging to the United States, we still managed to lead the workers in this power plant. The idea was to transmit decisions to the veteran workers. These veteran workers became the active for the Party and a few of these were even educated in Marxism-Leninism. But the Party organization was always small. The Party carried on political education through propaganda. We based ourselves on MAO Tse-tung's thesis of protracted war. We constantly pointed to the inevitability of victory.

After the Japanese war, there were some organizational changes in the Communist Party of China. The Communist Party was disorganized and this disorganization was caused by the Leftists. There were many secret agents in the Party. They knew where the organization was located and even where the headquarters was located. The Left did not move away, even though they were aware of this situation. We established a new form of Party organization. We separated the Party membership. We formed different kinds of organizations among the workers, students, office workers, etc. Our leading body never consisted of more than three to five people. We had a leading working committee in each industry. The decisive industries received special attention. Most of the time, their core was made up of veteran workers in the particular industry. Sometimes we sent in colonizers. We used family connections to get people jobs. As you know, these family societies are strong in China. Later, many of these people who became colonizers were even elected to leadership, but not as Communists. If they were suspected of being Communists, we would transfer them, give them a new disguise, send them to another industry or to the liberated areas. We never had any written documents in this period. Whatever instructions were given were oral instructions.

In concluding, CHANG Chen-tsung explained that during the underground period, instructions were passed by word of mouth. There was little contact between individuals; however, a member would occasionally be sent into liberated areas under some disguise for instructions. Leaflets were distributed in many instances by postal clerks, who were also members of the Communist Party.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: 12/8/59

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46)(Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

CG 5824-S*, on December 2, 1959, orally furnished to SA JOHN E. KEATING the information on the following pages. This report contains the remarks of PO I-po, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of China and Director of State Economy in China, to a meeting of delegates from other Communist Parties who were in Peking, China, for the 10th Anniversary celebration of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

1 - Rm 1243

2 - Bureau (REGISTERED)
1 - New York (100-134637)(SOLO)(REGISTERED)
1 - Chicago

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ENCLOSURE

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EX-135

10 DEC 24 1959

60 DEC 29 1959

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D. BELMONT
JUSTICE

REMARKS OF PO I-PO, ALTERNATE MEMBER OF THE POLITICAL BUREAU OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF CHINA AND DIRECTOR OF STATE ECONOMY IN CHINA, TO A MEETING OF DELEGATES FROM OTHER COMMUNIST PARTIES WHO WERE IN PEKING FOR THE 10TH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION OF THE FOUNDING OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

One of three meetings held in Peking, China, for delegates from other Communist Parties who were in Peking for the 10th Anniversary celebration of the founding of the People's Republic of China, was chaired by LIU Ning-yi, who is in charge of trade unions in China. The meeting was addressed by PO I-po, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of China and Director of State Economy in China. This meeting was held during the week of September 27, 1959, in the old Hall of the People's Congress in Peking.

China

For the most part, these three meetings were attended by leaders of the delegations. However, the head of a delegation from another Communist Party could invite someone else provided that this person was a leading member of the Party. In any case, there were no more than 75 people at any one of these meetings. This figure includes the Chinese who were in attendance.

PO I-po stated, Today we will speak about industry and agriculture. We will speak on the great leap forward in our country. We will not give details for the past ten years, but we will speak mainly about the last two years.

During the past two years, there have been great achievements. The situation is very good and the prospects for the future are very bright. Socialist construction is speedily developing. As far back as the end of the first Five-Year Plan, Comrade MAO Tse-tung raised the question: Can the speed of development be increased? This meant, Could we proceed at a greater speed than our big brother, the USSR?

China is a big country with a big population, but we have help from the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. The road of the great leap forward was finally found in 1958. There were quite a few problems in the leap forward. For instance, at the beginning of last year there was tension in the use of labor power. Therefore, there was a lot of waste. Last year,

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ENCLOSURE

19 million people were participating in this campaign, but there was waste. The deployment of manpower was not good, and the gathering of the harvest was not done very well. Moreover, shortages in pigs and poultry caused tensions because of the lack of supply of these non-staples. However, most of these problems have been solved and no longer exist.

Continuing, PO I-po stated, The imperialists and reactionaries used this opportunity to spread lies within the Communist Party of China. These were echoed by the few Rightists in the Party. They showed doubts about the general line of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, the communes, and the great leaps forward. Also, some personal ambitions were used to attack the general line of the Party. The reason for the shortcomings was a lack of experience; however, the problem was not very serious.

The 8th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China was held from the end of July to the beginning of August. The theme was to defend the general line of the Party. We summed up the general line of the Party as follows: Going all-out, aiming higher, to get there faster, quicker, economically. To give play to the full revolutionary aims of 650 million people. To do it with a higher aim means quicker and better results, more, better, faster, and more economically, as opposed to "less, slower, and more expensive methods."

Continuing, PO I-po stated, The general line of the Party was formed as a result of nine to ten years of work. During the period from 1949 through 1952, economic rehabilitations were accomplished. By 1952, the economy had recovered. Then MAO Tse-tung put forward the general line of the transitional period. At that time, the task by which we would realize the socialist transformation in agriculture, industry and commerce, was set out in three Five-Year Plans. In 1953, the first Five-Year Plan was launched. At that time, we started to learn, from the USSR, how to industrialize our country. We learned from our Soviet comrades and gave priority to heavy industry according to plan and in proportion.

Since China is a big country, Comrade MAO Tse-tung, even at this time, began to consider how to harmonize industry and agriculture. As was stated previously, the first Five-Year Plan was launched in 1953. A lot of attention was paid to the socialist transformation of agriculture during the period from 1954 through 1956. In 1955, 40 points were put forward for the development of agriculture. During this process, we met some resistance even within the Party. Some were skeptical. We criticized the Right opportunists, who opposed transformation in agriculture. When the 40-point program was put forward, Comrade MAO Tse-tung gave attention to proportions, with emphasis on heavy industry and agriculture simultaneously.

The great leap forward in industry and agriculture came in 1956. Certain people were unconsciously opposed to this leap. We called this "sentiment against reckless advances". After the struggle against the Rightists on the political and ideological front in 1957, we began criticizing those who were against the "reckless advances". Big advances were made in 1957. At the second session of the 8th Congress, the program of the leap forward was formed. This general line was exemplified in five simultaneous developments: (1) Priority to heavy industry; (2) Simultaneous developments in industry and in agriculture; (3) Industry managed by central authority; (4) Industry managed by local authority; and (5) Production by modern methods and also by indigenous methods.

These so-called five simultaneous methods enabled us to mobilize masses for the line of the Party. If we only stressed the priority of heavy industry, we could only mobilize workers. However, with a simultaneous development in industry and agriculture, 550 million peasants were mobilized.

With development in agriculture, light industries, local industries, and indigenous methods, the mass line was developed. If we stressed only one of these, we would walk on only "one leg" and we want to walk on "two legs". The realization of our general line depends upon the five simultaneous developments. The leap forward also depends on this.

In regard to the inner Party struggle, we stated at the Loshan meeting that we could see three kinds of people in the struggle: (1) There were a few who favored a restoration of the bourgeoisie; (2) The second group, also small, thought that the revolution was almost at an end. These are bourgeois revolutionists and "fellow travellers"; and (3) The third group makes up 90% of the membership. They want to carry through to a successful conclusion not only the democratic revolution, but also the socialist revolution. This last line was victorious.

We defend the general line, protect the revolution, and guarantee the great leap forward. The Plenum at Loshan called on the nation to fight the Rightists, make a great leap forward, and insure the surge forward.

Thore was a good response by the masses and a resulting upsurge in production. In May, June, and July, there had been a kind of stagnation in production. This was due to certain "re-adjustments", some changes in plans, and a "pouring on of cold water" by the Rightists. The term "re-adjustments" needs to be explained. We lacked experience in the "leap forward". Sometimes we set goals in industry and in agriculture which are a bit too high.

Due to "re-adjustments" in steel production in May and June, it was decided that the goal for 1959 should be 12 million tons instead of 18 million tons. This figure does not include steel produced by indigenous methods. After the May, June, and July stagnation was over, steel production was increased 14% over the previous month in August. September was even better, with a 20% or 25% increase over August. For example, the average daily output of steel in July was 31,300 tons. In August, the average daily output was 35,000 tons. It is estimated that in September, the daily average output was 44,000 tons. The daily average output of pig iron was as follows: July, 50,000 tons; August, 55,000 tons; September, estimated 63,000 tons.

Without going into details, it can be said that the percentage of increase in the output of electricity and coal was roughly the same as that for steel for the past two months.

In the field of agriculture, there is a big leap forward. Despite natural calamities, it is estimated there will be an increase of 10% in 1959 over the figures for 1958. In regard to the situation in the market, there is an improved, ample supply and reserve of commodities.

Concerning the people's communes, 99% of the peasant population supports the people's communes and state that they cannot be disbursed even by storm. MAO Tse-tung often says that 650 million people are anxious to change the stage of poverty. The general line is correct and has already brought about great achievements.

The first question we argued over with the Right opportunists was that of speed. The Right opportunists are against mass movements in industrial production, especially in iron and steel. The Rightists claim that speed means great expense and little gain. The Right opportunists concentrated their attacks on these points. The result of this struggle was a defeat of the Right opportunists. In the first one-half of this year, the total output value of industry increased by 65%.

Then PO I-po stated, A word of explanation should be given on the meaning of "verification". Last year we said that grain production would be 750,000 million catties, and that cotton production would be 63 million tan. These figures were too high. We used spot-check methods and this was bad. The harvesting was also bad. This was the reason for the discrepancy in the figures for actual output. The verified figures show that last year (1958) the production of grain gathered was 500,000 million catties (250 million tons), an increase of 35% over the production for 1957. The actual amount of cotton gathered was 42 million tan (2.1 million tons), an increase of 26% over that of 1957. This was obviously a great leap forward. This is a high speed increase and is unimaginable in capitalist countries. This year's target for steel is 12 million tons. This does not include steel produced by indigenous methods. This is an increase of four million tons over last year or an increase of 50%. This cannot be done in capitalist countries. In the United States, Great Britain, Germany, and Japan, it would take four years to increase production by this percentage. So, it is still a great leap forward.

500?

Then PO I-po asked, How was the great leap possible? He replied, First there is the Party's general line of five simultaneous developments. Second is the launching of mass movements in a big way. It is possible to launch mass movements not only in revolutions, but also in construction. In order to launch mass movements in a big way, we have to begin in the factories. We have to involve the peasantry and all laboring people. For example, in metallurgy we set up small blast furnaces by mass movements. The Right opportunists said that the result of these were more loss than gain. They could not see that these blast furnaces will be turning out ten million tons this year, and that in years to come 55 million tons of iron will be produced in small blast furnaces. To replace these small blast furnaces with big furnaces would take three to five years and would be more expensive. So we are achieving quicker and more economic results.

Then PO I-po stated that in the initial stages, the small blast furnaces were not sufficiently productive, the costs were high, there was more coal used, etc. However, this was due to a lack of experience. In the last few months, the situation has changed for the better. The Right opportunists do not understand that in all things there is a process of development. New things have shortcomings, but can be overcome. All are being overcome.

When the Right opportunists saw certain tensions in the market, they talked of disruption. Yet, the statistics show increases, no disproportions, and better harmony. However, by way of explanation, at one point there was a strain in some demand for commodities. This was due to a bigger demand by the people and was not due to smaller production.

There are disproportions here and there, but they are scattered and are not due to the leap. There are some weak links in heavy industry, oil, and rubber. These will not be solved for several years, but there was growth last year. For example, oil production increased 50%. There was also a short supply of meat and vegetables last year. The labor power for the production of these items was not well organized and the peasants also ate better. The pork and poultry supply is changing for the better, but it will take time. Vegetables are no longer a problem.

PO I-po stated that there was another point of contest. The Rightists said that we did not follow a plan of proportions. They said that because we are too speedy, there are disproportions. The speed of our development cannot be decided by the things which we produce in smallest quantities, such as oil. We should base ourselves on those things we can develop faster. We may have to import some things. This has also been a point of controversy with the Right.

This so-called "disproportion" is actually a temporary problem. The Right opportunists said that the people's communes were set up too early and were badly run. Yet, the masses set up the communes. The Party gives leadership to the communes. The communes are composed 70% of people who were originally poor peasants. They actively support the communes. In the rural areas, only 10% of the population comprises the landlord class or the rich peasant class, and they have no right to speak up. The most important point is that of the 20% of the rural population comprising the middle peasants, some support while others oppose the communes. The problem is how to unite, through criticism and education, those middle peasants who misunderstand or oppose the communes and those middle peasants who support the communes.

Next, PO I-po stated that in the initial stage the development of the communes was very fast. We lacked experience.

There was too much waste, equalitarianism, etc. Comrade MAO Tse-tung studied the communes in person and these problems are now solved. Now there is at various management levels a business accounting and a measuring of how much work is done so that people are paid by the amount of work done. There is a three-level ownership. That is, ownership by the production brigade, ownership by the commune, and partial ownership by all of the people. The Rightists say that this is retrogression as compared to the agricultural co-operatives. They do not understand and are grossly wrong. Ownership by the communes is partial, but has a great future. The people's communes are marching forward consolidated.

Then PO I-po stated, There are slanders abroad that the communes are "forced labor". Could we compel hundreds of millions to work at forced labor? Could we force a 20% increase in production? The Right opportunists who are opposed to the general line call the leadership of the Communist Party of China petty bourgeois fanatics. Some of these Rightists joined the revolution during the bourgeois democratic revolution. They are still not proletarian revolutionaries. What distinguishes the bourgeois revolutionaries from proletarian revolutionaries is the attitude toward the masses. That is, how to actively lead the masses instead of waiting and merely pointing fingers. The bourgeois revolutionists would favor only those mass movements they could control and they would limit these movements. We know that if there are no enthusiastic mass movements, then we could not build at a high speed.

In conclusion, PO I-po stated, We believe we can defeat capitalism and can successfully build socialism. It depends on the creativeness and the drive of the masses. When production develops, we will have the basis for even greater development of production and material development. We have given everything to you without a white-wash. It is between ourselves, so let us talk things over from the heart.

December 23, 1959

4

Airtel

To: SAC, New York (100-134637) (415)

From: Director, FBI (100-428091) — 5711

REC 21

Re: SOLO; IS - C

Re New York airtel of 12-11-59, requesting:

EX-117

1. That a New York Driver's License furnished by the New York Office be stamped in two places with a serial number, a date in October, 1959, and the seal of the State of New York.

2. That a certificate of birth for Jack Childs, Cook County, Chicago, Illinois, be altered to reflect the name Jack Brooks.

   Name of father -- Joseph Brooks
   Birthplace of father -- Philadelphia
   Signature of father -- Joseph Brooks

3. That an affidavit attached to the certificate of birth be changed to reflect the name of Jack Brooks and name of father as Joseph Brooks, in printed and signature form.

The items described above, including the two fictitious New York State Driver's Licenses, original New York State Driver's License, original photocopy of birth certificate, original photocopy of affidavit, and altered photocopy of affidavit are attached. Also attached is altered photocopy of birth certificate.

Enclosures (7)

1 - Mr. Dedker - Room 1243 (sent direct)

JME:lcd;vpp
(5)

Tolson
Belmont
DeLoach
McGuire
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 12/11/59

Transmit the following in ______________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637) (415)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C

REC-22

Re Chicago airtel November 21, 1959, setting forth information from CG 5824-S* in regard to a possible contact between a representative of the CP,USA and CHAO YI-MIN, representative of the CP of China on the "World Marxist Review" at Prague, Czechoslovakia.

CG 5824-S* has advised that EUGENE DENNIS did not consent that the CP,USA should send a representative to obtain funds from the CP of China. DENNIS remained silent when this information was presented to him. It is also noted that currently DENNIS is in bed with a heart condition. If CG 5824-S* cannot rediscuss this matter with DENNIS, he will ask the consent of GUS HALL to send NY 694-S* to Prague to make contact with CHAO YI-MIN. Whether or not the leadership of the CP,USA grants this permission, CG 5824-S* is of the opinion that NY 694-S* should be prepared to make the trip.

REC-22 100-428091-576

It will be recalled that while in Moscow and in Prague, CG 5824-S* indicated that a representative of the CP,USA might make a trip to Prague and would deliver documents from the 17th National Convention of the CP,USA to the CP of Czechoslovakia, the CP,SU and the CP of China. CG 5824-S* believes that NY 694-S*

3 - Bureau (100-428091) (Encl. 4) (RM)
1 - Chicago (134-46-Sub B) (AMRM)
1 - NY 100-134637 (415)

6 DEC 12 1959

JEK:ACB;msb (415)
(6)

Let to NY with encl
12/15/59

4 ENCLOSURE

INDEXED

Approved: ______________________ Sent __________ M Per __________
Special Agent in Charge

55 JAN 4 1960

should be prepared to do this before too long a time has elapsed after the conclusion of the 17th National Convention, which is now in session. CG 5824-S* also told the International Liaison Department of the CP of China that if a representative of the CP,USA makes a trip to Prague, it would probably be sometime between Christmas and New Years.

CG 5824-S* feels that if NY 694-S* can make this trip, it will establish a courier system between the CP,USA and the CP of China, and therefore the Bureau would have control over this courier system. Further, it may establish a courier system between the CP,USA and the CP of Czechoslovakia, since the Czechoslovakians will be anxious to change contacts with the CP,USA as a result of the recent defection in the Czechoslovakian Diplomatic Corps in the U. S. Thus the Bureau would have control over a courier system between CP,USA and the CP of Czechoslovakia. CG 5824-S* is also of the opinion that if NY 694-S* gets as far as Prague with documents from the 17th National Convention of the CP,USA, that arrangements can be made for him to actually deliver these documents in Moscow.

CG 5824-S* believes that NY 694-S* should not make such a trip in his own name for the following reasons:

1) The fact that several in the leadership of the CP,USA, in particular PHIL BART, know that NY 694-S* was involved in the past with the U. S. State Department in regard to passport irregularities. Thus the leadership of the CP,USA might become suspicious if NY 694-S* obtained a passport in his own name without any difficulties or publicity.

2) If this trip should establish a courier system between CP,USA and the CP of China; CP,USA and the CP of Czechoslovakia, and possibly the CP,USA and the CP,SU, all Parties involved would feel better and more secure if NY 694-S* was not using his own name in an apparatus, since he is well known to intelligence agencies for past Party activities.

3) All Communist Parties involved might feel that since CG 5824-S* used his own name for the last two Solo trips, that the curiosity of intelligence agencies in the United States and Western Europe might be aroused if NY 694-S* made a trip to Europe and used his own name.

Thus, if NY 694-S* is to make such a trip, time is of the essence and a new identity will have to be created for him and he will need the following items:

1) For identification purposes, a current New York State Operator's License. There are enclosed herewith to the Bureau two applications made out in the name of JACK BROOKS, the identity NY 694-S* will assume. There is also enclosed a current Operator's License of SA [redacted] of the New York Division. It is suggested that the FBI Laboratory be asked to duplicate on one application a serial number, a date in October, 1959, and the seal of New York State in the blanks which have ~~been~~ the heading "License No. - Date of Issuance." It is noted that the wording along the side the seal of the State of New York is "Issued by the N. Y. State Bureau of Motor Vehicles."

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2) For a passport application, a birth certificate for JACK BROOKS. There is enclosed herewith a certificate of birth for JACK CHILDS, which NY 694-S* "planted" in the Cook County Bureau of Vital Statistics, Chicago, Illinois, several years ago. It is suggested that the FBI Laboratory be asked to duplicate the certificate of birth with the following changes:

Item 1) Full name of child: JACK BROOKS NY

Item 9) Full name of father: JOSEPH BROOKS

Item 13) Birthplace of Father: Philadelphia

Item 29) Signature of father: JOSEPH BROOKS.

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b7C

On the affidavit attached to the certificate of birth, the printed name of the child should be changed to JACK BROOKS in three places. The printed name of the father should be changed to JOSEPH BROOKS and the signature of the father should be changed to JOSEPH BROOKS.

Bureau authority is requested for the following:

1) To use the residence address of [redacted] [redacted] 84 Lipton Lane, Williston Park, Long Island, New York City, as the residence address for JACK BROOKS. The passport can be sent to this address and the New York Division will start to mail dummy letters to this address so as not to arouse the curiosity of the Post Office Department. [redacted] [redacted] is a brother of SA [redacted] and has rendered assistance to the Bureau previously. He would be willing to have mail delivered to his address for JACK BROOKS and this mail would be turned over to SA [redacted] [redacted] would not be given any information concerning the purpose for this arrangement, nor the true identity of JACK BROOKS. If any questions were asked of [redacted], he would say that JACK BROOKS is a relative who is a travelling salesman and that he will be working in the New York area for several weeks and will get his mail at this address. If any questions are asked of NY 694-S* by any Communist, he will say that he rented a room through an advertisement in a suburban newspaper in order to establish a new identity.

2) To establish a bank account in the Chemical Bank - New York Trust Company, Main Branch, 30 Broad Street, New York City. [redacted] previously mentioned, is an Assistant Vice President in this bank. He can personally open such an account. This bank has rendered assistance to the Bureau previously. NY 694-S* would use $3,000.00 from Solo funds in his possession merely to open such an account.

Once this account is established, NY 694-S* would use this bank as a reference to obtain a couple of credit cards to further "legitimatize" the new identity. Since it is normal procedure for banks to run a credit check, Bureau authority is requested to permit [redacted] to tell the responsible bank official merely that the FBI has an interest in this account and that any requests in regard to this account should be answered to the effect that BROOKS has an account at the bank and that his credit rating is good.

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b7C

3) It is believed that if NY 694-S* has a New York Driver's License for identification when he applies for a passport, that he will not need a witness for identification. However, in the event that he does need a witness, Bureau authority is requested to use an agent of the New York Office, preferably a native of New York City, who would give his correct name and address, but would indicate employment other than as an FBI agent.

If Bureau authority is granted to proceed along the lines indicated above, the Bureau would be notified as soon as NY 694-S* makes application for a passport in New York City.

FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERN

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: 12/3/59

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46)(Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

CG 5824-S*, on November 29, 1959, made available to SA JOHN E. KEATING the following items, all of which were printed in the English language in China:

(1) A special anniversary presentation copy of the "Peking Review". This item contains issues No. 35 through 40, dated September 1, 1959, through October 6, 1959.

(2) A pamphlet entitled, "The Rise of the Chinese People's Communes", listing ANNA LOUISE STRONG as the author.

(3) A 275-page, paper-bound booklet entitled, "Concerning the Question of Tibet", issued by the Foreign Languages Press, Peking, 1959.

(4) A booklet entitled, "Tibetan Interviews", and listing ANNA LOUISE STRONG as the author.

(5) A book from the China Knowledge Series, by WANG Chun-heng, and entitled, "A Simple Geography of China".

(6) A booklet containing a report by CHOU En-lai entitled "Report on Adjusting the Major Targets of the 1959 National Economic Plan and Further Developing the Campaign for Increasing Production and Practicing Economy".

(7) A booklet containing information on the 8th Plenary session of the 8th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

2 - Bureau (REGISTERED)
1 - Chicago
JEK/kws
(3)

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18 DEC 29 1959

55 JAN 4 1960

Let to Chicago 12/11/59

(8) A booklet containing information on the ~~8th~~ Plenary session of the 8th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

The Bureau is requested to advise if it has an interest in any of the items listed above. If not, they will be returned to CG 5824-S*.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: 12/18/59

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46)(Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

CG 5824-S*, on December 15, 1959, orally furnished to SA JOHN E. KEATING the information on the following page. This report pertains primarily to messages received from and given to ELIZABETH MASCOLO.

1-Rm-1243

2 - Bureau (REGISTERED)
1 - New York (100-134637)(SOLO)(REGISTERED)
1 - Chicago

JEK/kws
(4)

REC-34

100-428091-573

19 DEC 29 1959

EX-135

ENCLOSURE

#5

55 JAN 4 1960

MESSAGES GIVEN TO ELIZABETH MASCOLO FOR DELIVERY TO THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION AND THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA

On December 14, 1959, BESS MASCOLO, common-law wife of TIM BUCK, head of the Communist Party of Canada, was in New York City after having delivered $10,000 from the Communist Party of the Soviet Union to the Communist Party - USA. MASCOLO indicated that additional funds for the Communist Party - USA from the Communist Party of the Soviet Union are available in Canada. She stated, however, that she did not know the amount still to be transported from Canada to the United States. MORRIS CHILDS gave to MASCOLO for delivery to the Communist Parties of the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia, through the Communist Party of Canada, the identities of the new national officers and the Secretariat of the Communist Party - USA. CHILDS also gave MASCOLO a partial list of the members of the new National Committee of the Communist Party - USA for delivery to the Communist Parties of the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia.

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CHILDS also gave a message to MASCOLO for delivery to the Communist Parties of the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia that toward the first part of 1960 it may be possible for JACK CHILDS to travel to Prague, Czechoslovakia.

One further message was that toward the end of 1960, WILLIAM and [redacted] PATTERSON plan to take a trip to Czechoslovakia. This message indicated that PATTERSON is not a spokesman for the Communist Party - USA and is only to officially discuss with the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia possible visits to Czechoslovakia by Negroes in the United States.

100-428091-573

ENCLOSURE

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: 12-23-59

FROM : Mr. F. A. Frohbose

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Tolson
Belmont
DeLoach
McGuire
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

On December 21, 1959, Mr. James P. McDonnell of State referred to our top secret letter of December 11, 1959, enclosing a photographic copy of a book in Chinese language obtained by our informant in Communist China. McDonnell pointed out according to the letter the book enclosed is also to be considered classified ~~top secret~~. McDonnell said that State realizes that the reason for the classification is undoubtedly the need to protect the source. However, State wondered whether it would be possible to have the classification of the book downgraded as far as possible when detached from the letter. In this regard McDonnell said that it appears to State that this book is published in Communist China by a government office similar to our government printing office, and that the existence of the book is therefore public knowledge.

In discussing this with McDonnell, the Liaison representative pointed out that while State's observation about this book being public knowledge may be correct the fact remains that neither State nor the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) has obtained copies of this same book from any other source. It was further pointed out to McDonnell that in view of this circumstance we do not feel that the classification can be reduced until such time as we have assurance that the book has been obtained from other sources available to State or CIA. McDonnell requested that we give further consideration to the classification of the book inasmuch as it would greatly facilitate State's handling of it if it could be downgraded at least one step.

This matter has been discussed with the Internal Security Section, and it is felt that we must continue to protect our valuable informant in this instance until such time that we have assurance that the book is in fact publicly available. It is noted that our informant received his copy of the book from an official of the Chinese Communist Government, and the informant and heads of various other communist delegations visiting in China are the only ones known to have received it.

JMF:bas bas
(4)

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Fitzgerald
1 - Liaison

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REC-34 100-428091-574

10 DEC 29 1959

Liaison

55 JAN 4 1960

Memorandum Frohbose to Belmont
Re: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

RECOMMENDATION:

That we reiterate to State via Liaison that while we appreciate their handling of this book would be facilitated by downgrading its classification, we will not downgrade it until we have received assurance that it is in fact publicly available.

12/28/59 McDonnell, State, advised per recommendation.

FBI

Date: 12/18/59

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL RM
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-364447)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-96778)

SUBJECT: VIRGINIUS FRANK COE
IS-R

7 - Bureau (100-364447) (RM)
(1-100-310736) [redacted] (INFO)
(1-100-333343) [redacted] (INFO)
(1-100-3-81) (CPUSA - INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS) (INFO)
(1-100-428091) (SOLO) (INFO)
1 - Chicago (134-46 Sub B) (SOLO) (INFO) (RM)
1 - Newark (100-19491) [redacted] (INFO) (RM)
1 - NY 134-91 (INV) (415)
1 - NY 100-85051 [redacted] (33)
1 - NY 100-66938 [redacted] (41)
1 - NY 100-54190 [redacted] (33)
1 - NY 65-15257 (SOLOMON ADLER) (33)
1 - NY 100-10989 (NEW CENTURY PUBLISHERS) (415)
1 - [redacted] (41)
1 - NY 100-86624 (CPUSA - INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS) (415)
1 - NY 100-134637 (SOLO) (415)
1 - NY 100- (TWO CONTINENT COMMODITY CORPORATION) (33)
1 - NY 100-96778 (33)

ACB:mml
(20)

100-428091-

NOT RECORDED
FEB 1960

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b7C
b7D

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-364447-136

Approved: ____________ Sent ______ M Per ________
(Special Agent in Charge)

52 FEB 25 1960

Utmost caution must be exercised with respect to dissemination of information herein inasmuch as said information, by its nature, tends to identify NY 694-S, a valuable informant, as the source thereof.

It should be noted that the following concerns "The Two Continent Commodity Corporation" and the so-called "China Trade Operation", information concerning which has been reported under the caption of instant case.

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On 12/17/59, NY 694-S advised SA [redacted] [redacted] that he conferred on 12/16/59, with [redacted] [redacted] brother of VIRGINIUS FRANK COE. [redacted] furnished the following information:

He (COE) had just returned from Montreal, where he had conferred with "JACK from London", (not otherwise identified). "JACK" mentioned that SOLOMON ADLER was now in India (SOLOMON ADLER had represented the China Trade Operation in London). "JACK" told COE that orders from China were to the effect that "The Two Continent Commodity Corporation" should be reorganized and placed under the direct control of the CPUSA. "JACK" further stated that COE would receive these same instructions in the USA from an individual whom he declined to identify fully, stating that this person could be identified through EUGENE DENNIS. (For the information of the Bureau and Chicago, "JACK" mentioned the first name of an individual identified with the "SOLO; IS-C" case, and NY 694-S is certain that "JACK" had referred to this person.)

"JACK" told COE that the New York and London offices of the "China Trade Operation" are doing "a useful job", and that after the reorganization of "The Two Continent Commodity Corporation" preparations for expansion should be made. COE was also told by "JACK" that he "need not worry about business nor about the 'New Century' people's complaints."

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JACK further told COE that instead of having a board of directors as it has now, the reorganized company should operate through "a corps of competent people". He also said that in the event the company should need help or advice, he would be willing to go from London to Canada to confer there with COE or the latter's emissary.

COE told NY 694-S that he agreed with "JACK" that "The Two Continent Commodity Corporation" should be reorganized and controlled directly by the CPUSA. He said that PAT TOOHEY (chairman of the New Jersey CP) would be the CPUSA representative who would operate the reorganized company.

COE further mentioned that [redacted] an attorney who is active in the operation of "The Two Continent Commodity Corporation", was currently conferring with "JACK" in Montreal.

According to COE, three people are now employed as part time workers at the company's New York Office. He mentioned them as "Black" (believed to be [redacted] Bufile 100-306701), "a girl", and "a shipping clerk".

It should be noted that there must be no dissemination of information herein referring to the fact that COE's instructions from "JACK" are to be furnished to him again by an individual in the USA (mentioned herein as identified with the case entitled "SOLO; IS-C"). To do so would be to jeopardize the security of an extremely valuable informant.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: 12/21/59

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637 Sub A)(415)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS - C

ReNYlet, 11/20/59, furnishing an accounting of "SOLO; IS-C" funds in the possession of NY 694-S*.

On 12/21/59, NY 694-S* advised that from funds for which he is depository he gave to ISADORE WOFSY, for transmittal to EUGENE DENNIS, $5,000 on 11/23/59, $10,000 on 11/27/59, and $10,000 on 12/17/59.

On 12/9/59, NY 694-S* received from a foreign source $10,000. According to the informant, he is currently depository for $33,500 in Soviet funds.

[illegible]

3 - Bureau (100-428091)(RM)
~~(1 - 100-3-102)(CP, USA, Funds, Reserve Fund)(RM)~~
1 - Chicago (134-46 Sub F)(Info)(RM)
1 - NY 134-91 (Inv)(415)
1 - NY 100-128861 (CP, USA, Funds, Reserve Fund)(415)
1 - NY 100-134637 Sub A (415)

O-1 to NY 2-3-60 [illegible] resubmitted 2-2-60

ACB:mfd
(7)

REC-8 100-428091-576

20 DEC 22 1959

EX-PROC.

55 JAN 4 1960

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. W.C.Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

4
(JT)

FBI

Date: 12/28/59

Transmit the following in ____________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)(415)

SUBJECT: 6 SOLO
IS - C - *INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST*

On 12/28/59, NY 694-S*, who has furnished reliable info in the past, made available to SA DAVID RYAN $12,000 in $20 bills, which money informant received from ELIZABETH MASCOLO on 12/26/59. According to informant, this money had been forwarded by TIM BUCK, who in turn had received it from Soviet sources in Canada for transmittal to the CP, USA.

The serial numbers on the above bills will be checked against the list of known currency issued to Soviet establishments in NYC and Washington, D.C. and the Bureau will be advised of any positive results of this check.

cc 1 - w/3 end

3 - BUREAU (100-428091)(RM)
1 - CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)(Info)(RM)
1 - NY 134-91 (Inv)(415)
1 - NY 100-134637 Sub A (SOLO - Funds)(415)
1 - NY 100-128861 (CP, USA, Funds, Reserve Fund)(415)
1 - NY 100-134637 (415)

EX 109

REC-8 100-428091-577

DR:mfd (41)
(9)

10 30
~~23~~ DEC ~~29~~ 1959

EX-SEC.

Approved: ____________ Sent ____________M Per ____________
Special Agent in Charge

55 JAN 4 1960

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: 12/4/59

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46)(Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

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b7C

CG 5824-S*, on December 2, 1959, orally furnished to SA JOHN E. KEATING and Stenographer [redacted] the information on the following pages. This report pertains to a meeting of delegates from other Communist Parties who were in Peking, China, for the celebration of the 10th Anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China. This meeting was addressed by TAN Chen-lin, member of the Political Bureau and Secretariat of the Communist Party of China, and by LIAO Lu-yen, Minister of Agriculture, and dealt with the Chinese communes.

cc + encl.
1-12-82

2 - Bureau (REGISTERED)
1 - New York (100-134637)(SOLO)(REGISTERED)
1 - Chicago

JEK/kws
(4)

ENCLOSURE

REC-11 100-428091-

EX 109

DEC 7 1959

REC'D

55 JAN 4 1960

No additional dissemination

INT. SEC.

MEETING OF COMMUNIST PARTY DELEGATES TO THE CELEBRATION OF THE 10TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDING OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA, ADDRESSED BY TAN CHEN-LIN AND LIAO LU-YEN

On September 30, 1959, heads of delegations from other Communist Parties attended a meeting in the old hall of the People's Congress in Peking, China. This meeting was addressed by LI Fu-chun, Vice Premier and Director of State Planning in China. After the remarks of LI Fu-chun, the delegates from the other Communist Parties indicated an extreme interest in information concerning the commune system in China. Because of this, another meeting for the heads of the delegations from other Communist Parties was held at the same place and on the same date. The second meeting on September 30, 1959, was chaired by LIU Ning-yi, head of the trade unions in China. The speakers for this meeting were TAN Chen-lin, member of the Political Bureau and the Secretariat of the Communist Party of China, and LIAO Lu-yen, Chinese Minister of Agriculture. The following is a composite of the remarks of TAN Chen-lin and LIAO Lu-yen:

It is one year since the people's communes were established, but our experience is limited. Therefore, we are giving you only information. Regarding the general situation and concerning the establishment of the communes, we refer you to LIU Shao-chi's article which will be published in the October 1, 1959, issue of the "Peking Review". This article, by a head of our government and a leader of our Party, tells how the Chinese Communist Party solved the peasant question through the establishment of co-operatives and the people's communes. LIU Shao-chi's article is a Marxist-Leninist, systematic analysis of the development of democracy and socialism in China.

We will deal with the peasant question in stages -- land reform, agricultural co-operatives, and people's communes.

The first question is that of our basic policy on the peasant question. Again, we would remind you that this policy is contained in LIU Shao-chi's article. China was a backward country. 80% of the population lived in the rural areas. 70% of the rural population was made up of poor peasants and farm laborers. Therefore, the peasant question is basic in carrying through the democratic revolution.

Comrade LIU Shao-chi is correct when he states that

100-428091-578

ENCLOSU

the peasant question is the central question in the Chinese revolution. The workers' revolution would be impossible in China without the solution of the peasant question. Ten years ago, Comrade MAO Tse-tung presented this question in a famous article, in which he placed the peasant question as the central question in our revolution. MAO Tse-tung pointed out that the peasant needs to be educated.

The experience of the Soviet Union shows that a long time will have to pass to bring together the scattered peasant economies and that without uniting these economies, it would be difficult to establish Socialism. The Party's attitude in dealing with the peasant question is basically different than that of the bourgeoisie. The bourgeoisie either gives orders or gives "charity". Our Party and government mobilized the peasants and led the peasants to overthrow the landlord class. That is what we call the mass line of the Party. The bourgeois method of so-called "charity" dulls the militancy of the peasantry and hampers their education. Our method tempers the masses in struggle and educates them -- namely, the peasant masses.

During the struggle to take the land from the landlords, where does the peasantry find leadership? This leadership either emerges and there develops a corps of militants. Some are members of the Communist Party and some are brought into the Communist Party. We accumulated experiences in dealing with this question for twenty years prior to liberation. The Communist Party of China established close relations with the peasantry. Our bases could be found in the villages, and these villages surrounded the enemy-held cities.

In regard to the methods of agrarian reform, we will not go into detail. But we do want to go into the question of producers' co-operatives. Immediately after the completion of the agrarian reform, we carried through a socialist transformation in agriculture. The agrarian reform was completed by 1952, but the socialist transformation in the villages started even before 1952 -- even before the completion of the agricultural reform. As pointed out by LIU Shao-chi, the socialist transformation of agriculture was developed in three stages, but they are inter-related:

(1) After the land reform, we organized on a broad scale what we would call mutual aid or collective labor. But this was still based on an individual economy. This form of mutual aid and labor contained the rudiments of socialism. (2) On the basis of the mutual aid movement, we organized the agricultural producers' co-operatives. Here, the peasants pooled the land and

means of production, but their land and tools were still privately owned. This we might call a semi-socialist form or a lower form of producers' co-operatives. (3) There next developed agricultural producers' co-operatives of a higher form, which we characterize as fully socialist in nature. The land and the tools were collectively owned. This was a higher form of co-operative and we refer you to LIU Shao-chi's article where he explains this in greater detail. The socialist transformation in agriculture was carried out step by step, each on a higher stage and carried through faster than the previous stage. During the mutual aid group period, there were varieties. Some were organized only for a season. Even while some disbanded, producers' co-operatives on an experimental basis began to be established. These showed their superiority over the other forms. The peasantry watched and learned.

Between 1955 and 1958, there was a big development of agricultural producers' co-operatives in all the villages. These were all the same, but they varied somewhat from place to place. In some places, the income was based upon the amount of land pooled. In other places, 70% of the income came from work. In some places, they reversed this division, where 30% of the income was based on work and 70% was based on how much land one had in the pool.

These proportions were fixed by the peasantry in a particular area. We must also say it depended to a large extent on the political consciousness of the peasantry in a given area. While these lower forms were coming into being, the Party in some areas introduced higher forms by 1956. In four months time, between December, 1955, and March, 1956, the higher form of producers' co-operatives were organized and completed. Can we speak of differences in the forms of co-operation? Yes. In the higher form of producers' co-operatives, the land and the big farm implements, as well as the work animals, are collectively owned by the peasants. They draw no income from these land implements and animals, but they do get an income for their work.

During the period of socialist construction in 1956, we were already on the path of the great leap forward. While we were organizing the agricultural producers' co-operatives, a new co-operative form emerged. This was an integration of the agricultural co-operative, with the credit co-operative, and with the market and supply. This was the beginning of the commune. In some places, in addition to these integrations, transport and handicraft co-operatives integrated themselves with the local people's government. These agricultural producers' co-operatives emerged in 1956. By the spring of 1953, there were 3,800 co-operatives, which were actually communes. By August, 1958, there were 8,700 communes. The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China adopted a resolution in September, 1958, on the organization of the people's communes. The organization of the communes was completed by the end of September, 1958.

We had some differences on the question of co-operatives and communes, and again we refer you to LIU Shao-chi's article, since he deals with those differences. The first question which showed differences of opinion was, Will agricultural production develop or will this new form retard it? The Communist Party was of the opinion that how we handle this question will decide whether there will be progress or retardation. Ours was a policy of step by step, depending on the level of consciousness amongst the peasantry. Here, we refer you to page #104 of the Chinese book on statistics. As he referred to this, he said, You will see an increase year by year. It shows an increase in each form -- the lower, the higher, and the people's commune -- and each form was better for agricultural production.

In the development of agricultural production, the more collectivization, the higher the form; the greater the production, the greater the income. The peasants see more advantages in the higher form and the peasants realize this. We see that objective reality is reflected in the subjective reaction of the peasantry.

The second question on which we had some differences was how to deal with the middle peasants. Our policy towards the middle peasants is to unite them. During the process of collectivization, the middle peasant had a better quality of land, better tools, and better animals. Our policy is to pay them so that they will not lose by joining a co-operative. These middle peasants are skeptical. They watch. They also show a lot of resentment until they see if they are going to gain something. They want to see how the commune will work. Then if they see that they work and they gain something, they join. The well-to-do section of the middle peasantry likes the free market. They lose this market when they join the co-operative. Some of them carry on a struggle against the co-operatives. Our aim is to struggle with them in order to bring about unity. We base ourselves on MAO Tse-tung's slogan: Unity - Contradiction - Unity.

In 1957, the Rightists launched a frenzied attack on the Party. You will recall the rectification campaign. This struggle found reflection in the rural areas. The well-to-do middle peasants also launched an attack on the Communist Party. The Communist Party of China carried on a campaign of education amongst the peasantry in order to expose the capitalist nature of the middle well-to-do peasants. It was during this campaign that the political foundation for the people's commune was laid. The communes are a result of the economic and political situation in China.

The third question on which we had some differences of opinion on how to solve the peasant question was the following: Should we pause at each step, or should we go step by step or do it all at once? We believe that one stage follows another, and that not all stages develop at once. But each stage is used as an example, where the conditions are prepared for the next stage. This is the method of the integrated theory of revolution by stages. The theory of uninterrupted revolution is the best Marxist method.

The people's communes developed. They did not happen accidentally. They developed on the basis of co-operation and on the basis of the great leap forward in 1958. The people's communes were the creation of the masses. They are based on the integration of forms -- integration of a greater scope.

The agricultural co-operative was limited to farming, forestry, fishing, animal husbandry, etc. But when marketing, credit, handicrafts, and transport were included, then we already had, we may say, industry included. When these are integrated with the local government, then culture, education, health, administration, etc., co-operatives were no longer mere co-operatives. We needed a new name. For a time these were called big co-operatives or collectives. The Communist Party considered this situation and decided that these integrated forms could be called people's communes. The people's communes have in them a great flexibility. They are socialist in nature. The ownership is by the work brigades and also by all of the people. This type of ownership will serve for the future, when we go to a higher transition. The word "kung shu" (phonetic) means "commune".

In the 18th Century, there were societies in China called communes. But we also know that there was a Paris commune in 1871. These communes were not Communist in nature; yet, they were called communes. We adopted the name "commune" because we also like to use words which the people like in People's China.

(Parenthetically speaking, this explanation is somewhat in the nature of a retreat before the Marxists of the world who were gathered in Peking. They were not ready to put some of these agricultural co-operatives in the category of communes, which is supposed to be the highest stage of Communism. So, the Chinese Communists want to point out that while there are elements of socialism in this stage, actually the word was taken from the lexicon of the Chinese language and history, even if they are not exactly what the word is supposed to mean in Marxist-Leninist terminology. The Russians are saying that they are on the road to Communism, but they have no communes. The Chinese have no large-scale industry yet, but they have communes. This is why they backtrack a little bit and give the word "commune" a broader meaning).

The Commune

The first characteristic of a commune is its size. It includes thousands and even tens of thousands of families. Also, thousands of mous of land. It includes agriculture, industry, trade, education, administration and military affairs on a county basis. However, it exceeds the county level to some extent.

Integration of local government into the commune came quite naturally. Because of the scope of the people's communes, it is easier to have over-all planning. It is easier to plan the use of the land for the best crops. The commune can also plan the best deployment of labor, tools, animals, etc.

The communes lay the basis for the electrification and mechanization of agriculture. The scope of the people's commune makes it possible to set up industries. It also makes it possible to mechanize the handicrafts. Since the communes have their industry, they can use the local resources more economically. For example, they can engage in local mining, etc. The commune-run industries will have a great future. We refer you to page #37 of the Chinese book on statistics.

We now have over 700,000 industrial units run by the communes. This figure does not include industries which are run by the brigades. Last year, the industries of the communes produced seven billion yen worth of products.

The running of industry by the communes is very favorable for the development of Communism. This will urbanize the countryside. This development will eliminate classes. It will help the over-all integration of industry and agriculture and will eliminate the differences between the peasantry and the workers. The imperialists and their lackeys lie about the separation of families, about the so-called big agricultural prisons, concentration camps, etc. All these descriptions of the communes are nothing but lies and slanders. We sometimes organize co-operation for the carrying through of certain projects involving many thousands of people. We organize along military lines, but not really militarily. When we organize these many thousands, it is sometimes not convenient for men and women to work or live together. But we cite these examples only to expose some slanders. We repeat, we sometimes do organize along these lines to carry through big projects far away from home. The family is still the basic unit of our society, although men and women work together on the farm and in industry.

During the big leap forward, we carried through large-scale co-ordination or co-operation of labor on projects, especially during the drought, when we worked on a large scale on water conservation. This is traditional with us in China. Large-scale co-ordination is the Communist style of co-operation.

The second characteristic of the people's commune is socialist. MAO Tse-tung states that the commune is big and socialist in character. The communes are better able to take care of the public welfare, such as schools, hospitals, dining rooms, etc. These institutions we have just mentioned have increased three and four times, as compared to the recent past. For example, lying-in hospitals have increased eight times. We do have communal dining rooms. Yet, we still have the traditional family unit and traditional family dining. The commune dining rooms are run in many ways. Some are open only during the farming season. Some are open all year around. Some of these dining rooms are open for only certain people. We also have special dining rooms for children and old people. When a member of the commune eats in the communal dining room, he surrenders his meal ticket. The meals and the quality vary. Some of these communal dining rooms are well run and some are not so good. But the dining rooms have some advantages for women. They do not have to be so dependent upon their husband's labor. They can now take part in production. This participation in production by women means economic and political equality. Others who benefit by this communal dining system are the young people. They can participate in production and save time. This liberates labor forces from the menial tasks of the kitchen. These dining rooms make possible a better use of their labor.

Accumulation in the people's commune comes from three sources: (1) Enterprises which are run at the commune level, formerly run by the county; (2) Commune management can draw reserve funds from production brigades. This year, three billion yen was added to these reserve funds, and this was a 5% total increase for all communes; and (3) The government gives the communes a certain amount of yen. At the present time, this may not seem like a lot, but this will greatly increase in the future. The reserve funds owned on the commune level are used for extended reproduction. Only a portion of these reserve funds are used for public welfare. Production develops because of the use of the main funds for re-investments. A total of 9.7 billion yen is now in the reserve of the communes. In a few years, this will exceed the reserves and the ownership at the brigade level. The ownership of all this property is supposed to belong to the brigade within the commune. The commune receives a certain percentage.

The third characteristic of the people's commune is integration of government administration with commune management. The Communist Party is able to exercise direct leadership and bring Socialist planning into agriculture through this integration. By integrating government administration with commune management, this facilitates the dictatorship over the following elements: the landlords, the counter-revolutionaries, and the bad elements. In the past, our dictatorship was not so direct over these elements. Now it will be easier to reform them through labor. Some of these elements will change their ideology and some will just naturally die off. But the dictatorship will also whither away in years to come.

The ownership system in the people's commune is socialist in nature; it is socialist collective ownership. The principle is: To each according to his work. We want to quote from the resolution of the Communist Party of China adopted at the Plenum on December 10, 1958:

> "Even after the transition from collective ownership to ownership of the whole people, the people's communes will, during a necessary period of time, retain the system of 'to each according to his work,' owing to the fact that there is not as yet an abundant enough supply of social products to realize communism. Any premature attempt to negate the principle of 'to each according to his work' and replace it with the principle of 'to each according to his needs,' that is, any attempt to enter communism by over-reaching ourselves

when conditions are not mature -- is undoubtedly a Utopian concept that cannot possibly succeed."

After this resolution was adopted, the people's communes developed so rapidly that we did not have enough cadres. Whatever few cadres we had lacked experience. In some counties, they skipped the transitional forms. Instead of collective ownership, it went over to people's ownership. One county even worked out a system of Communism.

Chairman MAO Tse-tung made a trip last fall. He went into the countryside, had numerous meetings with the peasants and saw how things were working -- the good and the bad. At the December, 1958, meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, there was an examination and a review of the working of the people's communes. The Party, basing itself upon MAO Tse-tung's analysis, explained the differences between collective ownership, which is Socialism, and ownership by all of the people, which is Communism. The Central Committee at that Plenum decided to consolidate the people's communes. The check-up on the people's communes started in December, 1958, and continued to the end of February, 1959. We found many problems, but the main question was the adjustment of ownership.

The February 7, 1959, Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China re-affirmed the previous resolution and laid down three principles of ownership: (1) Commune level; (2) Brigade level; and (3) Work team level, and a system of business accounting at different levels. The production brigade level is considered the basic one, with a part ownership at the commune level and part ownership at the production team level, which is the lowest level. The production brigade is under the commune. The production brigade is like the former co-operative. At the production brigade level (which is the basic level), the utilizations of land, implements, draft animals, etc., are at the disposal of the brigade. At the commune level, ownership consists of their own industries, water conservation, etc., and they have their own machinery. Each year, the commune draws a certain fund from the production brigade. The commune does the planning.

What is meant by partial ownership by production teams? Who makes up the production brigade? There are three million such production teams. It is the smallest or lowest unit. The production team has a contract with the production brigade. They decide how much manpower they supply, what are the targets, the costs, etc. What the team saves will, in the main, belong to the team.

The over-fulfillment of the plan is theirs, too. The production teams can use leisure time to farm for themselves or carry on individual production. The income goes to the team. Every family can also engage in sidelines. They can grow some vegetables on the land surrounding the house.

Why the ownership at the brigade level, rather than the commune level? This is because of the unevenness of the development. 30% of the brigades lag behind; and if the ownership was on a commune level, it would result in equalitarianism. It would also result in an over-concentration. By having the basic ownership at the brigade level, the commune can concentrate and get the 30% of the brigades which lag behind to catch up and achieve evenness in development. By that time, it may be possible to have ownership at the commune level and the brigades will become management organs. The communes will then develop at a level where the ownership can then become ownership by all the people.

What is the principle of distribution in the people's commune? From each according to his ability, to each according to his work. You have a combination of wage system with a free supply system. 70% is paid out in wages. 30% is given out in free supplies, which consists chiefly of food. In some places, only food grains are given to the people and they have to buy their own oils, fats, etc.

The free supply system developed in the producers' cooperative. Some families needed help in order to exist. In fact, 20% of the families at that time needed some help. For example, they did not have enough workers in the family because of the aged or a large number of small children. This question could not be solved until the commune came into being. So, all members of the family ate without pay. The over-whelming majority of the peasantry supports this principle. Even those who have small families, but who are made up of workers, support this free supply or free food system to those families which have fewer workers for whatever reasons. This free supply system already is the rudiment of the Communist principle -- to each according to his needs -- but only a rudiment, since this is only a small percentage of the income. Yet, these small shoots have great possibilities for growth, and in the communes we see the great possibilities for the future.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: December 23, 1959

FROM : MR. F. J. BAUMGARDNER

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Tolson
Belmont
DeLoach
McGuire
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Gandy

Reference is made to my memorandum 10-30-59 which sets forth in detail the receipts and disbursements of funds received from the Communist Party (CP) of the Soviet Union by the CPUSA from 9-23-59 through 10-26-59.

The following schedules show the present status of the funds received from the Soviets together with the receipts and disbursements subsequent to 10-26-59.

TOTAL RECEIVED TO 10-26-59	$253,500	
TOTAL DISBURSED (See previous memorandum)	124,000	
BALANCE OF FUND 10-26-59		$129,500
RECEIPTS FROM 10-26-59 to 12-21-59		
12-9-59*	$10,000	10,000
		$139,500
LESS DISBURSEMENTS 10-26-59 to 12-21-59		
11-2-59 to Eugene Dennis for "The Worker"	$10,000	
11-4-59 to Eugene Dennis for "The Worker"	10,000	
11-20-59 to Claude Lightfoot, chairman, CP of Illinois	300	
11-23-59 to Isadore Wofsy for transmittal to Eugene Dennis	5,000	
11-23-59 to Isadore Wofsy for transmittal to Eugene Dennis	10,000	
11-27-59 to Isadore Wofsy for transmittal to Eugene Dennis	10,000	
	$45,300	$ 45,300
BALANCE IN FUND 12-21-59		$ 94,200

SUMMARY

Total receipts to 12-21-59	$263,500
Less disbursements to 12-21-59	169,300
Balance	$ 94,200*

REC- 94

100-428091-579

EX-102

25 JAN 4 1960

100-428091
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Donohue
1 - Mr. Decker
AJD:med
(5) med

let to Chicago
12-29-59
PWD:djw

#5

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: SOLO
100-428091

*From Soviet Embassy, Ottawa, Canada, delivered by Elizabeth Mascolo, courier, Canadian CP, to NY 694-S, New York City.

**$63,200 maintained by CG 5824-S in safe deposit box, Michigan Avenue National Bank, Chicago, Illinois; $31,000 maintained by NY 694-S in safe deposit box, Amalgamated Bank, New York, New York.

ACTION:

None. This is submitted for your information. You will be kept apprised of all pertinent developments in this matter.

1 - Liaison Section
1 - [illegible]I Laboratory
1 - [illegible]r. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Decker

[redacted]

SAC, [redacted]5)

[redacted]er 15, 1959

Director, FBI (100-[redacted])

SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

ReNYairtel dated December 11, 1959.

The Bureau concurs with the recommendations set forth in reairtel and you are instructed to perfect the necessary arrangements with George B. Burlinson to establish an assumed identity for NY 694-S. U.S.A.

Informant should be instructed that it would be most undesirable to obtain any funds from the Chinese while in Prague, Czechoslovakia. He should be instructed that in discussing this matter with Eugene Dennis and/or Gus Hall they should be advised that the acceptance of money from the Communist Party (CP) of China could incense the Russians and could lead to a rupture in the relations between the CP, USA, and the CP of the Soviet Union. He should point out that the CP, USA, has not committed itself to accept this money and it could be graciously declined without affecting future contacts between the CP, USA, and the CP of China. USA

The Bureau should be kept apprised of developments and immediately advised of the date and place where informant makes his application for passport so this matter can be followed with the Passport Office of the Department of State to insure that the passport is issued promptly and without risk to the informant's security.

The New York State operator's license and the Illinois birth certificate will be prepared by the Laboratory and forwarded to you as soon as possible.

12-23-59

3 - Chicago (134-46 Sub B) REC- 94 100-428091-580

NOTE: See memo Baumgardner to Belmont dated 12-14-59 captioned as above, AJD:ssh:pwf.

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W.C. Sullivan
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Holloman
Gandy

AJD:ssh:mar
(10)

57 JAN 7

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

1 - Mr[illegible]ise

4
(VT)

SAC, Chicago December 29, 1959

REC- 94

Director, FBI (100-428091) —579

SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

You are requested to submit to the Bureau a detailed accounting of the expenses of CG 5824-S in connection with his last trip abroad. This accounting should disclose the source of all funds used by the informant to pay for expenses, together with an accounting of the expenses incurred. A specific statement should be made as to the amount of money used by the informant in connection with his trip, which money was taken from the funds previously transmitted to the Communist Party, USA, by the Soviet Union and which are in the custody of CG 5824-S.

The Bureau desires that this data be submitted no later than January 8, 1960. If there is any reason why this deadline cannot be met, the Bureau should be advised by return mail.

MAILED 8
DEC 29 1959
COMM-FBI

Tolson
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W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
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Gandy

PWD:djw
(4)

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

4-31 (Rev. 2-9-59)

4
(JT)

DECODED COPY

☒ **Radio** ☐ **Teletype**

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

1243

BAUMGARDNER

DEFERRED 12-30-59

TO DIRECTOR

FROM SAC, NEW YORK 300830

SOLO IS-C. NY 694-S* ORALLY ADVISED HE RECEIVED HIS PASSPORT, UNDER THE NAME OF JACK BROOKS, AT RADIO CITY, NEW YORK CITY, PASSPORT OFFICE, AT 4:15 PM, THIS DATE.

RECEIVED: 9:07 AM RADIO

10:06 AM CODING UNIT JW

REC- 96 100-428091-581

TV-133

25 JAN 4 1960

Mr. Belmont

#5910

cc Decker Rm 3?3

55 JAN 8 1960

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

[redacted]

1 - [redacted] ont.
1 - rative Division
1 - gardner
1 - ter

y
(JTJ)

[redacted]

Solo

December 14, 1959

Mr. and Mrs. Morris Childs
7949 South Michigan Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

Russia
Red China

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Childs:

I want you to know how well pleased I am with the successful conclusion of your recent mission on behalf of our country and of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I have personally reviewed the highly valuable results of your efforts which certainly indicate a devotion to the cause of our country far beyond the contributions expected of the most patriotic Americans.

I also wish to express my deep appreciation for the personal sacrifices and hardships which both of you encountered in this latest mission. I am aware that this mission occurred during a time of most serious illness on the part of Mrs. Childs, and I personally want to thank her for the services which she has rendered. I certainly hope that her physical condition has improved since her return.

You can be assured that the material resulting from your recent mission has been carefully analyzed and will be fully utilized to the best advantage of this country.

100-428091-582

EX 101 REC 22

I am taking this occasion to express my sincere admiration for the outstanding service you have rendered and I have instructed my personal representative to present you the sum of $1,000 which reflects in some small way my appreciation for the meritorious manner in which you carried out your assignment.

25 JAN 4 1960

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE ON YELLOW:

See memo Baumgardner to Belmont dated 12-9-59, same caption, AJD:med.

AJD:med
(6)

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MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

[redacted] [redacted]

elmont
istrative Division
aumgardner
Decker

SAC, Chicago (134-46-Sub B) December 14, 1959

Director, FBI (100-428091) **PERSONAL ATTENTION**

SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

In connection with the captioned operation, the Bureau feels that the outstanding contribution afforded to the success of this matter by CG 5824-S is deserving of special recognition.

In this regard, there is attached an appropriate letter addressed to CG 5824-S and his wife under their true identities. You are to personally deliver this letter to the informant and afford him the opportunity to read it. This letter should then be brought back by you to the Chicago Office where it is to be retained in the safe. Under no circumstances are you to relinquish control of this letter at any time.

In addition to the above, the Bureau feels that the manner in which the informant discharged his duties in connection with the Solo operation is deserving of recognition in the form of a cash award over and above his authorized reimbursement. At the time the above letter is delivered to the informant, authority is granted herewith to furnish him a cash award in the amount of $1,000.

Any pertinent observations which you may have relative to the reaction of our informant to this letter and cash award should be made available to the Bureau.

Enclosure

REC-22 100-428091-583

NOTE ON YELLOW:

25 JAN 4 1960

See memo Baumgardner to Belmont dated 12-9-59, same caption, AJD:med.

AJD:med
(7)

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58 JAN

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITE[redacted]VERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-248091) DATE: December 31, 1959

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS - C

ReBulet 12/29/59.

The agent assigned to the captioned case is on Annual Leave until January 6, 1960. He has received some figures from CG 5824-S*, however, additional data is required.

For the Bureau's information, CG 5824-S* advised on December 31, 1959, that his wife's physical condition has taken a turn for the worse, and it was necessary to return her to the hospital on December 25, 1959. He is required to be almost continuously with her because of the blood transfusions necessary, and because her morale has now completely broken. It is most difficult to see CG 5824-S* at this time and it is not possible to predict what the ~~advance~~ events of the next two to four weeks will bring with regard to his wife.

In view of the above, it will not be possible to meet the Bureau's deadline of January 8, 1960. Every effort will be made to furnish the Bureau with the required information no later than January 15, 1960.

1-1243 EX 100

② - Bureau (RM)
1 - Chicago

CNF:ntb
(3)

REC-67

100-428091-584

18 JAN ~~8~~ 11 1960

INT/SEC.

35

5 JAN 8 1960

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI   DATE: December 28, 1959

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46- Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO   ATTN: A. H. BELMONT
~~ASSISTANT~~ DIRECTOR

There are forwarded under separate cover three books in Russian received in Chicago through the confidential drop arranged by CG 5824-S* for the transmittal of literature and messages from the USSR.

According to CG 5824-S*, the book bearing a gray cover is the new text book called "Foundations of Marxism-Leninism", edited by OTTO KUSSINAN and published in Moscow in 1959. This book, according to CG 5824-S*, is the one referred to in the informant's discussions with the Russians when they instructed him to read the chapters on "united front" where as was indicated by them the Communist Party (CP), USA could get some answers to its questions.

Chapter 14 translated cc in file

The enclosed blue covered book is the new History of the CP of the Soviet Union. Its chief author is BORIS PONOMAREV and his chief assistant was Professor MINTZ.

The third book portrays a photograph of KHRUSHCHEV and President EISENHOWER.

The above are being submitted to the Bureau for possible translation or perusal; however, the informant must utilize these books and transmit them to the CP, USA as expeditiously as possible. The Bureau is, therefore, requested to examine these books, take appropriate action and return them to the Chicago Office as soon as possible.

Pkg. returned by n/s 1-4-59
AJD/bem

(2)- Bureau (REGISTERED)
1- Package (REGISTERED)
1- Chicago
CNF/njb
(4)

REC- 57

100-428091-585

3 ENCLOSURE

3 ENCLOSURE

DEC 30 11 53 AM '59

10 JAN 6 1960

55 JAN 11 1960

TRANSLATION FROM RUSSIAN

"FOUNDATIONS OF MARXISM-LENINISM"

CHAPTER 14

A POLICY OF UNITY OF ACTIONS OF THE WORKING CLASS AND OF ALL THE DEMOCRATIC FORCES OF THE PEOPLE.

The working class has to carry on a struggle in difficult conditions. Its oppressor is the wealthiest and most organized class of society - the capitalist class. In the hands of the dominant bourgeoisie is the powerful apparatus of physical coercion (the army, police, court, prisons) and ideological influence upon the masses (the church, school, radio, television, motion pictures, etc.). On its side likewise are the force of habit and the force of traditions of the exploiting society.

In these conditions, the working class particularly needs unity and organization of its ranks, as well as close alliance with other contingents of the working people. Creation of such a unity and alliance has an immense importance for its future and for the future of all people.

The unity of workers has a stable objective foundation - community of class interests. Nevertheless, it does not develop spontaneously, without particular efforts of a class-conscious vanguard of the working class. The matter of fact is that bouregoisie utilizes all the opportunities for bringing dissent into the ranks of labor and of all the working people, so as to weaken and paralyze their class enemies. Unfortunately, this policy has produced and continues to produce its fruits. It is precisely the dissent in the labor movement which is a principal cause of many serious defeats of workers and the basic prerequisite for a success of reaction. "Not a few misfortunes of the modern world," justifiably stated N. S. KHRUSHCHEV at the 20th Congress of the C. P., SU, "are rooted in the fact that, for many years, in many

TRANSLATED BY: TN
TATIANA NIKONISHIN:sls
January 19, 1960

100-428091-585 100-428091-585

ENCLOSURE

countries, the working class has remained split and its various contingents do not come out as a united front, which plays into the hands of the forces of reaction."

That is why the communist parties and all Marxists-Leninists consider as their most important task the overcoming of the split in the labor movement, securing of the unity of its ranks and a close alliance with all the workers, with all the progressive and democratic forces of the people.

1. The Necessity for the Unity of Actions of the Working Class in Modern Conditions.

In spite of the depth of differences dividing the revolutionary and reformist trends, communist parties of capitalist countries, even in the first period of their activity, strove to establish the unity of actions with social-democratic organizations.

The communists issued and are still issuing from the fact that (industrial) workers, as well as all the working people, no matter what they are - communists, social-democrats, or members of organizations influenced by the church - they all have common interests. This issues from the very situation of the working class and of all the working people as the exploited part of society.

What is the policy of the unity of actions? - In the struggle for the common interests of the working people, the communist parties strive for cooperation with all the workers' organizations, regardless of political or religious views of their members. Activity of the communist parties directed toward securing of this cooperation is called the policy of the unity of actions.

In the history of the international labor movement, there are quite a few outstanding examples of such unity. When a serious danger was threatening the interests of the working people, a trend toward unity increased among them and labor organizations acted jointly, as a rule.

It was this way in the thirties, when fascism strained toward power in many countries of Europe. At that time, a strong movement for labor unity developed in France, Spain, and Austria, and this influenced positions of leadership of the socialist parties which previously opposed in every possible way, to the collaboration with communist parties. In 1934-1936, between the communists and socialists of these countries, agreements on unity of actions against fascism were concluded. The People's Front governments were formed in France and Spain.

During the World War II, the unity of the working people again progressed considerably. Communists, many rank and file members and leaders of socialist parties, and many supporters of bourgeois parties - democrats, radicals, and Catholics - fought side by side in the ranks of the resistance movement. It is generally acknowledged that communists formed the nucleus of this movement.

After the victory over fascism, the broad masses demonstrated an unusual trend toward unification. In people's democracies, united parties of the working class were created which built their activity on the basis of principles of Marxism-Leninism. In this way, in a considerable part of Europe, the ideological and organizational split of the labor movement had been overcome.

Various trends within the labor movement drew closer after the war in many capitalist countries, as well. For some time, agreements on unity of action continued to exist between communists and socialists, and labor unions included the working people of all political convictions. In October, 1945, the World Federation of Trade-Unions (WFT) was formed, where trade-unions of the USSR united for the first time with trade-unions of capitalistic Europe, USA, Latin America, and countries of the East. The international labor movement has never yet been so close to unity as during those years.

However, the international reaction adopted all possible measures in order to frustrate this turn toward unity. This time, the role of an inspirer and organizer of the split was undertaken by US monopolies. The pretext was the demonstration of the European communist parties against the enslaving terms of the "Marshall Plan." A furious campaign of slander and persecution started against communists, and their representatives were removed from governments.

Taking advantage of the differences arising in the WFT in connection with the evaluation of the "Marshall Plan," the reactionary leadership of American trade-unions split this association. In 1949, British trade-unions, Congress of Industrial Organizations of the USA, federations of trade-unions of Belgium, Holland, and of a number of other countries, left the WFT. Somewhat later, they created their own parallel center - the so-called International Confederation of Free Trade-Unions.

Contrary to the true aspirations of the masses, the labor movement again became split and the struggle among its various trends flared up with a new force.

What would produce the unity of actions? - At the present time, the dangers threatening the workers, are far more serious than on the eve, or even during the years of World War II. The threat of atomic war, an open striving of monopoly capital to establish its dictatorship everywhere, all this makes particularly obvious the necessity for the unity of actions of the working class. Responsibility of the labor parties has increased immeasurably; the situation urgently demands united efforts from them; otherwise reaction in capitalistic countries will open for itself a road to a ferocious dictatorship and the new military adventures.

Turning the unity of actions into an acute necessity, the struggle for peace and democracy, at the same time makes easier the achievement of agreement between the labor parties. It is easier to come to an agreement for them on the problems of common democratic order, for not a single labor party can advocate an aggressive war or fascism. Consequently, the sphere of questions in which cooperation of the working organizations could and should be reached now, has considerably broadened. In addition to traditional demands - increase of wages, reduction of the length of the working day, etc. - there is one more platform for the unity of actions: the struggle for the common democratic demands.

The unity of actions of the working class would exert immense influence upon decision of problems involving the fate of the entire mankind. There are 83 communist parties throughout the world, to the ranks of which belong over 33 million people at present. There are 70 communist parties in the capitalist world, uniting 4.5 million members. In the Socialist International, according to an official data, are united 39 socialist parties and groups, numbering approximately 10 million members (of them 6 million are members of the English Labor Party). In the ranks of the World Federation of Trade-Unions and in the International Federation (sic) of Free Trade-Unions, there is a total of over 160 million people. It is not difficult to imagine what importance for the cause of peace and democracy would have the unity of actions and cooperation of all these parties and organizations. If, for example, the English Labor Party, the Social-Democratic Party of Germany, the French, Belgian, and Austrian Socialist Parties, and the social-democratic parties of the Scandinavian countries would come to an agreement on the unity of actions with the communist parties of the Soviet Union, China, of all people's democracies, the communist parties of Italy, France, Finland, India, Indonesia, Brazil, and other capitalist countries, we may have no doubt that the forces of reaction and war would become more docile and guarantees of the preservation of universal peace would increase many times.

The cooperation of the labor parties would facilitate the unification of all the peace-loving and democratic forces: Labor unity would form the foundation of the unity of actions of all democracy.

TRANSLATION FROM RUSSIAN

CHAPTER 14 of the
"FOUNDATIONS OF MARXISM-LENINISM"
(Continued)

2. Who Prevents the Establishment of the Unity of Actions of the Working Class

In reply to convincing arguments of communists in favor of the unity of actions, official leadership of the social-democratic parties brings out a number of arguments in which many socialists still believe.

Excuses of the Opponents of Unity. Proposals of communists on the united front, state the leaders of social-democracy, are nothing more than a maneuver, trick; actually, communists care not at all about interests of the working class, but about their own narrow party interests; they wish to draw as many workers as possible into their ranks.

This is the most complete distortion of motives directing communists. Actually, in struggling for unity, communists proceed from the interests of the working people themselves, including those who belong to the socialist parties or support them. For when the workers act in harmony and unity, they all gain from it together and everyone individually. This is clear even for the most class-conscious proletarian.

It is high time for social-democrats to become convinced that the policy of unity of actions is proposed by the communists with absolutely honest intentions, in all sincerity and seriousness inherent in the party of the working class. Communists, in carrying out this policy, are in no way directed by considerations of the moment. They are sure that unity is necessary to the working people today, when the labor movement and all progressive humanity are carrying on a struggle for peace and democracy, and that it

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will be still more necessary tomorrow, when, in many countries, the task of the building of communism will arise. A policy meant for such a prolonged period cannot stoop to small tricks. All the practical activity of communist parties convincingly proves that a proposal on the unity of actions is not a concession to opportunism on their part, but an expression of a permanent political line, dictated by a concern for vital interests of all the working people.

Communists are not the only ones to admit that unity has become a vital necessity. Many representatives of the labor movement - noncommunists - also think the same way. For instance, the oldest leader of the Socialist Party of Belgium, a former Prime Minister, Professor CAMILLE HUYSMANS, stated, after visiting the Soviet Union in 1956: "I, an old socialist, who for many years was a friend of LENIN and his wife KRUPSKAYA, was deeply moved by all this. I knew LENIN's thoughts and his good qualities. I considered the break-up which took place between us in 1917 a mistake. But all this is in the past and I do not want to reproach anyone with anything. But I wish to help with all my powers the re-establishment in Europe of the unity of the working class."

Particularly valuable are conclusions of a well-known veteran of the labor movement, OTTO BUCHWITZ (phon.), at which he arrived in his book, "Fifty Years As a Functionary of the German Labor Movement." OTTO BUCHWITZ, a weaver in the past, was a member of the Social-Democratic Party of Germany from 1898 to 1946, and was a deputy of the Reichstag for a number of years. He writes in his book: "Let the young generation draw lessons from history and realize: the strong labor movement carries in its activities a responsibility, not only to its own class, but, more than that - to the entire nation, to the entire mankind. The fact that it is so is proven by history of the German labor movement. Had it been united in the struggle against fascism, HITLER would never have been able to come to power. Without HITLER there would be no war, and millions of young people throughout the world would not have to go to their death for the sake of criminals seized my megalomania, for the sake of imperialists and monopolists."

During the May events of 1958 in France, when reaction wanted to bury the republic with one blow and to establish a fascist regime, all the sincere democrats particularly felt the necessity for a unity of action.

"I have been a member of the Socialist Party for 30 years," stated then a prominent leader of the Socialist Party, TANGUI-PRIJEAN (phon.), "and I am firmly convinced that defense of the republic requires a united and resolute action of all the working masses of the countries."

Experience shows that all the labor parties, and not communists alone, gain from unity of actions. For instance, the prestige and influence of the Italian Socialist Party, numbering about 750,000 people, far from suffering from the fact that it cooperated with the Communist Party, on the contrary, strengthened due to such cooperation. This was admitted at the time even by the leaders of the Socialist Party who, later, yielding to the pressure of the rightist elements, began to refuse to cooperate with communists. Due to unity, both parties - Communist and Socialist - achieved great successes in the elections. Unity permitted them to achieve after the war the adoption of the Constitution based upon democratic principles. The working class of Italy gained most of all from this cooperation.

Another favorite argument of the opponents of unity is a claim that, allegedly, there is nothing in common between the Social-Democrats and communism. "There is nothing in common between socialism and communism..." was literally stated in the resolution adopted by the Bureau of the Socialist International on April 7, 1956, in answer to an appeal of the 20th Congress of the C.P., SU, for cooperation.

However, the falseness of this thesis is revealed by objective witnesses from among those very socialists. Thus, the prominent theoretician of the Labor Party of England, Professor Dzh. COWL (phon.), after publication of the declaration of the Socialist International, wrote: "I do not argue that there are serious and profound differences between doctrines maintained by socialist-democratic and labor parties, members of the Socialist International, and the doctrines maintained by the communist parties... but it would be a pure nonsense to state that there is nothing in common between these two groups!"

And further, Professor COWL demonstrated that the views of communists and socialists coincide at least on four points: (1) common for communists and socialists is conviction that the most important means of production should be a collective property and should be utilized in the interests of society as a whole, i. e., that capitalism should be replaced by socialism; (2) both of them strive for creation of a society where there will be a high degree of propperity, with the broadest opportunities for education, health protection, social security, etc; (3) they agree that no one has the right to live at the expense of labor of other people, i. e., that there should be no exploitation; (4) both communists and socialists are convinced that the realization of the task of building of a new society falls upon the working class.

A possibility for cooperation, in spite of ideological differences, is admitted also by some leaders of the French Socialist Party. A member of the Directing Committee of the party, ALBERT GAZIER (phon.), wrote in 1955, after a visit to the Soviet Union: "Basic differences dividing Bolshevist socialism from society for which democratic socialism is striving, should in no way prevent us from striving for closer relations between the people, for peaceful coexistence and for international cooperation."

There is no doubt, that all these statements reflect the opinion of numerous members of the socialist parties who ponder over the fate of the labor movement.

Communists will necessarily demand for themselves a leading role in every joint demonstration; they will dictate and prescribe, state further the opponents of unity.

Experience tells, however, of other things. The practice of a realization of a united front in Italy itself and in other countries indicates that communists are sincerely trying to understand the point of view of their allies and that they are partners worthy of trust. Communists are far from always striving to appear as sole initiators and leaders of joint actions, while all that remains for socialists, is to follow behind them. Communists are ready to support any reasonable proposal of any social-democratic organization, provided it is in line with the interests of the working people. Often in the elections communists even renounce the advancement of their own candidates in individual districts in favor of socialists, in order to jointly defeat the representatives of reactionary parties.

Communists offer to work out jointly a platform for cooperation, to present it for the judgment of membership masses and jointly to formulate the demands which will meet with the greatest mass support. It is quite obvious that socialists have a full opportunity to verify the sincerity of communists in fact, by accepting their proposal on unity of actions.

When the opponents of unity exhaust their arguments, they start to frighten the rank and file socialists by saying that, after the victory of the united front, communists would allegedly carry out reprisals against socialists. They cite at this time the fate of Russian Mensheviks. But we must remember historical conditions in Russia at that time: after all, majority of Mensheviks formed a bloc with the White Guards and supported an armed struggle against the Soviet Government.

In a different historical situation, things developed in a different way. In the European people's democracies, the basic mass of members of the socialist parties joined the ranks of the united parties of the working class, while many of their former leaders are occupying important government posts.

In the present situation, when more favorable conditions for victory of the working class have been established, communists and socialists can fully reach an agreement, not only in the struggle against the threat of war and in defense of democracy, but, likewise, in the joint struggle for socialism. In countries, where historically-developed social-democratic parties are active, communists are interested in having those parties not only in taking part in the winning of power by the working class, but also in taking upon themselves/a part of effort in creating of socialism and in becoming members of socialist governments.

In this way, not a single one of the arguments against unity of actions of communists and socialists holds water. No insurmountable obstacles to their cooperation exist. Unity is lacking not because there is nothing in common between socialists and communists and not because communists threaten reprisals against socialists. They could easily find common language if capitalist reaction would not hinder it.

Anticommunism - the Slogan of Reactionary Dissenters. A true motive guiding many leading figures of the Socialist International is their anticommunism. It is not at all the matter of their being reformists and therefore being unable to cooperate with communists, representatives of the revolutionary ideology.

Reformists who seriously strive for at least small reforms benefiting workers, understand that, for achieving success, joint efforts of all the labor organizations are necessary. However, they are usually held back by dissenting die-hards who chose the preservation of discord in the labor movement as their occupation. This proved to be a highly profitable occupation in a modern bourgeois society for the more adroit career men out of a number of leaders of reformist labor unions and social-democratic parties. Specialists in this trade (such as MEANY and BROWN in America, SPAAK in Belgium, GUY MOLLET in France, POLLACK in Austria, and TANNER in Finland) adapted aims of the notorious cold war to conditions of the labor movement. They always come out under the flag of anticommunism, although they know very well that this battered flag is serving, as it had repeatedly served already, the purposes of the blackest reaction, striving to split forces of every democratic and socialist movement and to smash it piece by piece.

In their hatred of communism, they in no way lag behind the most hardened reactionaries out of the midst of the dominant classes. Blinded by this hatred, they would sooner renounce defense of vital demands of the working people rather than act together with communists. When such apostles of anticommunism are confronted with a choice of either cooperating with communists or permitting reactionaries to come into power, they, unhesitatingly give preference to the latter. "Better DE GAULLE than the People's Front," such was a position of a leader of the French Socialist Party, GUY MOLLET in May of 1958, when he became a member of the reactionary government alongside fascist-like elements.

Fortunately, there are not so many inveterate enemies of unity in the labor movement that they could not be isolated. But so far, they have been sitting firmly upon the shoulders of the reformist movement, because reactionary bourgeoisie supports them will all its power.

A comparison of activities of dissenters with the policy of the ruling circles of bourgeoisie, clearly exposes the mainsprings of their behavior. It is not difficult to notice that right-wing socialists transfer to the labor movement the very same methods which imperialist circles apply in their struggle against the USSR and the entire socialist camp. Aggressive circles inspire the cold war against the USSR and leaders of the Socialist International unleash it inside the labor movement. Imperialists appeal for "Atlantic solidarity" for the struggle against communism, and right-wing leaders of social-democracy appeal for the same thing. Colonial powers of the West adjure the oppressed peoples of the East to "wait" with their liberation for the sake of "unity" in the struggle against the "threat of communism" and right-wing socialist leaders come out with the denunciation of national-liberation movement of colonial peoples, even to the extent of employing arms, as it was done during the Egyptian crisis of 1956, by the French Government headed by a "socialist," GUY MOLLET.

In short, propagandists of cold war in the labor movement are the exponents of interests of aggressive imperialist bourgeoisie in the ranks of the workers. Through them, the ruling circles of imperialistic states achieve the perpetuation of discord in the labor movement. Champions of anticommunism, strictly speaking, have no other platform save dissension; "reforms" for them are only props designed for deceiving the inexperienced people.

When this deception comes out into the open, and the masses begin to turn away from militant anticommunists out of the number of social-democrats, the latter resort to the roundabout maneuvers. Most often, attempts are being made to portray social-democracy as some sort of a "third force." Juggling words, right-wing leaders of the Socialist International assure that they really do not take any sides in international affairs and play a part of an arbitrator between West and East. They allegedly follow the same independent "middle course" in the field of domestic policy, opposing the extreme reaction, as well as communists.

However, those who keep on talking of the "third force," deceive either themselves, or others. A "middle" course between bourgeoisie and proletariat, between reaction and democracy, actually does not exist. Right-wing social-democrats clearly prove this, practically cooperating with reactionary circles of bourgeoisie. Best of the adherents of the "third force," sooner or later, come to a recognition of necessity for unity of actions with communists. Thus, confirmed once more are words of V. I. LENIN to the effect that in a policy of choosing between capitalists and the working class, it is impossible to avoid the fact that "any attempt to form something in the middle results in even completely sincere people sliding down to one or the other side."

Apostles of the "third force" attempt to flirt both with workers and capitalists. To the first they promise to fight capitalism, and to the second - to protect them from communism. On this basis, they demand new "credits" from both. But, in opening "credit" for right-wing social-democrats, capitalists demand that they work it off on the spot, by increasing attacks upon communism. The working class, on the contrary, expects intensification of struggle against the arbitrary rule of capitalist monopolies. And since political speculators are unable to meet payments on two promissory notes at the same time, they are caught in inevitable bankruptcy. It is not accidental that theories of the "third force" have not found a broad response in the masses and they are mentioned less and less frequently.

Reactionary policy of anticommunism is directed not only against the revolutionary vanguard of the working class, but likewise against all the working people and democrats. True, in the beginning, reactionaries spread illusions to the effect that repressions and restrictions are allegedly directed only against communists and will not affect other contingents of the labor and democratic movement. But it is enough for the working people to fall for this lie, and to renounce resistance to measures directed against communists, that reactionary bourgeoisie starts next phases of the "operation": it extends the persecution drive to social-democratic parties, labor unions and even liberal bourgeois movements and organizations.

Thus, there can be only one answer to the question as to who prevents unity of action of the labor movement: capitalist reaction, predominant oligarchy of monopoly capital, prevents it. Propagandists of anticommunism and organizers of cold war, who call themselves leaders of the labor movement, act on top level of workers' organizations in its interests. Arguments which they present against unity do not express but only cover their true motives.

Dissenters in the ranks of the labor movement enjoy the broad support on the part of capitalistic monopolies and government. Remunerative positions are given to the most active right-wing social-democrats. For example, 410 leading members of the Social-Democratic Party of Germany occupy 929 highly-remunerative positions in large West German firms and banks. Sixty-five socialist leaders are directors in MANNESMAN, KLECKNER, KRUPP, FLICK and other concerns. Salaries of these directors reach 100-150,000 marks a year. Among 600 directors of nationalized enterprises in Austria, 400 are members of the Socialist Party. Twelve out of twenty-five members of this party's board, are directors and managers of state and private enterprises, each one receiving up to 500,000 schillings a year. BENEDICT KAUTSKY (son of KARL KAUTSKY), ideologist and author of the program of the Socialist Party of Austria, holds positions of an assistant of the general director of a great bank "Creditanschalt" (phon.), that of member of the observation (sic) council of the "Elin" firm, and of the general council of the Austrian National Bank.

When right-wing socialist leaders become members of governments, monopoly capital permits them sometimes to satisfy certain demands of the workers. Large monopolies, when they have no other way out anyway, because of the pressure from workers, make concessions but in such a way as to strengthen positions of socialists against communists. At the first suitable opportunity, they compensate themselves through raising prices or in some other ways. The same tactics are followed by capitalist circles in encouraging labor unions which are under the influence of right-wing social-democrats and persecuting left-wing labor unions. We know, for instance, that US Department of State has widely used a reactionary top-level leadership of American labor unions for splitting the international labor movement.

That is why unity of actions of the working class cannot be achieved solely by means of negotiations and agreements. It demands active struggle against the intrigues of reactionary bourgeoisie and its agents in the labor movement. The struggle for unity of action of the working class is an important and integral part of the entire struggle of workers against monopoly capital and imperialism.

3. *The Ways of Achieving Unity of Actions of the Labor Movement*

Working Masses Want Unity. Despite the dissension activities of the right-wingers, a trend toward unity is growing among the working masses. This is expressed in the most diverse forms. For example, at many enterprises of France, Italy, England, Belgium, and other countries, when a strike is in preparation, all the workers willingly respond to an appeal for a joint action: united strike committees are formed which include communists, socialists, Catholics. The same thing is demonstrated by numerous instances, when socialist workers, contrary to injunctions of their party's leadership, vote in elections for communist candidates.

A striving for unity increases, as consequences of the present dangerous policy of imperialist governments reveal themselves. Alarm and concern are increasing among socialist workers. This compels the leaders of social-democratic parties to maneuver and resort to various tricks, and sometimes directly to yield to the demands of rank and file socialists.

English Labor Party, social-democratic parties of West Germany and of Scandinavian countries, socialists of Japan and of other Asiatic countries denounced the Anglo-Franco-Israeli aggression against Egypt. They came out likewise with a denunciation of imperialist aggression in Lebanon and Jordan in 1958. German social-democrats protested against arming of the Bundeswehr with atomic weapons. In March, 1959, they came out with their plan for a solution of the German problem, which, despite inconsistencies and various reservations contained therein, represents a considerable contribution to the general German discussion on the methods for unification of the country. The Fifth Congress of the Socialist International (July, 1957) again expressed itself in favor of the admission of the Chinese People's Republic to the UN. At the session of the council of the International, in June, 1958, a demand was advanced for halting of the nuclear tests and calling of a summit conference.

Of course, there has always been a great gap between the words and deeds of the leaders of the Socialist International. Nevertheless, these resolutions reflect the sentiments of rank and file social-democrats. Certain changes occurring in the social-democratic movement, facilitate the achievement of the unity of actions between the working people although right-wing leaders of social-democracy still oppose this.

The greatest experience of collaboration between communists and socialists has been accumulated in the struggle for the economic interests of working people. Examples of united actions in this field exist in many capitalist countries. Italian, French, Argentinian, Japanese workers, as well as workers of other countries, achieved great successes in recent years when they carried on a strike struggle on the basis of joint and coordinated actions. A number of participants of strikes could be counted, by and large, in hundreds of thousands, in millions.

Collaboration on political questions produced most noticeable success in Italy, Japan, Finland, Chile, and some other countries. In the course of struggle against the rearmament of German imperialism and for the outlawing of atomic weapons, many communist parties of capitalist countries have repeatedly come out in concord with local organizations of socialist parties.

The experience of fruitful collaboration was accumulated in the first postward decade by both the Italian Communist and Italian Socialist Parties. From the moment of conclusion of the 1934 pact, both parties came out in concord on basic questions of foreign and domestic policy and dealt many defeats to the forces of reaction. Therefore, a unilateral break-up of the pact on unity of action, forced by the right wing at the Congress of the Socialist Party in 1958, is obviously contrary to the vital demands and sentiments of rank and file members of this party. After all that Italian communists and socialists went through together, the absence of cooperation between them can only be temporary.

Collaboration of labor parties in Japan is being successfully set up after the correction of sectarian errors permitted in this matter in the past. By the beginning of 1959, in 40 out of 46 prefectures of Japan, organs of collaboration of the democratic forces were created, in which communists, as well as socialists, take part. A good experience of the implementation of the policy of the united front has been accumulated in Chile. In the spring of 1956, the Communist, the Socialist, the Popular Socialist and other democratic parties established here the Popular Action Front which holds strong positions in parliament and in the country.

The practice of implementation of unity of action from below gave birth in the postwar period to a number of new organizational forms: "internal commissions" in Italian enterprises; "committees of unity" in France; "factions of trade-union unity" in Austria; "unity councils" and inter-union commissions in Brazil, etc.

The struggle for unity of international labor movement entered a new stage, after the 20th Congress of the C. P., SU, pointed to new possibilities opening in this field. The coming out of such an authoritative communist party as the C. P., SU, with an appeal for collaboration elicited a broad response from social-democratic masses. Soon, the Socialist International was compelled to discuss the problem of relations with communists. Elements, interested in the frustration of the unity of actions in the labor movement throughout the period of cold war, dictated a negative resolution of the International; however, some socialist parties established their first contacts with the C. P., SU.

In 1956-58, the Central Committee of the C. P., SU, came out with a new initiative, directing letters, appealing for united actions in defense of peace, to the socialist parties of Italy, France, Germany, Great Britain, Norway, Denmark, Belgium, Holland, and Austria.

Unfortunately, the cause of unity has been progressing slowly so far and not on the scale which the present international situation demands. Survivals of the past period, when relations between various contingents of the working class became greatly strained, still make themselves felt. However, permanent factors which are stronger than intrigues of dissenters act in favor of unity. The chief one among them is the growing desire for unity among increasingly broader strata of workers.

Correct Approach Toward Working People - Socialists. Of course, it would be wrong to place all hopes solely upon spontaneous movement of the masses toward unity. As the leading organs of communist parties have repeatedly pointed out, much in this case depends upon communists themselves, upon methods of carrying out a policy of united actions.

The first thing having a decisive importance in this matter is a correct approach toward socialist working people. Indignation of communists at the facts of repeated betrayal on the part of a number of leaders of social-democracy is understandable, but it does not justify the listing of all socialists as "agents of imperialism," or refusal of contacts and friendly exchange of opinions with them. Indiscriminate attacks upon all socialists only play into the hands of the real enemies of unity of the working class.

The postwar period demonstrated that complex processes of differentiation are taking place inside the social-democratic movement. Practically in all the socialist parties there are more or less strong leftist tendencies, although formless at times. For example, in the English Labor Party, during any important change in the trend of events inside the country or in the international arena, disagreements are revealed between local organizations and the top leadership of the party.

In a number of social-democratic parties, the matters reached the stage of a break-up into independent parties of the left-wing and right-wing socialists (Italy, Japan, Austria, India, Lebanon, and Israel). Later, some of them again united into one party, but dissensions between the right and left wings have not disappeared. A recent example of continued differentiation among socialists was a split of the French Socialist Party, as a result of which groups which broke off with GUY MOLLET created their own autonomous party.

Practical experience, however, indicates that dissension amidst socialists and isolation of the left wing, in many cases, do not produce changes in policy of social-democratic parties. Many rank and file socialists, even those who are dissatisfied with anticommunist line of right-wing leaders, do not want to take such a decisive step as breaking off, because they are used to their own party and value its traditions. Right-wing leaders skillfully utilize this and continue to set the tone in socialist parties. However, bankruptcy of the policy of anticommunism will in the end open the eyes of rank and file socialists. Sooner or later, honest social-democrats who preserve loyalty to the banner of socialism, will start thinking regarding the necessity for changing a policy, bourgeois in its character, carried out by extreme right-wing elements and, subsequently, for removing these elements from party leadership. In such a case, the transition of a social-democratic party to new political positions, in line with the interests of the working class, may be accomplished without a break-up, which doubtlessly is the best possible solution.

However it may be, all this is an internal affair of the socialist-democratic parties, which they will have to decide for themselves.

Left wing of socialists may play its role in the overcoming of dissension in the labor movement, under all circumstances. Left-wing socialists often exhibit political inconsistency; but, -, in any case, they are a most progressive section of social-democracy. At the present moment, their positions on many crucial problems of internal and foreign policy are in line with the interests of the working people. Many leftists understand the harm of discord and necessity for unity of actions of the labor movement. Communist parties are now striving to help them to get free of prejudices, implanted by anticommunist dissenters. By their self-denying struggle against the war threat; by defense of the vital interests of the working people, as well as of the middle classes which most often comprise the bulwark of social-democracy; by their readiness to support initiative of any socialist capable of benefiting the working class; by honest fulfillment of duties stemming out of collaboration; by all this, communists clearly prove that they are reliable friends and allies.

Thus, preconditions for a collaboration between communists and the circles of the social-democratic movement which realized the necessity for the unity of actions, have fully matured. That is why words of Comrade N. S. KHRUSHCHEV with which he addressed the socialist working people from the rostrum of the 21st Congress of the C. P., SU, sound so urgently: "The time has come for representatives of all trends in the labor movement, throwing out all the tricksters of anticommunism, to sit down at one table and work out a mutually acceptable platform for joint actions of the working class in defense of its interests, in defense of peace."

At the same time, communists are ready to relegate to the secondary place the most controversial questions, in order to achieve the unity of actions with socialists. Communists parties adhere in this respect to the old, but always true councils of V. I. LENIN, which he gave as far back as 1922, when a conference of three Internationals - of the Third, Second and "Second and a Half" - was anticipated. LENIN, who took an active part in the preparation of conference, advised the Komintern delegation to "bring out in discussions only the least controversial (questions - Editor), considering as the goal an attempt at partial but joint actions of the working masses." He recommended "our delegates at a preliminary conference to be 'super-restrained,' as long as the hope of achieving the goal was not lost."

For the sake of the establishment of unity of actions with social-democrats, communists today, as well, do not renounce compromises or necessary concessions. True, it seems to dissenters that by making a compromise, a communist compromises himself. They have enough political boldness only for persevering in a position they hold, regardless of conditions or requirements of the moment. However, the one who, in the name of such a great cause as unity of the labor movement, is not afraid to make a necessary concession, to meet a future ally halfway, is bold in a Leninist way.

LENIN compared social-democratic parties with a closed quarters, where agents of bourgeoisie are carrying on their propaganda before a rather crowded worker's meeting. Should communists, asked LENIN, pay for an admission to this quarters, in order to obtain an opportunity to have their say before the workers who up to that time were under an exclusive influence of the reformists? And he replied, that it would be a great mistake to refuse any conditions or any payment in order to penetrate into this, rather strongly guarded and locked quarters. "Communists must not stew in their own juice," taught LENIN, " but learn to act in such a way as to penetrate into the locked quarters where representatives of bourgeoisie influence the workers, without being afraid to make certain sacrifices and without being afraid of mistakes, inevitable at the beginning of any new and difficult task. Communists, who would not want to understand this and would not want to learn this, cannot hope to acquire a majority among workers...."

Every country has its own conditions of struggle, its own traditions of labor movement. The roads which lead to labor unity in different countries have their own peculiarities. In some conditions, unity may be achieved in the course of an election campaign; in others, in the course of a struggle for labor and social rights; in still others, in conducting a campaign for disarmament, etc. One of the principal conditions for success of communist parties in their struggle for a united front, is a skill in finding and selecting a special pretext, a special event which, in a given country, can lead to collaboration of all trends in the labor movement, by the shortest possible route.

TRANSLATION FROM RUSSIAN

FOUNDATION OF LENINISM
Chapter 14

(Continued)

Ideological disagreements are not an obstacle to collaboration. Would not a collaboration between communists and socialists who realize the necessity for unity be hindered by the ideological disagreements between them? For, while agreeing with communists on many points in the evaluation of the present tasks of the working class, socialists disagree with them on basic questions of social developement, such as, first of all, a recognition of the necessity for the overthrowing of the power of capitalists and establishment of a dictatorship of the working class in a transitional period. In striving to frustrate the unity of actions, the right-wingers usually point out this as an insurmountable obstacle to collaboration. Is this true?

Communists do not wish at all to minimize or ignore the existing ideological differences. While offering unity, communists do not conceal that they do not intend to renounce either their principles or their political personality. By the way, neither do they demand this from social-democrats, believing that practical cooperation of labor parties in bourgeois countries can be arranged without renouncing of principles.

Of course, it is generally impossible to discuss any ideological differences with bitter enemies of labor unity and inspirers of anticommunism. Anticommunism does not contain even a grain of constructive policy for a labor party; likewise, it has no positive ideological content whatsoever; ideology of reformism by which it covers itself is no more than a camouflage. Actually, champions of anticommunism have even lost the right to be called reformists. What sort of reformists are they, when for the sake of breaking up of collaboration with communist parties, they sacrifice vital interests of the working people? Every honest social-democrat at least thinks that he is fighting for the interests of the working people; he will not scorn allies in this struggle. However, anticommunists are not reformists at all, but avowed enemies of the labor movement.

TRANSLATED BY: JW
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It is obvious that communists will never find a common language with this kind of people, but it is an entirely different matter where honest adherents of reformism who sincerely strive for progressive social changes are concerned.

There are basic differences between Marxist - Leninist interpretation of socialism and its interpretation by the reformists. Communists have criticized and will continue to criticise a mistaken position of the reformists on problems of a class struggle, proletarian revolution, and dictatorship of the proletariat. Pointing out the example of a successful building of socialism in the USSR and people's democracies, communists will keep on trying to convince socialist workers of the soundness of the road to socialism which is based upon Marxism - Leninism.

But it is already possible to find common elements in socialist conceptions among communists and sincere social-democrats which open the way to a joint struggle for the fundamental ideals of the working class. For both of them socialism means, first of all, the establishment of public ownership in the basic means of production. It is an axiom for communists, but the same goal is proclaimed also in the official platforms of a number of socialist parties. It is stated in the "Declaration of Principles" of the French Socialist Party that this Party "aims to carry out the replacement of a system of capitalist ownership by a system under which natural resources, which are means of production and exchange, will become the property of a collective and when, consequently, classes will be abolished."

What then keeps the French socialists, at any rate the ones who take this plank in a platform seriously, from collaborating with communists in the struggle for replacement of a system of capitalist private property by a system where public property will dominate? Could not, for instance, communists and socialists jointly support the demand of the working masses for nationalization of property of monopolies?

Of course, communists and socialists interpret in different ways the possibility of a peaceful transition to socialism, but, undoubtedly, there appeared many points in this question on which they agree. They can successfully collaborate wherever favorable prerequisites for such a transition develop. And the more unified the labor movement will be, the more practicable will be a peaceful transition to socialism in a number of countries.

A broad mutual understanding may be achieved between communists and socialists in this struggle for reforms alleviating the situation of working people in capitalist countries. Communists differ with socialists in the evaluation of these reforms. For many social-democrats, reforms are the only possible way to socialism. Today, they reason, the state is carrying out various measures on regulation of national economy; tomorrow - measures for social security (pensions, etc,); in this way, in the opinion of the reformists, the introduction of socialism is beginning already within the framework of a bourgeois society. According to their ideas, socialism is being introduced into capitalist society piecemeal. Some day, they hope, it will be possible to "reform" capitalism fully and transform it into socialism.

Communists consider this basic reformist concept fundamentally erroneous. They do not deny that it is possible to obtain individual reforms in favor of working people from a capitalist state even when it is in the service of monopolies. However, concessions which it is possible to wrest from a capitalist state are far from being socialism. After all, the class character of a capitalist state is being preserved; it has been and it still remains a tool in the hands of capitalist monopolies. It does not just happen that no sooner the pressure of the masses weakens, the state takes all its concessions back or adapts them to the needs of monopolies, so that only a memory remains of their original character.

In order to start the building of socialism, it is necessary at first to take away the ***power*** *from the dominant monopolies and hand it over to the working people; such is a profound conviction of communists tested by lengthy experience of international labor movement.*

At the same time, communists are not at all the opponents of reforms. They only deny that a gradual outgrowing of capitalism into socialism is possible by means of reforms. At the same time, communists offer socialists broad collaboration in this struggle for all types of reforms improving working and living conditions for the working people, for a nationalization of property of monopolies, improvement of the social security system, the broadening of labor-union and democratic rights, strengthening of the guarantees of a universal peace, etc. And the broader a unity of actions and collaboration of various trends of the labor movement will be, the easier will it be to wrest from monopolies and their state concessions strengthening the fighting ability of the working class.

Necessity for a patient, friendly explanation. Communists believe it their duty to fight for the overcoming of reformist ideology by which the right-wing dissenters in the labor movement camouflage themselves. But the overcoming of the ideas of reformism is not a simple task. Communists see behind the reformist theories not only error but also a play on the true aspirations of the masses.

Observing a tremendous diffenence between the conditions of their life and the life of a privileged top level of society, encountering instances of the arbitrariness of police and infringement of the rights of the working man, the masses are spontaneously striving toward a democratic system, toward social equality. But often they do not see practical ways toward a new, truly democratic life. Over many working people hang illusions of bourgeois democracy, particularly strong in the countries of Western Europe and in the U. S. A. Many workers are seeking some easy way to socialism, without the struggle and collision of classes, without a radical break-up of a customary way of life. Ideologists of reformism take advantage of all this and slip in their theories which retard the developement of class consciousness of the working people.

We also have to keep in mind that during recent decades, the social composition of many social-democratic parties has considerably changed. There are fewer and fewer workers in their ranks and more and more people from small-bourgeois strata, white collar workers and bourgeois intellectuals; thus, in the French Socialist Party the workers make up no more than a quarter of membership.

But the main point is that reformist theories enjoy the support of the ruling classes. Bourgeoisie is not frightened by these theories. Often it even readily allows their propaganda; it praises them on the pages of its press, while communists are subjected to badgering and persecutions for their opinions. The ruling classes are not afraid to let ideologists of reformism to hold government positions, while they drive communists from there at the first opportunity. Moreover, in some places, bourgeoisie allows social-democrats to carry out their "socialist" experiments, which do not involve the foundations of its class domination, and in some cases, they even strengthen them, supporting reformist illusions among the masses at the same time.

In order to overcome the reformist ideology, a repetition of our own slogans alone is not enough; methods of patient persuasion and friendly exchange of opinions are needed. A didactical tone, intolerant of any objections, and a supercilious and, moreover, a scornful attitude toward convictions of a social-democratic worker are inadmissible in this work. A debate with socialists should have a character of an actual struggle of opinions. and not of an exchange of name-calling.

While working among the masses of social democratic workers, communists expose the error of reformist theories ("democratic socialism," etc.), contrasting to it a scientific socialism of MARX-LENIN which won world-wide historical victories. By means of open discussions in the press and in conversations with socialist workers, communists may dissipate their anticommunist prejudices and demonstrate that principles of Marxism-Leninism coincide with the vital interests of the working people.

In exposing the real servants of imperialist bourgeoisie, communists are ready to cooperate with any one in the ranks of the Social-democratic movement who sincerely strives to end with capitalism and wants to fight for the improvement of the situation of the working people, for peace, democracy, and socialism.

4. A Policy of Democratic Unity

Communist parties are fighting not only for the united labor front; they are striving for a unification of the broader strata of the people. The labor unity should serve as a foundation for the unity of a broad democratic movement.

Never in the past were there such favorable prerequisites for the joint actions of the working class with the most varied strata of the population. In the present state of the general crisis of capitalism, as has been pointed out in Chapter 10, a conflict between a narrow group of monopolies and the remaining classes and strata of the population is becoming increasingly more revealed side by side with the basic class antagonism between labor and capital. The further goes the oppression by monopoly capital and a subjection of the state to it, the broader and more diversified are the forces which it turns against itself. Monopoly capital is carrying out an attack against the interests not only of workers and peasants but also against interests of the middle strata of the population and even against certain sections of bourgeoisie. Not only the direct interests of all these strata but likewise the most important national interests are under this threat. Republicans, patriots, pacifists - all those who remain true to the traditions of democracy and national freedom - experience serious concern in connection with the growing tendencies toward a reactionary dictatorship of monopolies and the growth of danger of a new war.

Thus, a common interest is revealed among different social strata which may serve as an objective foundation for their joint actions against the dominance of monopoly capital. At the same time, the situation often develops in such a way that social forces which in the past preferred to act separately, find themselves facing an objective necessity for uniting for the defense of common interests of the people.

A Marxist -Leninist party of the working class is called upon to be a vanguard of such democratic unity. As standard-bearers of the struggle for peace and democracy, communist parties in capitalist countries are striving to march in the front ranks of the common national front against reactionary policy of monopoly capital and imperialism.

A policy of communist parties directed toward the establishment of the unity of actions and collaboration with all the national and democratic forces is a policy of democratic unity; democratic, because unification of all the strata of the people takes place, first of all, around the democratic demands and slogans. This, of course, does not mean that a foundation for a broad unity of the people disappears after the solution of democratic problems. As we have already seen, socialist reforming of society in our era corresponds to the vital interests of increasingly broader strata of the population. Therefore, a policy of democratic unity also has as its purpose the drawing of these strata into a solution of socialist problems. However, the road toward this lies through organization of the struggle of the masses for t. general democratic demands and material interests of the working people.

During the postwar period, a broad experience of joint action by various strata of the population on the platform of democratic demand has been accumulated. The most vivid example is a universal movement in defense of peace. International drive for the ban of atomic bomb, for the termination of tests of thermonuclear weapons, is a clear testimony to the fact that achievement of cooperation between the most varied social trends and organizations, including those remote from communism, is entirely possible.

In colonial and dependent countries, communists fight for the establishment of a broad anti-imperialist and antifeudal front.

TRANSLATION FROM RUSSIAN

FOUNDATIONS OF MARXISM-LENINISM

Chapter 14 (continued)

What is required of the workers' party. When objective conditions for a unification of various strata of the population against the oppression of monopolies are being developed, the emphasis is placed on the activities of the revolutionary party of the working class itself, on its skill in finding a common language with different political and social organizations and movements. The fighting and organizational unity of the people's forces cannot be developed spontaneously, by itself.

We have to take into consideration that it is a very complicated matter to establish cooperation between heterogeneous social forces many of which are remote from communism and others directly infected with anticommunism. Here we come across intrigues of reaction, the vacillation of bourgeois and small-bourgeois groups, their attempts to subordinate the entire movement exclusively to their own interests.

Experience of different countries demonstrated that the following factors have the highest significance for the achievement of unity of actions of the democratic forces:

A strong and united labor movement is the chief guarantee of achieving of such a unity of actions. Not all who fight today for peace and democracy are allies of the working class in the exact meaning of the word. They take part in the struggle for peace and democracy but, when it is a matter of permanent collaboration with the communists, they reveal vacillation and easily succumb to the influence of official propaganda.

In order to establish the unity of actions with this sort of social forces, propaganda and agitation alone are not enough. First of all, it is necessary that the labor movement itself would be strong and organized, that it would inspire all the national and democratic strata with the faith in the ultimate victory of the people. Secondly, the working class can win the confidence and support of other classes and strata only when it will defend their legitimate and just interests as its own.

The party of the working class has many ways of

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doing this. It is carrying on the struggle in parliament for reforms and concessions in favor of peasants, handicraftsmen, artisans, and middle business men. It attentively studies the demands brought out by peasant, radical, republican and other democratic parties and supports in every possible way those in line with the interests of the working people. The party supports proposals of any peasant, democratic, or pacifist leader if they are in harmony with the expectations of the working masses and are directed toward improvement of their situation.

The strengthening of fraternal relations with all the working people, the winning among them of a reputation of the most consistent and vigorous defender of their interests - here is a guarantee of victory of the working class in the struggle against the domination of reactionary bourgeoisie.

Correct choice of a platform for collaboration. The revolutionary party of the working class cannot demand from its potential allies that they collaborate with it solely on its own conditions. Without for a moment losing from view specific interests and needs of the working class and striving for their satisfaction in every way, the party at the same time is striving to formulate the common demands acceptable to its potential allies. Inasmuch as other social forces are likewise interested in the struggle against the oppression of monopolies, it is comparatively easy to discover common demands. But even in this case, as experience shows, it is impossible to reach an agreement at once on all the points. The platform for unity of actions is worked out gradually, beginning with particular problems. This permits the collaborating parties to become mutually convinced of the sincerity of intentions and to develop trust in each other. And the trust is a highly indispensable element, without which no united front can be strong.

A skill to make compromises and to make necessary concessions is an important condition for a labor party wishing to organize the cooperation of heterogeneous class forces. V. I. LENIN considered such a skill an absolute necessity for a class-conscious vanguard of the working class. Without this, said he, it is impossible to conclude an alliance either with the individual groups of working people, or with the middle strata inevitably showing vacillation and inconsistency. "Those who had not understood this," wrote LENIN, "had not understood one iota of Marxism and of the modern scientific socialism generally."

Not retreating from its principles ensuing from Marxist ideology, the revolutionary party of the working class at the same time displays flexibility and takes into consideration legitimate interests of other social and political forces united in a bloc. It is important, however, taught LENIN, that compromises and concessions would lead not toward the lowering, but toward raising of the general level of class-consciousness of the advanced part of the working class and of its ability to fight and win.

How does it look in actual fact? For instance, one of the most important principles of socialism, bound with the very essence of the new social system replacing capitalism, proclaims: a private capitalist industry should be nationalized. In practice, this principle may be, however, realized by various methods. Although a victorious working class has a legitimate right to take away from capitalists their property gained by exploitation, valuing the services of certain bourgeois strata, who participated in the antimonopoly struggle, it may make concessions to them. After victory of the revolution, it may preserve the property of middle bourgeoisie in its hands. A people's state can even render aid to it (through credits, raw materials, tax privileges, or by providing a guaranteed market). But when, in the future, a question will arise on a completion of nationalization in the entire national economy, the State may carry it out peacefully, gradually, taking into consideration legitimate interests of the owners; for example, by means of redemption, i.e., by providing a certain compensation for them.

This example confirms once more that communists act sincerely when coming out with a proposal on collaboration. They do not give unrealistic promises but bring out in the program of a united front only that which the working class can actually guarantee to its allies after the victory. Their concessions and compromises have a deep foundation and agree with the way communists visualize to themselves a possibility of building of socialism in collaboration with their allies in the democratic front. Such a communist line is very important to the success of a policy of democratic unity.

In showing political flexibility, communist parties put up at the same time a vigorous opposition to revisionist elements who are ready to make unprincipled deals, a result of which could be a dissolution of communist parties in the general national movements, a loss by them of their independence and finally, the weakening of the unity of democratic forces.

On reaching political agreement, the working party inevitably strives to consolidate it organizationally. A united front becomes a powerful force only in case when the allies do not limit themselves to the declaration of community of aims but necessarily agree on creation of a united organization (in the form of a Home Front, Front of National-Democratic Unity, etc.) and on mutual actions within the framework of this organization. This means a formation of a coordinating organ, where a united policy is worked out jointly, as well as a firm understanding that collaborating sides submit to jointly adopted resolutions. All this, of course, does not mean the abolition of organizational and political independence of the parties and movements belonging to the united front.

The vanguard role of a Marxist party of the working class in the democratic bloc is achieved by it as a result of its active and selfless struggle, of the rightness of its political line, its skill in correctly evaluating a situation every time and bringing out slogans instantly adopted by the masses. In short, the guiding influence of the workers' party is a result of its own political activity and not of some pressure or dictate. When the party is carrying out the right policy, when the entire people is listening to its voice and its authority grows by the hour, other political parties and groups themselves recognize its guiding influence and hand over to it the decisive voice in the working out of a policy of a united front.

The experience of people's democracies demonstrated that victory of the democratic bloc does not exclude the attempts by the right wing of bourgeois parties to push the workers' party away from leadership, so as to hinder the carrying out of urgent social reforms. But the same experience shows that, after winning sympathy and support of the basic mass of membership of bourgeois-democratic parties, a Marxist workers' party succeeds in isolating their right-wing leaders, in consolidating the unity of the democratic bloc and beginning the movement along the road of radical social reforms.

The leading role of a Marxist party in a democratic bloc does not mean at all that it can dictate and command. Even when it has a majority, it avoids forcing through its decisions, but strives for their unanimous adoption through explanation and persuasion. If the party used methods of dictatorship, without considering legitimate interests of its allies, it would run the risk of losing them, finding itself alone and thus failing to reach the goals of the democratic bloc. Communists are interested not in making a temporary use of their partners in the democratic bloc and then discarding them, as reactionary propaganda insists. On the contrary, they wish to continue a further marching together, toward a true solution of all the democratic problems, toward the best satisfaction of the just demands of the broadest strata of the people, which is possible only under socialism. A method of persuasion is the principal method of party work within the bloc, which, however, does not eliminate the right to criticize the vacillations and inconsistencies of the partners, as well as to carry on a decisive struggle against the open enemies of unity, active in their ranks.

At the same time, communists do not make a secret of the fact that not all the demands of small-bourgeois strata of the population are supported by them. The working class may have common interests with those strata, but it also has conflicts. Communist parties take this into consideration in advance and when necessary they firmly state their position with regard to particular demands unacceptable to the working class. Unity is achieved not through endless concessions but through a resolute support of the just demands of the allies of the working class and, at the same time, by the struggle against vacillation of a certain part of them, dangerous to the common goals of the people's united front.

The carrying out of a policy of the democratic unity is impossible without a decisive struggle against sectarianism and right-wing opportunism. In a period of establishment of a broad front, a particular danger is represented by the left-wing sectarian elements, for through their unwillingness to consider the legitimate interests of other strata of the population, they alienate potential allies from the working class. But when a united front becomes fact, right-wing opportunism may become a particular danger, since it completely surrenders to the demands of bourgeois allies, weakens the independent position of the revolutionary party of the working class, and slides down to positions of bourgeois nationalism.

Difficulties encountered in the carrying out of a policy of the democratic unity are particularly great in the countries of Western Europe, where anticommunist prejudices are still strong, where the working class has to deal with such an experienced and cunning enemy as West European bourgeoisie. Communists are opposed in these countries by numerous and resourceful bourgeois parties experienced in deceiving the masses by the most "democratic" and "peace-loving" phrases. Nevertheless, communist parties are stubbornly working on the forging of a powerful national democratic front against capitalist monopolies, which will bar the road to fascism and war and will open the road to a further social progress.

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(Translator's Note: This is the end of Chapter 14, pages 376 through 400, of the original; the following is a translation of pages 401 - 404 of the original.)

3. Unification of the Democratic Forces is the Most Important Condition for Victory over Reaction and Fascism.

Contrary to all the wishes and calculations of reaction, its attempts to limit or liquidate democracy brought to life powerful opposing forces. It is precisely because the infringement on democracy involves interests of the most diverse classes and strata of the population, an objective possibility appears for an establishment in capitalist countries of a broad front of the struggle for democracy.

The broadening of the social base of the democratic movement. The most important reserve for the growth of the democratic movement is a small bourgeoisie. In noting the duality of position of the small bourgeoisie, V. I. LENIN wrote: "Marxism teaches us that small-bourgeois masses will inevitably suffer from antidemocratic privileges as long as capitalism exists....suffer from economic oppression."

Monopoly capital strangles and ruins small bourgeoisie in the city as well as in the country, generating in it a feeling of bitterness and protest. But indignation of a small

SOLO

Operation SOLO was a long-running FBI program to infiltrate the Communist Party of the United States and gather intelligence about its relationship to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, China, and other communist nations. It officially began in 1958 and ended in 1977, although Morris and Jack Childs, two of the principal agents in the operation, had been involved with the Bureau for several years prior. The files posted here constitute the first two releases made from the FBI's SOLO file. They range from March 1958 to August 1960. Subsequent releases will be added in the future. Read a related story at

http://www.fbi.gov/news/stories/2011/august/byte-out-of-history-communist-agent-tells-all/.

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bourgeois, because of his dual nature, may be utilized by reaction in its own aims. It strives to awaken in a bourgeois instincts of a small property owner, to spread illusions and hopes for restoration of his prosperity as a property owner.

Fascism has shown that monopoly clique can in certain conditions attract small bourgeoisie and utilize it for reprisals against democracy. It was thus in Italy and Germany. But fascism also proved to be a bitter lesson for small bourgeoisie deceived by it.

In a contemporary situation, actual conditions facilitate for the working class and communist parties the struggle for attracting small bourgeoisie into the ranks of the democratic movement.

The attitude toward democracy and its future destiny likewise has been substantially changed within the capitalist class itself. Monopoly circles and their accomplices see in democracy a survival of the past and an obvious burden; they strive to end up with democracy which, even in its bourgeois forms, hinders their striving toward unlimited domination in society. However, another part of bourgeoisie is not in the least interested in the establishment of the autocracy of monopolies which bodes it nothing good.

Monopoly capital develops not only at the expense of a merciless exploitation of the working class, peasants and small city bourgeoisie, but likewise, at the expense of absorption or liquidation of a huge number of small and middle capitalist enterprises.

In speaking of the situation in which their owners find themselves in the era of monopoly capital, LENIN points out: "We already see before us not a competitive struggle between the small and the large, technically backward and technically progressive enterprises. Before us is the strangulation by monopolists of those who do not submit to monopoly, its oppression, and its arbitrariness."

The attack of monopolies against the middle strata of the bourgeoisie is accompanied by the intensification of a political oppression. Capitalist reality provides many examples of the violation of rights and interests of the middle bourgeoisie, and of persecution of organizations, parties and the press which defend them.

We have to add to this that a portion of the bourgeoisie objects to an excessively sharp limitation of the democratic rights and freedoms, for it is afraid to cause the sharpening of a class struggle, fraught with great social upheavals.

The dominant class is compelled also to take into consideration the experience of fascist dictatorships in Germany and Italy which demonstrated that the unrestricted domination of extreme reactionary groups of monopolistic bourgeoisie threatens with the deep split within the imperialist camp and brings out all over the world an irresistible upswing of antifascist movement. That is why the more sober bourgeois leaders appeal for "moderation," arguing, that from the point of view of class interests of the bourgeoisie as a whole, parliamentary-democratic methods of government are more "reliable" than openly fascist ones.

A stratification in a bourgeois camp broadens the possibilities for a unification of the wide strata of the people for defense of democracy.

The struggle of the working class for a unification of all the democratic forces. As in other general democratic movements, the working class is called upon to play the leading, the vanguard, role in the struggle for democracy. This ensues from the fact that out of all classes of bourgeois society, proletariat, by its very nature, is a class striving for the most profound and consistent democracy, and, at the same time, the most courageous and organized class, capable of leading the resistance to the intrigues of reaction. In showing to all other classes and strata an example of consistency and high principles in the struggle for democracy, the working class secures in this way for itself the role of a leader in this struggle, in which it is ready to go further than others do. "The hegemony of the working class," wrote LENIN, " is a political influence of it (and of its representatives) upon other elements of the population in the sense of purification of their democratism (when there is a democratism) from nondemocratic admixtures...."

Communist parties of capitalistic countries are carrying on an unceasing work of unification of the broadest strata of the people for defense of democracy.

In marking the ferocity of an attack of the bourgeoisie against the democratic achievements of Italian people, General

Secretary of the Italian Communist Party, PALMIRO TOGLIATTI, in a speech at the 8th Congress of the ICP in December of 1956, pointed out: "We know how stubbornly classes and parties now in power are resisting progress, and we do not exclude a possibility of attempts at reactionary revolutions on their part. But, taking such a possibility into consideration, we draw a conclusion on the necessity for holding still firmer in our hands the banner of democratic progress, the defense of freedom, not only in our interests, but also in the interests of all the strata of the people, of the entire Italian society."

The French Communist Party is carrying on a strenuous struggle in defence of democracy in conditions of a great activation of reactionary forces. It vigorously unmasks hypocrisy and lies of bourgeois propaganda, asserting that, allegedly, the troubles of France are caused by the "excess of democracy." The Plenum of the Central Committee of the FCP which was held in June of 1958, after formation of the cabinet of DE GAULLE, stated: "The cause of troubles besetting France is not democracy or parliamentary system but, on the contrary, a constant violation of the will of voters and of the principles of the parliamentary system by means of anticommunism.... A means for the overcoming of disorder and helplessness of the government lie not in throwing the democracy overboard, but, on the contrary, in securing its normal functioning...."

The Plenum appealed for a creation of a broad anti-fascist front of the struggle against reaction. "A guarantee of victory in this struggle," said the resolution of the Plenum, "is a unity of the working class founded upon unity of communists and socialists, upon the unification around the working class of all the democratic and national forces."

The task of a unification of the democratic forces is acute in all the capitalist countries - in the USA, England, France and Belgium, Federal German Republic and Italy, etc. In all those countries, communists come out in the front ranks of fighters for democracy.

Representatives of the communist parties of Italy, France and other capitalist countries who spoke at the 21st Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, devoted great attention to the tasks of the struggle for democracy and for a unification of all the democratic forces. They pointed out that a new broad offensive of the forces of reaction is ripening in Western Europe. Numerous facts testify that the dominant bourgeoisie renounces increasingly often bourgeois-democratic methods of government and changes over to the methods of a semi-fascist or even an openly fascist type.

It was stated in a speech of comrade N. S. KHRUSHCHEV at the 21st Congress: "In conception of millions of people, fascism is usually connected with the names of HITLER and MUSSOLINI. However, it cannot be excluded that fascism may be reborn in other forms and not in the former ones already discredited in the eyes of the peoples.

"Now, when a mighty camp of socialism exists, when the labor movement has a great experience of the struggle against reaction, when organization of the working class has risen, the peoples have more possibilities for barring the road to fascism. It is possible and necessary to unite the broadest strata of the people, all the democratic, truly national forces, against fascism."

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: December 14, 1959

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner

1 - FBI Laboratory
1 - Liaison Section
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Decker

Tolson
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Tele. Room
Gandy

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

My memorandum 12/9/59 advised that while CG 5824-S was in Prague, Czechoslovakia, November, 1959, he entered into a tentative agreement with Gustav Soucek of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia to send a Communist Party, USA (CPUSA) representative to Czechoslovakia following the CPUSA 17th National Convention for purpose of establishing contact between these CPs.

New York by airtel 12/11/59 advised that informant discussed this matter with Eugene Dennis, chairman of the CPUSA, and that Dennis did not commit himself regarding the above proposal. In view of Dennis' present heart condition, informant will obtain the consent of Gus Hall, general secretary of the CPUSA, to send our second top informant, NY 694-S, on this mission. It was informant's opinion that necessary steps be taken to prepare NY 694-S to make this trip. He noted that time is of the essence inasmuch as this trip would probably be between Christmas and New Years. CG 5824-S feels that this trip will establish a courier system between the CPUSA and the CPs of China and Czechoslovakia and the Bureau will be in the position to have control over this courier system. It is quite possible that NY 694-S will also go to Moscow to deliver documents from the 17th National Convention. CG 5824-S feels that NY 694-S should make this trip under an assumed identity inasmuch as certain leaders of the CPUSA are aware that NY 694-S was involved in the past with the United States State Department in passport irregularities. This informant obtained a passport on 6/11/32 fraudulently under the name John William Fox. In addition, in view of the clandestine nature of this mission, the CPs of the United States, China, Czechoslovakia, and Soviet Union, would feel more secure if NY 694-S used an assumed identity.

In order to establish an assumed identity for informant, New York has forwarded necessary forms which will enable the FBI Laboratory to prepare a New York State operator's license and an Illinois birth certificate both in the name of "Jack Brooks" which will be the assumed identity of informant.

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New York recommends that in perfecting this arrangement the address of [redacted] the brother of SA [redacted] in New York, be listed as informant's address. He will not be given any information concerning the purpose of this arrangement nor the true identity of "Jack Brooks." If questioned, [redacted] will identify "Brooks" as a relative

Enclosure ~~sent~~ 12-15-59
100-428091
AJD:ssh/pwf
(6)

REC 14 100-428091-586

10 JAN 8 1960

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55 JAN 12 1960

EX-102

SEVEN

who is a traveling salesman working the New York area. A bank account will be established for informant under the assumed name with $3,000 of the Solo funds at the Chemical Bank-New York Trust Company, New York City, where George Burlinson is assistant vice president. This account can be used by informant in obtaining credit cards to further legitimatize his new identity. Burlinson will issue instructions to bank employees that inquiries concerning this account should be answered that "Brooks" has an account and a good credit rating. In view of informant's possession of a New York operator's license, New York does not believe that informant will need a witness for identification in applying for his passport. However, in event one is needed, New York requests that an Agent of the New York Office be used as a witness and this Agent would not indicate his FBI employment.

OBSERVATIONS:

It would be to our advantage to have NY 694-S receive this assignment which will quite likely result in the establishment of a courier system between the CPs of Czechoslovakia and China. In effect, the Bureau will be in the position of controlling this apparatus and obtaining all information developed.

During informant's stay in China, Wang Chia-hsing, head of the International Liaison Department of the CP of China, offered the CPUSA $25,000 within two months and $100,000 within six months. The money is to be delivered in Prague with the proviso that the CPs of Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union not be advised of this arrangement. We will attempt to prevent the delivery of this money by instructing our informant to point out to Eugene Dennis and/or Gus Hall that the Russians would be incensed if they learn of this arrangement and that sufficient funds are being received from the Soviet Union. Informant will be instructed to obtain permission to gracefully decline this money. It is believed that the CPUSA leaders will recognize the possibility of damaging its relations with the CP, Soviet Union, and will agree to informant's suggestion.

Our relations with Mr. Robert Johnson of the Passport Office of the Department of State are such that we will be able to assure that the passport application for informant in the name "Jack Brooks" will be issued promptly without risk to the informant. Through arrangements with M Mr. Johnson in December, 1958, we obtained a passport for CG 5824-S in connection with his second Solo mission. On this request Johnson was merely advised that we were interested in seeing that this individual received a passport and there must be no indication in State Department files that the FBI had an interest in this individual.

Bufiles have been reviewed and contain no data which would preclude the use of the name "Jack Brooks" by informant.

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RECOMMENDATIONS:

(1) That based on the documents furnished by the New York Office, the Laboratory prepare a New York State operator's license in the name "Jack Brooks" as well as an Illinois birth certificate in the same identity.

OK

(2) That New York Office be instructed to perfect the arrangements with [redacted] as set forth in the details of this memorandum and to advise the Bureau immediately upon informant's applying for his passport so that we can follow this matter closely with Mr. Johnson of the State Department to insure the informant receives his passport expeditiously and without endangering his security.

OK

ACTION:

There is attached for your approval an appropriate communication to New York and Chicago in accordance with the above observations and recommendations.

If you agree this memorandum and the enclosed documents should be forwarded to the Laboratory for handling.

Prepared & sent 12-23-59 to NYC

12/15 - 11 [illegible] Cab
Telephonically advised - 3:40 pm

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 07-06-2011

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

100-428091

Date: January 7, 1960

To: Office of Security
Department of State

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director

Solo

Subject: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

The following information concerning the organizational structure of the Communist Party of China (CPC) was obtained as a result of our over-all coverage of the Communist Party (CP), USA.

The organizational structure of the CPC is similar to that of most communist parties and in particular to that of the CP of the Soviet Union (CPSU). The CPC has a chairman, a vice-chairman, a general secretary and a secretariat. The CPC also has a Standing Committee of the Political Bureau which committee is the most important body in the organizational structure of the CPC. The leadership of the CPC lays down basic policy by working through this Standing Committee of the Political Bureau. The secretariat carries out the orders or tasks of the Standing Committee and could be termed the executive branch of the leadership. The secretariat itself does not make policy. The secretariat is considered a training ground for membership in the Standing Committee and most of its members will be appointed to the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau in the future unless they make some serious error in the meantime.

8 JAN 7 0
BY COURIER SVC.

In regard to the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the CPC, it appears that the breakdown is similar to but not identical with that of the CPSU. With the exception of Asia, the English speaking people are believed to come under one section of the

100-428091-1587

REC-96

4 JAN 8 1960

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W.C. Sullivan
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Gandy

1 - RAB, ISD (0-6, D, same date)

SEE NOTE ON YELLOW PAGE 5

AJD:med
(10)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

55 JAN 12 1960

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Office of Security
Department of State

International Liaison Department of the CPC whereas the International Department of the CPSU separates the CPUSA from the CP of Canada and places the latter in the British Commonwealth Section. In addition, it is believed that the International Liaison Department of the CPC also has a separate North and South American Section and a special section for overseas Chinese.

The following individuals are some of the top-ranking officials of the CPC:

Mao Tse-tung

Mao is the chairman of the CPC and the most important individual in China.

Liu Shao-chi

Liu is the heir apparent to Mao. He is president of the People's Republic of China, vice-chairman of the CPC and a member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CPC. Liu continues to handle some Party organizational problems despite the fact that he is the head of the government.

Chou En-lai

Premier of China.

Tung Pi-wu

Tung is a member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CPC.

Chen Yi

Foreign minister of Red China.

Liu Ning-yi

Liu is chairman of all trade-unions in Red China, a member of the International Liaison Department and a member of the Central Committee.

Office of Security
Department of State

Madame Yu Chi-ying

She is an influential member of the English speaking section of the International Liaison Department.

Tang Ming-chao

A former resident of the United States, Tang is an influential member of the English speaking section of the International Liaison Department.

Lin Tang

He is attached to the English speaking section of the International Liaison Department.

Wang Chia-hsiang

Wang is head of the International Liaison Department of the CPC. He was removed as vice-minister of foreign affairs or deputy foreign minister. However, this was considered a ceremonial position which Wang no longer needed. His standing in the Party has not diminished.

Kang Sheng

Vice-premier of China, secretary of the CPC in charge of ideological work. He is either a member or alternate member of the Political Bureau.

Li Hsien-nien

Vice-premier of China and financial expert.

Wu Hsiu-ch'üan

Wu is deputy director of the International Liaison Department and former ambassador to Yugoslavia.

Teng Hsiao-p'ing

Teng is general secretary of the CPC and member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau. He controls the Party organization under Mao Tse-tung and Liu Shao-chi.

Office of Security
Department of State

Li Fu-chun

He is a vice-premier, director of state planning and a member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau.

Po I-po

Po is an alternate member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau.

Kow

Attached to the English speaking section of the International Liaison Department.

Tan Chen-lin

Member of the Political Bureau and of the secretariat of the CPC.

Liao Lu-yen

Minister of agriculture.

Ko Ching-shih

Member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the Shanghai Bureau of the Central Committee and mayor of Shanghai.

Marshal Peng Teh-huai, minister of defense, and Chou Hsia-chou, the head of the Hunan Province, were recently removed from their positions in the government but not from their positions in the CPC. In addition, Huang Ke-cheng and Chang Wen-tien have been likewise removed from their government positions but will retain their positions in the CPC.

1 - Director
Central Intelligence Agency

Attention: Deputy Director, Plans

1 - Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence
Department of the Army

Attention: Chief, Security Division

Office of Security
Department of State

1 - Director of Naval Intelligence

1 - Office of Special Investigations
Air Force

Attention: Chief, Counter Intelligence Division

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Classified ~~"Confidential"~~ inasmuch as unauthorized disclosure of this information could reveal the source and adversely affect the national defense.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 11 1960

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Callahan
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Malone
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C.Sullivan
Tele. Room
Miss Gandy

URGENT 1-11-60 10-18 AM MB

TO DIRECTOR, FBI, AND SAC, NEW YORK

FROM SAC, CHICAGO 1P

SOLO, IS - C. RE CG AIRTEL NOVEMBER TWENTY-SEVEN, LAST. CG FIVE EIGHT TWO FOUR DASH S PLANS TO LEAVE CG FOR NYC ON JANUARY ELEVEN, INSTANT, FOR A SCHEDULED MEETING ON THE EVENING OF JANUARY TWELVE, NEXT. PER BUREAU INSTRUCTIONS, SA JOHN E. KEATING WILL ALSO DEPART CG FOR NYC JANUARY ELEVEN, INSTANT. NY REQUESTED TO OBTAIN RESERVATIONS FOR SA KEATING AT THE PRINCE GEORGE HOTEL.

END AND ACK PLS

11-19 AM OK FBI WA RAM

NY FBI NY OK HFA

ACK CORRECTLY PLS

3 15
4-88 OK FBI NY JFA

TU DISC

REC- 26

100-428091-588

12 JAN 11 1960

Mr. Belmont

cc-Mr. Decker

55 JAN 18 1960

1 - Mr. Decker

SAC, Chicago (134-46 Sub B)

January 12, 1960

Director, FBI (100-428091)

SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reurlet 11-30-59 enclosing a book in Chinese containing production statistics in regard to Red China. It is desired that you forward to the Bureau as expeditiously as possible three photographic copies each of pages 58 and 59 of this book which was returned to you by Bureau routing slip dated 12-10-59.

AJD:pwf
(4)

REC- 22

EX-135

100-428091-589

24 JAN 13 1960

MAILED 27
JAN 12 1960
COMM-FBI

Tolson
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Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Gandy

55 JAN 18 1960

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

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b7C

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Callahan
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. [illegible]mo
[illegible]ird
Mr. [illegible]n
Mr. T[illegible]n
Mr. [illegible]er
Mr. [illegible]Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

FBI

Date: 1/13/60

Transmit the following in ______________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS - C

CG 5824-S* orally furnished the following information to SA JOHN E. KEATING on 1/12/60:

MORRIS CHILDS went to the Willard Theater on Jamaica Avenue in Queens, NY, about 40 minutes before 7 p.m. on Tuesday evening, 1/12/60. Shortly prior to 7 p.m. CHILDS walked out of the theater, turned to the right and walked north on 96th Street. After walking more than one block and not seeing anyone, CHILDS reversed the direction in which he was walking. Almost immediately [redacted] was observed walking north on the opposite side of 96th Street. At the first intersection north of Jamaica Avenue, [redacted] turned left and crossed Woodhaven Blvd. When CHILDS caught up with him, [redacted] stated, there is no place to meet in this area so follow me. [redacted] and CHILDS then took the Jamaica BMT Line and got off at the Parsons Blvd. stop. They entered Constantine's Restaurant at 153-35 Hillside Avenue and ordered drinks and dinner.

3 - BUREAU (100-428091)(RM)
1 - CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)(AMRM)
1 - NY 100-134637 (415)

JEK:mfd
(6)

REC-32 100-428091-590

16 JAN 14 1960

memo to B'gardner
Belmont 1/14/60
ATD

EX-117

Approved: ______________ Sent ____________M Per ____________
Special Agent in Charge

55 JAN 18 1960

Almost immeditely, [redacted] said, are you sure you were not followed as you left Chicago? CHILDS replied he used another name in traveling from Chicago to New York, that he had come into NYC by way of New Jersey and that he was certain that he had not been followed. Then BARKOVSKY stated, it looks like I will keep up connections with you. I will be in touch with you.

Next [redacted] asked CHILDS, can you tell me something about the recent National Convention of the CP, USA? [redacted], who does not make any notes, said that he did not want too many details, but did want CHILDS' interpretations of the convention. CHILDS replied that he could not only give him details of the convention, but also had with him copies of resolutions and other documents published as a result of the convention and that he had these items with him. [redacted] asked, you didn't leave them in your overcoat did you? CHILDS replied that he had them with him on his person.

CHILDS told [redacted] that the main speeches delivered at the convention are printed in the January issue of "Political Affairs" and that additional material in regard to the convention will appear in the February issue of "Political Affairs." Then a booklet containing the proceedings of the convention will be published. CHILDS stated that [redacted] should not believe everything which appeared in the press about the new leadership of the CP, USA, and told [redacted] that the leadership of the CP, USA, has been consolidated and is united. [redacted] said that he does not believe everything he read in the newspapers about the leadership of the CP, USA. At the same time he stated that he thought that the CP, USA, had received a very good press during the convention, that is, the press objectively reported the events of the convention. [redacted] also remarked that he had watched the televized interview of [redacted] and that he thought that HALL did a good job in regard to this interview.

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[redacted] asked about the illness of EUGENE DENNIS. CHILDS told him about the current physical condition of DENNIS and then proceeded to tell [redacted] that there were some points of disagreement at the National Convention of the CP, USA. CHILDS said that these involved:

1. The interpretation of whether or not the cold war has ended,

2. Whether or not to drop the theory of self-determination in regard to the Negro Question, and

3. Whether to adopt an entirely new constitution or to amend the old constitution and to what extent the concept of democratic centralism should be set out in the constitution.

CHILDS also explained that the entire National Committee had been elected by the convention and that he, CHILDS, was elected to the National Committee. CHILDS also explained that the districts were permitted to nominate persons as National Committee representatives from their districts and that some of those recommended by BEN DAVIS and his supporters as representatives from the New York District were defeated. As a result of this BEN DAVIS at first refused to serve as a national officer of the Party. While DAVIS finally consented, the lengthy argument prevented the election of the National Executive Committee at the first meeting of the National Committee. Thus the National Executive Committee will not be elected until the new National Committee meets some time in March, 1960

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CHILDS said that he thought that it was a good convention, that the Party is planning to publish a daily paper once again and that the Party will do mass work. [redacted] said, I suppose you will want money for a daily paper and CHILDS answered in the affirmative but said that a subcommittee is working on plans for a daily paper and the report of the subcommittee will not be ready until some time in March, 1960.

CHILDS then discussed the leadership problem in the New York District. He said that several in the National Office have agreed to a "package deal" which would include [redacted] as Chairman, WILLIAM L. PATTERSON and [redacted] as Vice-Chairmen, [redacted] as Organization Secretary and [redacted] as the Educational Director. CHILDS said that the National Office believes that there is a good possibility that the newly elected District Committee of the New York District will accept this "package deal." This would mean that BEN DAVIS would be confined to national work and that his influence in the New York District would greatly diminish. CHILDS also stated that several persons in the National Office are dissatisfied with JACK and [redacted] SHULMAN and that even WILLIAM Z. FOSTER has recently indicated displeasure with SHULMAN. Thus SHULMAN may be relieved of his duties in the National Office and as FOSTER's personal secretary.

[redacted] commented that he thought that it had been pretty generally agreed that the CP, USA, would drop the theory of self-determination in the black belt. He asked who at the convention disagreed with this. CHILDS replied that [redacted] PAUL ROBESON, JR. and quietly BEN DAVIS were opposed to the dropping of this theory.

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[redacted] then asked if it would be correct to say that most of the resolutions adopted by the National Convention of the CP, USA, were accepted almost unanimously by the convention. CHILDS replied that it would be correct to say this and also to say that the CP, USA, emerged from the convention consolidated to a greater extent then it was prior to the convention.

[redacted] also commented that the cold war is far from over. He said that many negotiations will have to be carried on. He stated that while the Soviet Union is prepared to negotiate, no one knows if the capitalist world will carry through the "spirit of Camp David."

On this CHILDS started to list some complaints. He again reminded [redacted] that the CP, USA, wanted LOUIS WEINSTOCK to attend the Congress of the CP of Hungary in the Fall of 1959 but due to the lack of contact between the CP, USA, and the CPSU it was impossible to get word to WEINSTOCK in Europe in time for him to attend this congress as a representative of the CP, USA. CHILDS told [redacted] that WILLIAM Z. FOSTER has charged that the leadership of the CP, USA, did not want to send any representative to the Congress of the CP of Hungary.

CHILDS also stated that ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG has some problem and has been trying to see CHILDS about this problem, but as yet CHILDS has not seen him and does not know what he wants. [redacted] replied, we received a message from TRACHTENBERG in which he said, work through channels. [redacted] asked, what does he mean, work through channels? CHILDS replied that TRACHTENBERG was indicating that he wants to maintain contact with the CPSU through CHILDS.

[redacted] then stated that when TRACHTENBERG returned to the United States from the Soviet Union some money came through from Russia for TRACHTENBERG. [redacted] said that he has not personally handled this matter and does not know how much money is involved. He stated that they were willing to deliver this money to TRACHTENBERG at his office but that TRACHTENBERG is worried about receiving it in this manner. [redacted] commented, since TRACHTENBERG is worried, I guess we should be also. [redacted] then asked if MORRIS and JACK CHILDS would be willing to handle this matter. When CHILDS replied that if [redacted] wanted JACK and MORRIS CHILDS to handle this then they would, [redacted] said that he would contact JACK CHILDS at the latter's office some afternoon between January 20th and January 24th. [redacted] said that it would be up to MORRIS CHILDS, that is to the CP, USA, to turn over to TRACHTENBERG only so much money as TRACHTENBERG needs from the sum that will be delivered to JACK CHILDS.

CHILDS then complained that there are no provisions for an emergency meeting between himself or JACK CHILDS and [redacted]. [redacted] replied, I was told to provide for that. [redacted] then asked CHILDS to memorize the following telephone number: Endicott 2-7658. He said that in the event of a real emergency, a call can be placed to this number after 9 p.m. on the day prededing the day when a meeting is desired. If MORRIS CHILDS wants to see [redacted] the meeting will take place the following evening at the Willard Theater at 7 p.m. in the same manner as this meeting on 1/12/60. If JACK CHILDS wants to see [redacted] the meeting will take place at 7 p.m. on the following evening at the Towne House Restaurant. If MORRIS CHILDS wants to see [redacted] the telephone message

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will be that the caller will fix the refrigerator the following day. If JACK CHILDS wants to see [redacted] the telephone message will be that the caller is an electrician and will look at the fuses on the following day.

With regard to regular contacts, [redacted] stated, we will only make arrangements for one meeting in advance. Our next meeting will be on the second Wednesday in February. ^ 10th The meeting will be at the Forest Hills Theater in Queens. The procedure will be the same as that for the meeting tonight. You will go to the theater about 40 minutes before 7 p.m. About 7 p.m. you will leave the theater and walk to the left and take a left at the first intersection. If for some reason the meeting does not occur on the second Wednesday in February, the alternate date will be the third Wednesday in February.

CHILDS asked if [redacted] had an automobile and if so if he would use it in order to avoid so much walking. [redacted] replied, we don't trust any automobiles including our own. They can be "bugged."

MORRIS CHILDS then told [redacted] that JACK CHILDS is planning to go to Europe to see a representative of the CP of Czechoslovakia and a representative of the CP of China, and that the CPSU has been previously informed of this. MORRIS CHILDS also stated that JACK CHILDS will carry with him additional material in regard to the National Convention of the CP, USA, and that it could be arranged for him to deliver this material in Moscow. MORRIS CHILDS said that JACK CHILDS would be making this trip "illegally." [redacted] replied, this is good, but how do you manage it? MORRIS CHILDS replied that he and JACK CHILDS have been making preparations for such eventualities for 20 years and are just now using documents for which preparations had been made many years ago. [redacted] asked if it takes long to obtain a passport. CHILDS replied that normally it does not. The only other question [redacted] asked in this regard was the name which JACK CHILDS will use when he travels to Europe. [redacted] said that he would provide Moscow with this name.

MORRIS CHILDS also stated that VICTOR PERLO wants to go to Russia and wants to deliver some lectures while there. He said that JACK CHILDS will probably carry with him the dates when PERLO would like to be in Russia. [redacted] replied that he knew that PERLO wanted to go to Russia. MORRIS CHILDS also stated that JACK CHILDS may carry with him some books printed in the United States which may be of interest to the CPSU and that JACK CHILDS would probably leave the United States some time between January 20 and February 1, 1960.

MORRIS CHILDS also said that contacts of the CP, USA, with the CP's in Latin America are not good therefore JACK CHILDS will ask the CPSU in Moscow for any information it may have in regard to a previously proposed Western Hemispheric Conference. MORRIS CHILDS then complained that the money from the CPSU for the CP, USA, has been coming into the United States too slowly. [redacted] replied, if our situation - that is arrangements for meetings between [redacted] and MORRIS CHILDS are normalized - then you will not have to depend so much on Canada for the transmittal of funds. [redacted] reminded CHILDS that the fact that money has recently been received through the Canadian channels indicates that the CPSU is carrying through on its promise of funds for the CP, USA.

CHILDS had the following documents in regard to the 17th National Convention of the CP, USA, in a package for delivery to [redacted]

The Trade Union resolution
The resolution on the Negro Question

The resolution on youth.
The resolution on women
The statement of aims and purposes
The resolution on Party organization
The resolution on Puerto Rico.

Also in this package was a typewritten list of members of the new National Committee of the CP, USA, and a copy of a nine page report on Puerto Rico scheduled to be delivered by JUAN SANTOS RIVERA to the Secretariat of the CP, USA, on 1/13/60. (A copy of this item will be furnished to the Bureau by separate communication on 1/13/60.)

[redacted] suggested that CHILDS hand this package to him in the washroom of the restaurant, however, CHILDS suggested that they leave the restaurant together and CHILDS would pass the package to him outside of the restaurant. [redacted] agreed to this suggestion. They walked to the Sutphin Blvd. Station of the subway and on the way to the station CHILDS passed the package to [redacted] Both entered the same subway station and the same subway train. CHILDS got off at the Union Turnpike Station and [redacted] stayed on the subway.

This meeting lasted from approximately 7 p.m. to 9:15 p.m.

Opinions of CG 5824-S*

It appears obvious that [redacted] has received additional instructions from Moscow since the last meeting in November, 1959. It also appears obvious that the CPSU plans to carry through on all of its promises to the CP, USA, and that this operation is the only official contact between the CPSU and the CP, USA.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

TO Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: 1-12-60

FROM Mr. W. T. Forsyth

SUBJECT SOLO

At 7:28 p.m., on 1-12-60, ASAC (security) Norman A. McCabe of New York Office, telephonically advised that CG 5824-S had made the prearranged contact with Vladimir Barkovsky this evening. At this time, details as to what transpired at the meet were unknown. McCabe will advise the Bureau as to the results of the meet when available.

SA [redacted] and SA Andrew J. Decker were advised.

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ACTION:

For your information.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Bland
1 - Mr. Decker
1 - Mr. Donohue
1 - Mr. Linton
1 - Mr. Forsyth

WTF:mtb
(7)

EX-102

#5

REC 8 FBI

100-428091-591

10 JAN 18 1960

55 JAN 22 1960

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 07-06-2011

~~SECRET~~

1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Decker

100-428091

Date: January 18, 1960

To: Office of Security
Department of State

VIA LIAISON

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director

Subject: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

delivered to James J. Healy 1/18/60 JMF

Reference is made to my letter dated December 14, 1959, forwarding to you a book in the Chinese language entitled "The Great Ten Years (Statistics of Economic and Cultural Achievement)," published by the People's Republic of China on September 1, 1959. For your information, this book has been downgraded from "Top Secret" to "Secret."

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Classified "~~Secret~~" inasmuch as the unauthorized use of this material could result in the disclosure of the source with resultant serious damage to the national defense.

The above book was obtained by CG 5824-S in Red China in October, 1959, at which time it was furnished only to heads of Communist Party delegations present in Peking, China. The State Department advised 1-13-60 that they are able to obtain a copy of this publication in Hong Kong. This publication can now be downgraded from "~~Top Secret~~" to "~~Secret~~" without endangering the informant's security.

100-428091-592

REC-96

JAN 19 1960

EX-117

AJD:mbr
(5)

ENCLOSURE

Tolson
Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

~~SECRET~~

62 JAN 20 1960 MAIL ROOM

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: 1/15/60

b7D

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46)(Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Re Bulet dated December 29, 1959, requesting that the Chicago Division submit a detailed accounting of the expenses of CG 5824-S* on the last trip abroad by January 8, 1960.

Re Chicago letter dated December 31, 1959, stating that this information would be submitted no later than January 15, 1960.

CG 5824-S* had difficulty locating some figures on expenses which were maintained by CG 5853-S, who is now so ill that she is semi-conscious or under sedation most of the time. Also, CG 5824-S* was busy in New York City in regard to captioned case during the week of January 10, 1960. Thus, it will not be possible to submit a detailed accounting on this date. Barring unforeseen developments in regard to [redacted] this will be done during the week of January 17, 1960.

CG 5824-S* originally took $1,000 from the funds previously transmitted to the Communist Party - USA by the Soviet Union for his expenses. This had been authorized by EUGENE DENNIS. The Communist Party of China provided transportation for CG 5824-S* from Moscow to Peking, and from Peking to the United States. The Communist Party of China also provided transportation for [redacted] from Moscow to Peking, and from Peking to Prague, Czechoslovakia. The Communist Party of the Soviet Union provided only housing and meals on this trip.

The detailed accounting will be submitted to the Bureau as soon as it can be worked out with CG 5824-S*.

EX. - 138

2 - Bureau (REGISTERED)
1 - Chicago

REC-96 100-428091-593

19

JEK/kws
(3)

16 JAN 19 1960

INT. SEC.

55 JAN 22 1960

b6
b7C

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

FROM : MR. F. J. BAUMGARDNER

DATE: January 14, 1960

1 - Mr. Parsons
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Decker

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Baumgardner

New York by airtel 1-13-60 advised that at 7:00 p.m., 1-12-60, CG 5824-S and [redacted] counsel, Soviet delegation to the United Nations, held a previously scheduled meet in Queens, New York. They proceeded to Constantine's Restaurant, Hillside Avenue, New York City, where they held a lengthy discussion until 9:15 p.m.

[redacted] was quite interested in the 17th National Convention, Communist Party (CP), USA, and informant at [redacted]s request discussed the proceedings at this convention in detail including the various resolutions adopted and the leadership elected. In addition, he furnished [redacted] information relating to the leadership problem in the New York State CP District. [redacted] was furnished by informant with copies of resolutions and other documents published as a result of the convention.

[redacted] commented that the cold war is far from over and many negotiations will have to be carried out. He stated that while the Soviet Union is prepared to negotiate, no one knows if the capitalist world will carry through the "spirit of Camp David."

Arrangements were perfected during this meet whereby CG 5824-S and NY 694-S will, in the future, not only receive money from the CP of the Soviet Union (CPSU) for the CPUSA but will receive money from the CPSU for delivery to Alexander Trachtenberg of International Publishers. [redacted] will contact NY 694-S at his New York City office between 1-20 and 1-24-60 to deliver money for Trachtenberg. [redacted] and CG 5824-S will make their next scheduled meet at the Forest Hills Theater, Queens, New York, 2-10-60, or in the alternative, 2-17-60. In addition, an arrangement was entered into enabling CG 5824-S or NY 694-S to contact [redacted] for an immediate meet in the event of an emergency.

CG 5824-S advised [redacted] that NY 694-S will leave the U.S. for Czechoslovakia between 1-20 and 2-1-60. [redacted] was pleased to learn that NY 694-S will travel illegally under an assumed name and [redacted] will furnish the assumed name to Moscow.

Although no money was delivered during this meet, [redacted] indicated that in the future, money will be delivered through meets between [redacted] and CG 5824-S or NY 694-S rather than through Canada. In addition, when informant advised [redacted] that the CP is planning to

55 JAN 22 1960

100-428091
AJD:med
(5)

EX-135

REC- 14

100-428091-596

14

10 JAN 21 1960

again publish the "Daily Worker," [redacted] stated, "I suppose you will want money for a daily paper," indicating that the Soviets will consider financing this communist news organ.

b6
b7C

Informant is of the opinion that [redacted] has received additional instructions from Moscow since 11-29-59 meet and that this operation is now the only official contact between the CPSU and the CPUSA.

ACTION:

For your information. We will continue to afford this matter close attention and you will be advised of all pertinent developments.

1/14

1/15

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

58
100

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

FROM : MR. F. J. BAUMGARDNER

DATE: January 15, 1960

1 - Mr. Parsons
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Decker

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Solo is the code word utilized for the three missions to the Soviet Union, Red China and other Iron Curtain nations by CG 5824-S as the official representative of the Communist Party (CP), USA. My memoranda 12-14 and 17-59 advised that our second top informant, NY 694-S, would be utilized for a fourth Solo mission and would travel to Prague, Czechoslovakia, to establish contacts between the CPUSA and the Czechoslovakians and would contact the Red Chinese representatives to the "World Marxist Review" in Prague for the purpose of receiving funds promised to the CPUSA by the Red Chinese. The Red Chinese have indicated that they will furnish up to $100,000 to the CPUSA by April, 1960, with immediate delivery of $25,000. It is also quite possible that NY 694-S will travel to Moscow, Russia, to deliver documents to the Soviets from the 17th National Convention, CPUSA.

New York by airtel 1-14-60 advised that this informant will depart New York City 2-3-60 aboard the "Queen Mary" for France. He will arrive in Prague approximately 2-11-60.

With the approval of the Director, we furnished New York by letter dated 12-23-59 specific target assignments for the informant to accomplish on this mission. These assignments have been thoroughly discussed with informant. In addition, with the Director's approval, we have established an assumed identity for the informant which should serve to enhance his security. The exact duration of the informant's stay abroad is not known at this time and will, of course, depend on the circumstances in Czechoslovakia and whether he will continue on to Moscow.

OBSERVATIONS:

We are in the fortunate position today of having both of our top informants engaged in the Solo operations. This will likely result in more frequent trips abroad and in our obtaining very important information on the international level on a more current basis.

ACTION:

For your information. We will continue to afford this matter very close attention and to apprise you of all pertinent developments.

55 JAN 25 1960

TICKLER HELD
FOR MR. TOLSON

REC-58 100-428091-5

EX-135

10 JAN 21 1960

INT. SEC.

100-428091
AJD:med
(5)

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 1/14/60

Transmit the following in ____________ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL ____________ (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C

On 1/14/60, NY 694-S advised that on said date he made reservations to sail on 2/3/60 as a cabin passenger on the "Queen Mary" for France. He plans to arrive in Paris on 2/8/60, and to leave there on 2/9/60, for Brussels. He will be in Brussels on 2/9/60, and 2/10/60, and while there will obtain from the Czech Consulate his floating visa for travel to Prague.

1- Rm 1243

3-Bureau (100-428091) (RM)
1-Chicago (134-46)-Sub B (SOLO) (Info) (RM)
1-New York (134-91) (INV.) (415)
1-New York (100-134637)

ACB:ume
(7)

REC- 58

100-428091-597

10 21
~~12~~ JAN ~~15~~ 1960

EX-135

memo Baumgardner to Belmont 1/15/60 approved

55 JAN 22 1960

Approved: ____________ Special Agent in Charge   Sent ____________ M   Per ____________

cc-Hack

b6
b7C

STANDARD FORM

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: 1/19/60

JMcKley

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46)(Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Re Chicago letter dated November 20, 1959, containing a report from CG 5824-S* which sets forth information primarily concerning FRANK and [redacted] COE and VICTOR PERLO.

The following paragraphs are taken from page #2 of referenced Chicago letter:

> "In regard to VICTOR PERLO, TANG Ming-chao and COE stated that some of the material PERLO has prepared is of no value to them. Yet, if he has worked up something of value in regard to economic matters in the United States, they would like to have it. Also, he should be the one to give guidance to the kind of material they receive in the economic field. They would prefer more statistical material. For example, PERLO should study Congressional hearings and give them the bare facts or direct them to some official Government or other documents dealing with economics and which would give them the bare facts.....
>
> "During this discussion with COE, CHILDS arranged, with the permission of the Communist Party of China, for COE to send written communications to CHILDS at a post office box in Chicago."

On January 18, 1960, SA JOHN E. KEATING received a letter in a Chicago post office box, the number of which had previously been furnished to CG 5824-S* by the Chicago Division and in turn CG 5824-S* had furnished it to the representatives of the Communist Party of China. The letter is dated December 23, 1959, is addressed "Dear Sunny", and is signed "Nancy". CG 5824-S* advised that the name NANCY probably has no significance, although it is noted that TANG Ming-chao has a daughter

ENCLOSURE

REC-14 100-428091-5918

2 - Bureau (Encls. 2)(REGISTERED)
1 - New York (100-134637)(Encls. 2)(REGISTERED)
1 - Chicago

JEK/kws
(4)

EX 101

10 JAN 25 1960

55 JAN 28 1960

named NANCY. The letter is postmarked January 8, 1960, at Hampstead N.W. 3. It is believed that Hampstead is a suburb or section in the Northwestern part of London, England.

CG 5824-S* orally advised SA JOHN E. KEATING on January 18, 1960, that it is his opinion that this letter is from the Communist Party of China and was sent either by FRANK COE or TANG Ming-chao to someone in England, who re-mailed it. Further, that the requests set forth in the letter are directed to VICTOR PERLO.

CG 5824-S* advised that he would attempt to convey the contents of this letter to PERLO through NY 694-S*.

One photostat copy of the letter and the envelope are enclosed herewith to the Bureau and to the New York Division. The Chicago copies are located in Chicago file 134-46-Sub-B-1A (75).

New York
[illegible]

BY AIR MAIL
PAR AVION

HAMPSTEAD
5 PM
9 JAN
60

POSTAGE REVENUE 1/3

Mr. Paul Martin,
p.o. Box 1653,
Chicago 90,
ILLINOIS.

December 23, 1959

Dear Sunny,

I would like to receive by air mail as soon as you can send them the following recent reports:

1. Reports prepared for the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee (Senator Fulbright, Chairman) by various private organizations under contract. Those I have noticed are reports by the Conlon Associates of San Francisco, the University of Pennsylvania (Institute of International Affairs), the (New York) Council on Foreign Relations, the Princeton Center of International Affairs, the Stanford Research Institute(?) and John Hopkins University. I understand there are also some by Harvard, Yale, M.I.T., Michigan State University, etc. There may be others, which should also be sent.

These reports (which have been noted on the press) are presumably being published by the Senate Committee and are available from it or the U.S. Government Printing Office, or perhaps from the organizations which did the work.

2. The fourth (December, 1959) report of the Rockefeller Brothers Fund on U.S. policy. This is on sale at book stores, etc.

3. 1959-60 Policy Declaration on World Affairs published by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, pamphelets under the general title "Decisions for a Better America" prepared by the Republican Committee on Programme and Progress, pamphelets under the title "Programmes for Action" prepared by the Democratic Party Advisory Council, "Republic of China", a pamphlet prepared by the State Department.

In the near future, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee will publish other reports on foreign policy prepared for it by outside agencies. These and whatever other publications on the subject of U.S. foreign policy I too would like to get by air mail.

With Best Regards,

Sincerely yours

Nancy

C D

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-361868) 1/19/60

SAC, NEW YORK (65-15026)

[redacted]
IS-R

b6
b7C

Re NY letter 12/3/59 and NY airtel 1/13/60 entitled, "SOLO; IS-C".

Referenced letter reflected that the NYO had established a pattern of activities through fisurs concerning subject and would continue to maintain discreet periodic fisurs of subject with the exception that no fisurs would be conducted one week prior or subsequent to scheduled meets with highly placed confidential informants.

Referenced airtel reflected subject engaged in a meet with a highly confidential informant in the NYC area on 1/13/60 and that additional meets probably will be made on a continuing basis.

In view of scheduled meets during the remainder of January, and February 1960 and as subject has not been under surveillance for several weeks, it would appear that subject is not suspicious of FBI activity or the lack thereof. It is recommended that no fisur of subject be conducted until at least the latter part of February, 1960, at which time the matter will be given further consideration.

The above is furnished for information and no fisur of subject will be conducted, UACB.

3- Bureau (100-361868) (RM)
  1- (100-428091 (SOLO)
2- Chicago (134-46) (RM)
1- New York (65-15026)
1- New York (100-134637) (SOLO)

NOT RECORDED
78 JAN 21 1960

R-223 99

51 JAN 26 1960

ORIGINAL FILED IN

b6
b7C

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 1/21/60

Transmit the following in ______________________
(Type in plain text or code)

AIRTEL REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)(415)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C

On 1/21/60, NY 694-S*, who has furnished reliable information in the past (conceal), orally furnished the following information to SA [redacted]

At 3:20 p.m., 1/21/60, [redacted] entered the office of NY 694-S*, cordially greeted and shook hands with informant. [redacted] made small talk regarding informant's business and informant's health. NY 694-S* started to lock the door to the office and [redacted] indicated there was no need for this, as he had nothing on him. When informant stated business could be better, [redacted] stated, "I'll give you some orders."

[redacted] then inquired as to where the washroom was and when told it was on the floor below, he looked down the hallway and having assured himself the hall was clear, departed.

In exactly two minutes, [redacted] returned, carrying a bundle the size of a shoebox, wrapped in brown paper and sealed with gummed tape. He gave this package to the informant and the

2 - 1 - Rm 1243
3 - Bureau (100-428091) (RM)
1 - Chicago (134-46-Sub B) (INFO) (RM)
1 - NY 134-91 (INV) (415)
1 - NY 100-134637-Sub B (415)
1 - NY 100-134637 (415) EBT

REC-48 100-428091-599

18 JAN 22 1960

DR:msb (41)
(8)

Mem to Belmont 1/22/60 AJD ssh

EX-117

Approved: ______________ Sent __________M Per __________
Special Agent in Charge

55 JAN 28 1960

b6
b7C

informant placed it on the floor.

NY 694-S* commented that undoubtedly [redacted] must have had a confederate within the building and possibly on the floor above or below who made available the package.

[redacted] wrote on a piece of paper, "When are you leaving?", a reference to informant's plans to travel abroad. Informant wrote on the piece of paper, "2/3," and [redacted] answered, "How?" Informant wrote, "Queen Mary," and [redacted] wrote, "Very good--make sure you have a good time." In response to an indication by the informant, [redacted] wrote that there was nothing else, "except he knows she is very sick and give him (CG 5824-S*) my best." [redacted] then shook hands with informant and stated, "We'll see you the next time."

NY 694-S* estimates the total time of the above meet as ten minutes. Informant commented that [redacted] solicited no receipt.

NY 694-S* had to rush to place money in safe deposit box before the bank closed and was only able to estimate the total funds received as follows:

9 bundles of 100 - $50.00 bills	$45,000.00
8 bundles of 100 - $20.00 bills	16,000.00
11 bundles of 100 - $10.00 bills	11,000.00
An odd bundle of 80 - $10.00 bills and 17 - $5.00 bills	885.00
Estimated amount received:	$72,885.00

Informant advised that the odd bundle mentioned above was the "dirtiest" and oldest money he had ever seen. The bills were covered with what appears to be soil, some of them contained a gold seal, and some of them contained the stamp, "Hawaii."

In view of the fact that there is a security risk involved in the informant's transporting this money and furnishing it to an agent, and since the checking of the serial numbers against listed serial numbers maintained by this office has not been productive, UACB, the informant will be instructed to merely furnish us with the total amount of money he received, breaking it down according to denominations, but will not be required to physically furnish the money to us for perusal and recording of serial numbers.

b6
b7C

Office Memorandum UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: December 9, 1959

FROM : MR. F. J. BAUMGARDNER

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Tolson
Belmont ✓
DeLoach
McGuire
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Gandy

SYNOPSIS:

Solo is the code name for the operation involving CG 5824-S as the official liaison representative between the Communist Party (CP), USA, and top-level leaders of the CPs of the Soviet Union, Red China and other Iron Curtain nations.

Chicago by letter 12-3-59 recommends incentive awards to SAs John E. Keating and Carl N. Freyman in the amount of $1,000 each and incentive award to Stenographer [redacted] in the amount of $150 based on their outstanding performances in connection with the completion of Solo missions Number 2 and 3. In addition, Chicago suggests that informant be given a bonus payment of $1,000 and a personal letter from the Director in appreciation of his services and sacrifices.

In connection with Solo Number 2, informant attended the 21st Congress, CP of the Soviet Union (CPSU) in January and February, 1959, as the official representative of the CPUSA. He conferred with high-ranking officials of the Soviet Union as well as officials of other CPs and obtained valuable information of an intelligence nature including the Russian attitude toward the Berlin situation as well as the Soviet Union's attitude toward other CPs.

64 3246 57

The most recent Solo mission was an outstanding success. Informant met with the top leaders of the CP of China in~~cluding Liu Shao~~-chi , president of Red China, and Mao Tse-tung, head of the CP of China; with leading functionaries of the CPSU including members of the Presidium and Central Committee as well as leading functionaries of Latin American CPs and of the CPs of Czechoslovakia, Spain and Japan. Informant successfully re-established direct contact in the U.S. with the Soviets which will be used for transmittal of funds and communications and ~~developed information that Soviets will furnish $200,000 to the CPUSA for~~ 1960. He made arrangements for future contacts with the CPs of Czechoslovakia in Prague, Czechoslovakia, and the possible transmittal of $100,000 to the CPUSA from the CP of China. He developed information concerning the type of reception the President can expect in Russia and

Enclosures
100-428091
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Administrative Division
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Decker
AJD:mad (5)

~~See Addendum of Administrative Division page 6.~~

12/14/59

5 3

1/21/66

through his discussions with Liu Shao-chi and other top Chinese officials, he developed valuable intelligence information regarding Chinese foreign policy, its attitude toward Soviet Russia, the differences existing between China and the Soviet Union and China's attitude toward membership in the United Nations. As a result of informant's contacts with leading functionaries of the CPs of Latin American nations as well as leading CP functionaries of Spain and Japan, informant developed excellent intelligence information concerning the activities of these CPs such as the extensive infiltration by Cuban communists into the Cuban Cabinet and Armed Forces, the pact existing between CP of Argentina and the Peronists and successfully established methods for maintaining future contacts with these CPs, thus assuring the Bureau of a flow of important intelligence information in the future.

OBSERVATIONS:

1. The outstanding information developed as a result of Solo mission Number 3 is due to a large extent to the excellent and careful planning of this operation both in the field and at the Seat of Government. Prior to informant's departure on this mission, the Seat of Government prepared with the Director's approval specific targets for the informant to accomplish which resulted in our obtaining this oustanding and specific information.

2. This information is of inestimable value to the Bureau and the Government not only from an intelligence standpoint but of considerable aid to the President and the Secretary of State in our country's dealings with other nations, particularly the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Japan and Latin American nations. This information would not be available through any other source and certainly represents the most outstanding achievement in the Bureau's internal security field. The information included such matters as the current thinking of Russia and Red China, our most powerful potential enemies, Czechoslovakian activities in the U.S., the campaign initiated by the CP of Japan against renewal of the security treaty between the U.S. and Japan and CP activities in Spain, Cuba and Argentina.

3. It is quite important to note that informant was able to establish future contacts with the CPs in numerous Latin American and European countries as well as Red China which should assure our receiving valuable information in the future concerning these CPs.

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: SOLO
100-428091

4. The information developed during this Solo operation has been disseminated with the Director's approval to the Vice President, the White House, the Secretary of State, the Director of Central Intelligence Agency and the Attorney General under a "Top Secret" classification.

5. The outstanding success of this operation and our ability to disseminate information of this type to high-level Government officials without any delay certainly enhances the Bureau's reputation as the outstanding intelligence agency in the world.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY SAC, CHICAGO:

Recommendations deleted in Personnel - See Original.

The Solo operation pertains to liaison activities of CG 5824-S between the Communist Party (CP), USA, and the CPs of the Soviet Union, Red China and other Iron Curtain nations. Informant was in the Soviet Uni during January and February, 1959, in connection with the 21st Congress of the CPSU. While in Russia he conferred with many top-ranking Soviet functionaries including members of the Presidium and the Central Committee of the CPSU and obtained such pertinent information as the Russian attitude toward Berlin.

In connection with the most recent phase of this operation, the informant returned to the U.S. on 11-11-59 following a seven-week stay in Russia and Red China. Upon his return, informant was exhaustibly interviewed by the Chicago Office and the results furnished to the Bureau. This information has been carefully analyzed by the Bureau and disseminate under a "Top Secret" classification to high-ranking Government officials. While the information obtained during Solo missions 1 and 2 was extremely valuable, the information developed during the most recent operation was outstanding and of inestimable value to the Bureau and the U.S. Government not only from an intelligence standpoint but of a considerable aid to the President and the Secretary of State in our nation's dealings with other countries, particularly the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Japan and Latin American countries. The tremendous succes of Solo trip number 3 is due to a large measure to the Bureau's decision to prepare specific targets or missions for the informant to accomplish during his trip to the Soviet Union and Red China. A detailed study of this matter was made by appropriate sections within the Domestic Intelligence Division under the coordination of the Internal Security Section. The final objectives were approved by the Director and forwarded to Chicago by letter dated 7-29-59 so that the informant could be properly briefed in advance. The objectives which included matters relating to the CPUSA as well as matters relating to international affairs were followed closely by the informant and resulted in our obtaining the specific valuable information furnished by informant.

Immediately prior to the scheduled departure of informant for Solo number 3, his wife who has suffered from incurable cancer for some time worsened and informant was naturally reluctant to travel for an extended period of time without her. This problem was resolved by the Bureau through the preparation of a suitable birth certificate for informant's wife and through arrangements which enabled her to receive a passport almost immediately.

b7D

During Solo mission number 3, informant developed specific and detailed information concerning activities and plans of CPs in a number of countries. He met and had intimate discussions with such top-level communist leaders as Liu Shao-chia, president of Red China; Tang Ming-chao of the International Liaison Department, Central Committee, CP of China; Wang Chia-hsiang, head of the International Department, CP of China; Mao Tse-tung, head of the CP of China; Li Fu-chun, vice-chairman of China; Otto Kuusinen of the Presidium of the CPSU; Boris Ponomarev, head of the International Department, CPSU; Mikhail Suslov, member of the Presidium, CPSU; and Nikolai Mostovets, head of the North and South American Sections, International Department, CPSU. In addition, informant had personal contact with Harry Pollitt, chairman, CP of Great Britain; Luiz Carlos Prestes, CP of Brazil; Apostolos Grozos, chairman of CP of Greece; Khaled Bakbash, leader of the CP of Syria; Tzui Breitste of the CP of Israel; George Pirinsky of the CP of Bulgaria; Doloros Ibarruri, secretary general of the CP of Spain; and Anibal Escalante, secretary of the CP of Cuba; Victorio Codovilla of the CP of Argentina; and Gustav Soucek, head of the International Department of the Central Committee of the CP of Czechoslovakia.

The following are some of the specific results of Solo number [redacted]:

1. Informant established himself as the CP's international contact with the CPSU, Chinese CP and other CPs of the world and established means of contact with many CPs for communication purposes.

2. Informant re-established direct contact in the U.S. between Soviets and the CPUSA for transmittal of communications and funds which contact had been discontinued earlier by the Soviets. A contact was made as a result of this arrangement on 11-25-59.

3. The informant has completed preliminary steps for an apparatus for direct contacts with the CP of China at Prague, Czechoslovakia, and for direct contact between the CP of China and the CPUSA for funds. This apparatus is under consideration by the CPUSA and will possibly involve our second top informant, NY 694-S, if the CPUSA contact apparatus is to be in Prague.

4. Informant determined that the Soviet Union will furnish $200,000 to the CPUSA for 1960 and that the CP of China has offered to furnish $100,000 to the CPUSA within the next six months.

5. As a result of lengthy discussions with top-ranking Chinese officials, informant developed information which should be of assistance to the President during his trip to Southern Europe and Southeast Asia.

6. He determined through his visit to China and the Soviet Union the Chinese attitude toward the Soviets and circumstances indicating that there are definite differences between these countries as they relate to foreign policies and internal affairs. He was able to determine that the Chinese foreign policy is, "Do not give the imperialist a respite."

7. He determined through contact with the secretary of the CP of Cuba that the Cuban revolution is fundamentally deeper than it appears and that the left is in the Armed Forces and it is making inroads into the Cabinet.

8. As a result of discussions with Soviet leadership he determined that the Soviets consider the most important problem that of developing a new relationship between the USA and the U.S.S.R. and that they are willing to make concessions in a diplomatic sense but not in an ideological sense.

9. Informant determined that President Eisenhower will get a tremendous reception in Moscow and that the Soviet people are genuinely fond of the President.

10. He determined through conversations with the chairman of the CP of Japan that this CP is initiating a campaign in coalition with the Socialist Party against the Japanese - American security treaty and against U.S. military bases on Japanese soil.

11. He ascertained through his conversations with a leading CP member from Argentina that this Party is joining forces with the Peronists and in the event the Peronists overthrow the Argentinian Government, the CP of Argentina will demand a coalition Government.

The above examples certainly indicate the extraordinary value of the information developed by our informant during this third Solo mission. It is impossible to put a money value on the information received as it would not be available through any other source. This information which has been disseminated on a high level will certainly enhance the Bureau's reputation as the world's leading intelligence agency.

SOLO

Operation SOLO was a long-running FBI program to infiltrate the Communist Party of the United States and gather intelligence about its relationship to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, China, and other communist nations. It officially began in 1958 and ended in 1977, although Morris and Jack Childs, two of the principal agents in the operation, had been involved with the Bureau for several years prior. The files posted here constitute the first two releases made from the FBI's SOLO file. They range from March 1958 to August 1960. Subsequent releases will be added in the future. Read a related story at

http://www.fbi.gov/news/stories/2011/august/byte-out-of-history-communist-agent-tells-all/.

PART 18 OF 22

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-14-2011

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: 1/18/60

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46)(Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Re Bulet dated January 12, 1960, requesting the Chicago Division to forward to the Bureau as expeditiously as possible three photographic copies each of pages #58 and #59 of a book in Chinese containing production statistics in regard to Red China.

There is enclosed herewith to the Bureau three photographic copies each of pages #58 and #59 of the above-described book.

ENCLOSURE

2 - Bureau (Encls. 6) (REGISTERED)
1 - Chicago

JEK/kws
(3)

1 - cc pgs 58 + 59 to Bartlett for State
1 - cc pgs 58 + 59 to Papich for CIA

REC-48

100-428091-601

EX JAN 27 1960

EX-117

EX. PROC.

36

23 JAN 60

INT. SEC.

55 JAN 28 1960

重大工矿建設单位施工和建成个数

（1953—1958年）

单位：个

	实际施工的单位数	已全部或部分投入生产的单位数
总計	**2,056**	**1,037**
其中：		
煤炭工业	376	179
电力工业	268	154
石油工业	28	17
黑色金屬工业	117	68
化学工业	116	54
建筑材料工业	103	37
金屬加工工业	489	215
紡織工业	120	74
造紙工业	47	21
食品工业	103	49

注：凡一个单位在几个年度連續施工和分期投入生产者本表均作为一项計算。

新建成的主要水庫

（1950—1958年）

水庫名称	地址	建成年月	水庫容量（亿公方）
官厅水庫	北京	1954年5月	22.70
佛子岭水庫	安徽霍山	1954年10月	5.82
薄山水庫	河南确山	1954年12月	2.92
南湾水庫	河南信阳	1955年12月	9.32
梅山水庫	安徽金寨	1956年4月	22.75
陡河水庫	河北唐山	1956年12月	1.34
白沙水庫	河南禹县	1957年8月	2.74
板桥水庫	河南泌阳	1957年8月	4.18
石門水庫	湖北鐘祥	1957年7月	1.23
怀柔水庫	北京	1958年7月	0.90
大伙房水庫	辽宁撫順	1958年9月	19.70
太行堤水庫	山东曹县	1958年8月	12.30
东平湖水庫	山东聊城、梁山	1958年10月	40.00
东张水庫	福建福清	1958年12月	1.86
磨姑湖水庫	新疆瑪納斯	1958年12月	1.58
响洪甸水庫	安徽金寨	1958年12月	26.50
磨子潭水庫	安徽霍山	1958年12月	3.36
十三陵水庫	北京	1958年7月	0.82

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-14-2011

Mr. Decker

SAC, New York (100-134637) January 26, 1960

Director, FBI (100-428091)

SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference is made to New York telephone call to the Bureau 1-25-60.

There are enclosed for transmittal to NY 694-S the following documents obtained from the Committee on Foreign Relations, United States Senate:

1. Summary of Views of Retired Foreign Service Officers
2. First Interim Report on the Committee of Foreign Relations
3. A Study by the Corporation for Economic and Industrial Research, Inc.
4. A Study by the Stanford Research Institute
5. A Study by Foreign Policy Research Institute, University of Pennsylvania
6. A Study by Program of African Studies, Northwestern University
7. Studies by Conlon Associates, Ltd.
8. A Study by Maxwell Graduate School of Citizenship and Public Affairs, Syracuse University
9. Study by Council on Foreign Relations
10. A Study by the Washington Center of Foreign Policy Research, the Johns Hopkins University

REC-4 100-428091-602

JAN 27 1960

716481

Enclosures (21)

MAILED 5
JAN 26 1960
COMM-FBI

2 - Chicago (134-46 Sub B)

AJD:pwf (6)

SEE NOTE ON YELLOW, PAGE TWO.

Tolson
Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

55 FEB 1 1960

Letter to SAC, New York
RE: SOLO

11. A Study by the Brookings Institution

12. A Study by Center for International Affairs, Harvard University

13. A Study by the University of New Mexico, School of Inter-American Affairs

14. A Study by International Economic Consultants, Inc.

15. A Study by Northwestern University

16. A Study by the University of Chicago Research Center in Economic Development and Cultural Change

17. Booklet entitled "Decisions for a Better America," by the Republican Committee on Program and Progress

18. Pamphlet Numbers 1, 2 and 3 entitled "Democratic Programs for Action, Foreign and Military Policy for Peace and Security," published by The Advisory Council of the Democratic National Committee

19. Booklet entitled "1959-60 Policy Declarations on World Affairs," published by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

NOTE ON YELLOW:

The above-enumerated documents, all nonclassified, are available to the public. NY 694-S will depart New York City on 2-3-60 aboard the "Queen Mary" and will arrive in Prague, Czechoslovakia, about 2-11-60. Informant will deliver these documents to the Red Chinese representative on the "World Marxist Review."

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-14-2011

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

TO : ~~Mr. A. H. Belmont~~

DATE: January 22, 1960

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference is made to my memorandum 1-14-60 concerning a meet between Vladimir Barkovsky, counsel, Soviet Delegation to the United Nations, and CG 5824-S in New York City 1-12-60 and noting that Barkovsky would contact NY 694-S at his New York City office between 1-20 and 1-24-60.

At 3:20 p.m., 1-21-60, Barkovsky appeared at NY 694-S's office in New York City and remained there for approximately 10 minutes. He left informant's office for a matter of minutes and then returned and handed informant a package which was estimated by NY 694-S to contain $72,885. It was necessary for the informant to place the money in a safe-deposit box before the bank closed and therefore he could not furnish a more accurate count of the contents.

Informant observed that Barkovsky apparently had a confederate in the building who made available the package of money. He noted that two odd bundles of ten-dollar bills and five-dollar bills appeared to be covered with soil. Some of them contained the stamp "Hawaii" which currency you will recall was issued for circulation in the Territory of Hawaii early in World War II.

With the delivery of the sum previously mentioned the Communist Party, USA, has received from the Communist Party of the Soviet Union an estimated $348,385.

ACTION:

For your information. We will continue to afford this matter close attention and to apprise you of all pertinent developments.

100-428091

1 - Mr. Parsons
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Decker

AJD:ssh
(5)

1/23

EX-130
REC-71

100-428091-603

13 JAN 27 1960

INDEXED

55 FEB 8 1960

TICKLER HELD FOR MR. TOLSON

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-14-2011

1 - Mr. Parsons
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Decker

SAC, New York (100-134637)

January 26, 1960

REC 92 Director, FBI (100-428091) — 604

SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

EX 101

Reference is made to Chicago airtel 1/21/60.

For your information, Anthony Krchmarek was originally subpoenaed to appear before the House Committee on Un-American Activities on 12/15/59. His appearance was subsequently postponed until 1/19/60 and was again postponed until 3/7/60.

Following Krchmarek's appearance before this committee, New York and Chicago will be furnished with a transcript of the proceedings.

1 - Chicago (134-46-Sub B)

NOTE ON YELLOW:

See memo Baumgardner to Belmont, 1/25/60, captioned as above. AJD:ras.

MAILED 31
JAN 26 1960
COMM-FBI

Tolson
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Parsons
Belmont
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Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

AJD:ras
(8) ras

99

55 FEB 1 1960

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Rev. 12-13-56)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Callahan
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Malone
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

FBI

Date: 1/21/60

Transmit the following in ________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL ________ AIR MAIL - REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46)(Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

The New York Division has advised that NY 694-S* plans to leave for Europe during the week of 2/1/60. While in Europe, NY 694-S* plans to be in contact with representatives of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia.

New York airtel dated 12/11/59 reflects the possibility that the trip of NY 694-S* may establish a courier system between the Communist Party - USA and the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, since the Czechoslovakians may be anxious to change contacts with the Communist Party - USA as a result of the recent defection in the Czechoslovakian diplomatic corps in the United States.

CG 5824-S* has advised that he had learned from GUS HALL on 1/13/60 that ANTHONY KRCHMAREK was subpoenaed to testify on 1/11/60, presumably in regard to Czechoslovakian intelligence activities in the United States.

REC-92 100-428091-604

If KRCHMAREK did appear before a Congressional committee and was questioned concerning Czechoslovakian intelligence activities in the United States, it might have a bearing on whether the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia would be ready and anxious at this time to establish new contacts in the United States and whether or not NY 694-S* might be selected as a contact.

16 JAN 28 1960

1 + R-1243
+ 1 - Liaison
3 - Bureau
1 - New York (100-134637)(SOLO)
1 - Chicago

EX 101

Memo Baumgardner to Belmont - 1/25/60 AJD:mas

Let to NY 1-Chicago 1/26/60 ASD:mas

JEK/kws
(5)

Approved: JML/[illegible] Sent ________ M Per ________
Special Agent in Charge

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date:

Transmit the following in ______________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via ______________ ______________________
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

CG 134-46 (Sub B)

It is, therefore, suggested that the Bureau advise the Chicago and New York Divisions as soon as possible whether KRCHMAREK did appear before a Congressional committee or Government hearing board; and, if so, the nature of the hearing and of the questioning of KRCHMAREK, since this information might have a bearing on what NY 694-S* and CG 5824-S* may suggest as the best course of action for NY 694-S* to pursue in his dealings with representatives of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia.

LOPEZ

Approved: ______________________ Sent ______________ M Per ______________
Special Agent in Charge

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-14-2011

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: January 25, 1960

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner

1 - Mr. Parsons
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Decker

56
116

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference is made to my memorandum 1/15/60 advising that NY 694-S would depart New York City 2/3/60 aboard the "Queen Mary" and would arrive in Prague, Czechoslovakia, about 2/11/60. The purpose of this trip is to establish contacts between the Communist Party (CP), USA, and the Czechoslovakians.

Chicago, by airtel 1/21/60, advises that CG 5824-S has learned from Gus Hall, general secretary of the CP, USA, that Anthony Krchmarek, chairman of the Ohio District, CP, USA, was subpoenaed on 1/11/60, presumably in regard to Czechoslovakian intelligence activities in the United States. It is to be noted that Krchmarek had frequent contacts with the Czechoslovakian Embassy in Washington, D. C., prior to the recent defection of Frantisek Tisler, the former military attache assigned to the Czechoslovakian Embassy.

Krchmarek was originally subpoenaed to appear before the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) on 12/15/59. This appearance was postponed until 3/7/60.

OBSERVATIONS:

In view of Krchmarek's forthcoming appearance before the HCUA, it is quite probable that the Czechs will discontinue their contacts with him, and if NY 694-S is successful during his forthcoming discussions with the Czechs, it is quite likely that he will be the exclusive contact for the CP, USA, with the Czechs.

ACTION:

sent

For your information. There is attached a letter to New York and Chicago advising these offices of Krchmarek's scheduled appearance before the HCUA. You will be kept apprised of all pertinent developments.

Enclosure

100-428091

AJD:ras
(5)

REC- 48

100-428091-605

20 JAN 29 1960

EX-117

INT. SEC.

99

55 FEB 1 1960

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-14-2011

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Mohr
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Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: January 27, 1960

FROM : Mr. J. A. Sizoo

file in "Solo"
100-428091

SUBJECT: NY 694

ASAC McCabe of New York called 1-25-60 asking for authority to provide 694 $200 for extra expenses in connection with his trip to Europe and asking that we obtain certain public source material for 694 to take with him to make available to the Chinese.

Chi. 5824, the brother of 694, made a similar trip under a false identity to Europe and strongly recommended to 694 that he acquire special clothes with no markings or other identifications which could be traced to him in the event anyone attemped to make any check. This will cost about $200 and New York recommends that such funds be made available to 694 for this purpose.

Chi. 5824 had also received prior instructions to send through 694 to the Chinese certain public source material put out by the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate, the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, and the headquarters of the Republican and Democratic Committees.

ACTION:

1. New York was authorized to make available $200 to the informant for the purpose requested.

noted
J. S. Johnson

2. The public documents requested by New York were obtained and sent to New York by letter 1-26-60.

noted

REC- 19
EX 109
100-428091-606

FEB 1 1960

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. J. S. Johnson
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Decker

JAS:mtb
(5)

55 FEB 8 1960

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-14-2011

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: 1/26/60

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637) (415)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C

Remyairtel, 1/21/60.

On 1/25/60, NY 694-S* (who has furnished reliable information in the past) made available to SA [redacted] $72,885.00 in cash that he had received from VLADIMIR B. BARKOVSKY on 1/21/60.

b6
b7C

This money was counted by the NYO and determined to be exactly $72,885.00.

On 1/26/60, NY 694-S* commented that possibly some of this money has been designated by the Russians for ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG and this will be determined in the future.

The serial numbers of the odd bundle consisting of eighty $10.00 bills and seventeen $5.00 bills ($885.00) have been kept by the NYO and they will be checked against the list of known currency furnished to Soviet establishments in Washington, D.C. and NYC, and the Bureau will be advised of any positive results.

The $72,885.00 was returned to NY 684-S* on the afternoon of 1/26/60.

EX. PROC.
37

1R-1243
2 - Bureau (100-428091) (RM)
1 - NY 134-91 (INV) (415)
1 - NY 100-134637subB (415)
1 - NY 100-134637 (415)

DR:mml
(5)

REC- 91
EX 109

100-428091-607

FBI
JAN 28 1960

DECKER
INT. SEC.

55 FEB 8 1960

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-14-2011

FBI

Date: 1/28/60

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS - C

NY 694-S* orally advised this date that CG 5824-S* would depart NYC for Chicago on flight 309, American Airlines, at 1:00 PM and arrive in Chicago at 2:30 PM at Midway Airport.

NY 694-S* advised that he himself would depart from NYC on flight 391, American Airlines, for Chicago at 4:00 PM. NY 694-S* plans to return to NYC via American Airlines flight 322, scheduled to arrive at NYC at 1:00 AM, 1/30/60.

NY 694-S* advised that both he and Chicago informant will be carrying $25,000 each. Informant, because of a restricted schedule, was unable to detail what the sums of money were for but stated that he would advise the NYO regarding this in the immediate future.

NY 694-S*, while in Chicago, will confer with CG 5824-S* regarding plans for SOLO trip scheduled to begin 2/3/60.

For info.

1 retained Rm. 1243 + 1 destroyed

3 - Bureau (100-428091) (RM)
1 - Chicago (134-46-Sub B) (RM)
1 - New York (134-91) (INV.) (415)
1 - New York (100-134637) (41)

REC- 48

100-428091-608

11 JAN 29 1960

DR:gmg
(7)

Approved: Special Agent in Charge

Sent M Per

55 FEB 8 1960

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-14-2011

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: 1/27/60

FROM : ~~SAC~~, CHICAGO (134-46)(Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Re Chicago airtel dated January 20, 1960, captioned, "PARTIDO COMUNISTA PUERTORRIQUENO (COMMUNIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO); IS - C".

Referenced airtel contained information from CG 5824-S* concerning an oral report given to the Secretariat of the Communist Party - USA and invited guests by JUAN SANTOS RIVERA, Head of the Communist Party of Puerto Rico.

CG 5824-S* has advised that on previous "SOLO" trips, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union had asked him for information about the Communist Party of Puerto Rico, and he had said that he had no information concerning this Communist Party. For this reason, CG 5824-S* feels that he should transmit a written summary of the report of RIVERA to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and he plans to do this through NY 694-S*, who is scheduled to leave New York City for Europe on February 3, 1960.

2 - Bureau (REGISTERED)
1 - New York (100-134637)(SOLO)(REGISTERED)
1 - Chicago

JEK/kws
(4)

REC-48 100-428091-609

18 FEB 3 1960

FBI

FEB 8 1960

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-14-2011

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: 1/22/60

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46)(Sub F)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Re Bulet dated June 12, 1959, instructing that details concerning disbursement of funds in the possession of CG 5824-S* be submitted to the Bureau each thirty days.

Balance in possession of CG 5824-S* as of 12/18/59	$63,200.00

Additions

None.

Disbursements

All the following disbursements were authorized by EUGENE DENNIS:

MORRIS CHILDS in 12/59 for the purchase of books	$ 97.00
MORRIS CHILDS in 12/59 for postage	100.00
CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT in 12/59 for Illinois District expenses	1,500.00
JAMES JACKSON in 12/59 for printing cost on a small pamphlet on the Negro question	200.00
EUGENE DENNIS in 12/59 for medical expenses	300.00
EUGENE DENNIS in 1/60 for medical expenses	100.00
MORRIS CHILDS in 1/60 for travel expenses	100.00

EXP. PROC.

34

1 - cc 1243 + 1 destroyed

3 - Bureau (REGISTERED)
~~(1 - 100-3-102)(CP-USA, Funds)(Reserve Funds)~~
1 - Chicago

JEK/kws
(4)

EX-100 REC- 48

100-428091-610

2-3

18 ~~JAN 25~~ 1960

INT. SEC.

5 FEB 8 1960

MORRIS CHILDS in 1/60 for books................	$ 103.00
MORRIS CHILDS in 1/60 for postage............	80.00
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS...........	$ 2,580.00
Balance in possession of CG 5824-S* as of 1/22/60................................	$60,620.00 *

* Of this amount, $1,000 has been given to JACK KLING, of Chicago, for safekeeping.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-14-2011

1 - Mr. Decker

SAC, New York (100-134637-Sub A)(41) February 3, 1960

REC- 92 Director, FBI (100-428091) — 611

SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reurlet 2/2/60.

Relet notes that NY 694-S had a total of $33,500 in Solo funds in his possession as of 12/21/59. Chicago, by letter 12/18/59, states that on 12/15/59 $2500 from funds in the possession of NY 694-S was transferred to funds in the possession of CG 5824-S. This item of $2500 does not appear to have been accounted for in relet or in your letter dated 12/21/59.

Advise the Bureau by return communication whether the balance on hand in the possession of NY 694-S as of 12/21/59 should be $31,000 rather than the above-noted figure. In addition, advise, if known, the use to which the $25,000 furnished on 1/28/60 to Isadore Wofsy is to be put.

In addition, relet notes that NY 694-S transferred $50,000 to Chicago on 1/28/60. This statement is not entirely clear. Advise whether this sum was transferred to the possession of CG 5824-S or to some other custodian for the Communist Party.

This matter is to receive your immediate attention.

Tolson
Mohr
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Belmont
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Gandy

AJD:ras
(4)

MAILED 25
FEB 3 - 1960
COMM-FBI

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

55 FEB 8 1960

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: 2/2/60

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637-Sub A)(41)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS - C

Remylet 12/21/59, furnishing an accounting of "SOLO" funds in the possession of NY 694-S*.

On 2/2/60, NY 694-S* furnished the following information regarding SOLO funds in his possession:

On hand 12/21/59	$33,500.00
Received via Canada 12/26/59	12,000.00
	$45,500.00
Rec'd from Soviet source in NYC 1/21/60	72,885.00
	118,385.00
Transferred to Chicago on 1/28/60	50,000.00
	68,385.00
Made available to I. WOFSY on 1/28/60	25,000.00
On hand 2/2/60	$43,385.00

It is noted NY 694-S* will depart from NYC on 2/3/60 to travel abroad in connection with the SOLO case. He anticipates he will be out of the country for five-six weeks.

The NYO will submit the next letter regarding SOLO funds in possession of NY 694-S* approximately thirty days after informant returns to the country. REC- 92

1-1243+1 destroyed

3 - Bureau (100-428091)(RM)
~~(1-100-3-102)(CP, USA-FUNDS RESERVE~~ FUNDS)
1 - Chicago (134-46-Sub F)(INFO)(RM)
1 - NY 134-91 (INV)(41)
1 - NY 100-128861 (CP, USA-FUNDS; RESERVE FUNDS)(415)
1 - NY 100-134637-Sub A (41)

100-428091-611

EX. PROC.

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FEB 4 1960

DR:msb
(7)

Ltr New York
2/9/60

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-14-2011

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

TO : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner

DATE: February 4, 1960

FROM : Mr. A. J. Decker

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

This memorandum is being prepared to assist in locating pertinent data developed during Solo missions two and three.

SOLO NUMBER TWO - 1/12/59-3/5/59:

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BERLIN SITUATION	
Russian attitude toward	100-428091-Serial 167
CHINESE COMMUNIST PARTY (CP)	
Contacts between delegates CP, USA, and delegates Red China	201
COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM BETWEEN CP, USA, AND CP OF THE SOVIET UNION (CPSU)	
Establishment of	206
CPSU ANSWERS TO SPECIFIC QUESTIONS BY CP, USA, REGARDING -	
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(2) Policy regarding sending CP, USA, friends to USSR for treatment	191
(3) CPSU attitude toward CP, USA, students studying Marxism-Leninism in Moscow	191
(4) World Youth Festival	191
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	
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GREEK CP	
Meeting in Moscow 2/59 with chairman	229
GUATEMALA CP	
Meeting between CP, USA, delegates and delegates from Guatemala	197
ISRAEL CP	
Meeting Moscow, Russia, 2/15/59 with general secretary	209
JACKSON, JAMES	
Activities in China	281
Travel in Soviet Union and Red China	180
LATIN AMERICAN DELEGATES	
21st Congress, CPSU, meeting Moscow 2/12/59	162

2286

55 FEB 8 1960

100-428091

EX-102

REC-28

100-428091-612

1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Decker
AJD:ras (3)

10 FEB 5 1960

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Description of Material	Location in File
MAILING ADDRESSES OF VARIOUS CPs	100-428091-Serial 234
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PANAMA CP	
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USSR Ministry of Culture, meeting 2/59	181
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Discussion with CP, USA, representatives on CP, USA, security measures	182
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21st CONGRESS CPSU	
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SOLO NUMBER THREE - 9/22/59-11/11/59:

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Information regarding delegation to Peking, China	488
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Meeting with representatives Moscow, 9/26/59 and approximately 10/19/59	100-428091-Serial 451
CHINA	
Itinerary and listing of meetings attended by informant	441
CHINESE CP	
Differences in philosophy between Chinese CP and CPSU	497
Offer to furnish $100,000 to CP, USA, and method of transmittal	476
Meetings of delegates from other CPs, Peking, China, 9/30/59	578
Meetings with leaders, Shanghai, China, 10/59	569
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Instructions to CP, USA, regarding mailing material to CPSU	556
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Meeting with Boris Ponomarev about 10/30/59, concerning	452
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Mailing address for transmittal CP, USA, material	432
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Information concerning current leadership	456

Memorandum for Mr. Baumgardner
RE: SOLO
100-428091

Description of Material	Location in File
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ACTION:

File for reference purposes.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
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DATE 06-14-2011

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: 2/3/60

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS - C

The steamship "Queen Mary" of the Cunard White Star Line departed from Pier 90, North River at 12 noon, 2/3/60. Although NY 694-S* was not personally observed departing aboard the vessel for security reasons, he advised that he would be on this vessel.

It is noted NY 694-S* contemplates being out of the United States for five to six weeks in connection with his "SOLO" trip abroad.

2 - Bureau (100-428091) (RM)
1 - Chicago (134-46 Sub B) (RM)
1 - NY 134-91 (Inv) (41)
1 - NY 100-134637 (41)

EX 109 REC. 32

100-428091-613

6 FEB 4 1960

INT. SEC.

DR:mfd
(6)

55 FEB 8 1960

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
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DATE 06-14-2011

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: 1/22/60

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160

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46)(Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

noted
J. S. Johnson

noted
jms

Re Bulet dated December 29, 1959, requesting that the Chicago Division submit a detailed accounting of the expenses of the last trip abroad by January 8, 1960. Reference is also made to Chicago letters dated December 31, 1959, and January 15, 1960.

During the time CG 5824-S* has been operating in behalf of the Bureau, it has been the practice of the Chicago Division to handle financial matters through [redacted]. This was done because [redacted] was experienced as a bookkeeper and handled all of the finances for both CG 5824-S* and [redacted]. Even [redacted] had difficulty keeping some records accurate, since she could not get detailed statistics from CG 5824-S*. As was the usual custom, [redacted] kept a record of the expenses and moneys received on the third "SOLO" trip. CG 5824-S* has not been able to locate this record. [redacted] entered the hospital as soon as they returned to Chicago from the last trip, [redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

CG 5824-S* stated that, without the benefits of the records kept by [redacted] he has on more than one occasion attempted to work out an accounting with her, but found it almost impossible to do so because of her physical condition and mental attitude at this time.

With the above as a preface, the following is the best accounting that can be obtained at this time and may be the only accounting we will have unless the condition of [redacted] miraculously changes.

Prior to the trip, the following estimates had been made:

REC-6 100-428091-614

2 - Bureau (REGISTERED)
1 - Chicago

EX 109 12 FEB 8 1960

JEK/kws
(3)

#5

55 FEB 12 1960

Air transportation for two persons, one-way from Chicago, Illinois, to Moscow, Russia	$1,084.80
Estimate of cost for excess baggage	150.00
Ground transportation, such as limousines, cabs, etc.	25.00
Hotel rooms in New York, Brussels, etc.	125.00
To the parents of CG 5824-S* as reimbursement for caring for the residence of CG 5824-S*	200.00
Luggage	50.00
Extra winter clothing which would not otherwise have been purchased	250.00
Emergency fund equivalent to one-way fare for two from Moscow to Chicago, plus allowance for excess baggage, ground transportation, and hotel rooms	1,384.80
Total estimated expenses and provisions for a reserve	$3,269.60
EUGENE DENNIS authorized CG 5824-S* to take $1,000 from funds furnished by the CPSU to the CPUSA. This was for travel expenses of CG 5824-S* to Moscow, and DENNIS would not authorize payment of travel expenses of CG 5853-S from Party funds	Less 1,000.00
Amount furnished by Bureau	$2,269.60

CG 5824-S* has advised that while he did not know it at the time he left the United States, the Communist Party of China would have provided transportation for both CG 5824-S* and CG 5853-S from Prague, Czechoslovakia, to Peking, China, and return and, in addition, would have supplied CG 5824-S* with funds for his trip from Prague, Czechoslovakia, to New York City. However, since they had already purchased tickets and arranged for transportation to Moscow from Prague, the Communist Party of China provided transportation for both from Moscow to Peking and from Peking to Prague. In addition, CG 5824-S* was furnished with a sum of money for only his travel expenses at economy rates from Prague to New York City. CG 5824-S* has advised that he has no idea of the amount in cash furnished by the Communist Party of China for his travel expenses from Prague to New York City, since CG 5853-S handled this matter with the Chinese.

The Communist Party of China also furnished housing, meals and transportation inside China. The Communist Party of the Soviet Union furnished housing, meals, and transportation inside Moscow.

CG 5824-S* stated that he firmly believes that he should return $400 of the sum of $1,000 taken from sums furnished to the Communist Party - USA by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. Thus, the sum of $600 would cover his transportation costs from the United States to Moscow. CG 5824-S* believes that in order to avoid any question that he spent too much in Party funds, it is advisable for him to return $400 so that there will be no questions asked if an opportunity is presented for another trip.

CG 5824-S* further advised that as well as he can determine, he will have $569.60 to return to the Bureau. This sum has not been given to the contacting Agent as yet. Since CG 5824-S* is under heavy medical expenses for [redacted] at the present time, it is not deemed advisable to press him for this amount.

When the $569.60 is obtained from CG 5824-S*, this will mean that the total cost to the Bureau will be $2,269.60, less $569.60, or $1,700, while Communist Party - USA funds used will total $600.00. This total of $2,300 was used approximately as follows:

b7D

Transportation of CG 5824-S* to Moscow............	$ 600.00
Transportation of [redacted] to Moscow, and from Prague, Czechoslovakia, to Chicago, Illinois..........	900.00
To the parents of CG 5824-S* as reimbursement for caring for the residence of CG 5824-S*........	200.00
Luggage..	50.00
Extra winter clothing which would not otherwise have been purchased............................	250.00

Excess baggage cost, ground transportation, hotel rooms, and miscellaneous	$ 300.00
TOTAL	$2,300.00

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
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DATE 06-14-2011

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: 2/3/60

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46)(Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Re New York airtel dated January 21, 1960, reflecting that VLADIMIR BARKOVSKY had delivered an amount estimated at $72,885 to NY 694-S*.

It is to be noted that this sum of money is for ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG, of International Publishers, and is considered separate and apart of funds received by the Communist Party - USA from the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

CG 5824-S*, on February 1, 1960, orally furnished to SA JOHN E. KEATING the information on the following pages. This report concerns a meeting between MORRIS CHILDS and ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG in New York City on January 26, 1960:

1 - Rm 1243
~~2~~ - Bureau (REGISTERED)
1 - New York (100-134637)(SOLO)(REGISTERED)
1 - Chicago

JEK/kws
(4)

memo: B'gardner to Belmont 2/8/60
ATD: mm

REC- 70 100-428091-615

4 ENCLOSURE
1 - Rm 1243

EX 109

FEB 5 1960
FBI

INT. SEC.

55 FEB 12 1960

February 1, 1960

MEETING BETWEEN MORRIS CHILDS AND ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG IN NEW YORK CITY ON 1/26/60

On January 26, 1960, MORRIS CHILDS told ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG that the sum of money he had been expecting from the Soviet Union had been delivered. When TRACHTENBERG asked how much had been received, CHILDS asked how much TRACHTENBERG expected. TRACHTENBERG replied that he did not know the exact amount, but estimated the total to be around $78,000.

By way of explanation, TRACHTENBERG stated that while he was in Europe during 1959, he collected $50,000 in royalties, commissions, etc., which were due to International Publishers. This sum of $50,000 had been converted from European currency into dollars, and it was in one package. This money came from the Soviet Union and other Socialist countries in Europe.

Then TRACHTENBERG stated that while he was in China, he collected additional royalties, commissions, etc., from books reprinted in China. TRACHTENBERG said that this money was in yuan and had not been converted into dollars, but he estimates that it should have been approximately $28,000. TRACHTENBERG said that due to the fact that he became ill while he was in Russia, he was unable to complete the details in regard to this transaction, including the conversion of yuan into dollars, while in Moscow.

TRACHTENBERG asked if the money received was in two separate parcels, and CHILDS replied that it was not. TRACHTENBERG said that he expected a portion of it to be in a portfolio.

Then TRACHTENBERG asked CHILDS to promise that CHILDS would not tell anyone, including EUGENE DENNIS, the exact amount received. Furthermore, TRACHTENBERG does not want GUS HALL or "his boys" to know that any amount was received.

Subsequent to this conversation, CHILDS told EUGENE DENNIS the approximate amount received for TRACHTENBERG and International Publishers.

100-428091-615

ENCLOSURE

COMMENTS OF CG 5824-S*

The sum of $72,835 will be maintained separately from other funds received from the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. Money from this amount will be furnished to TRACHTENBERG from time to time at his request. TRACHTENBERG probably pays commissions and gives subsidies to Communist authors from this money. While this amount is supposed to be for royalties, commissions, etc., it is possible that the Communist Party of the Soviet Union grants subsidies to Communist authors in the United States through the transmittal of these sums through TRACHTENBERG. Therefore, the entire sum may not consist solely of "royalties and commissions".

100-428091-615

ENCLO

While in Red China [illegible] September and October, 1959, on third Solo trip, our informant, CG 5824-S, obtained copy of book written in Chinese from Li Fu-chun, Vice Premier of the State Council and chairman of the State Planning Commission of China. Book is entitled "The Great Ten Years (Statistics of Economic and Cultural Achievement)" and contains statistics broken down as to agriculture, industry, commerce, education and standard of living. Copies of book forwarded to Central Intelligence Agency and Secretary of State on December 14, 1959.

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DATE 06-14-2011

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Mohr
Parsons ✓
Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

FROM : F. J. Baumgardner

DATE: February 8, 1960

1 - Mr. Parsons
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Decker

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference is made to my memorandum 12-23-59 which sets forth in detail the receipts and disbursements of funds received from the Communist Party (CP) of the Soviet Union by the CP, USA, from 10-27-59 through 12-23-59.

The following schedules show the present status of the funds received from the Soviets together with the receipts and disbursements subsequent to 12-23-59.

TOTAL RECEIVED TO 12-23-59		$263,500	
TOTAL DISBURSED (See previous memorandum)		169,300	
BALANCE OF FUND 12-23-59			$94,200
RECEIPTS FROM 12-23-59 to 1-21-60			
12-26-59*	$12,000		
1-21-60**	72,885		84,885
			$179,085
LESS DISBURSEMENTS 12-23-59 to 1-21-60			
12/59-1/60 Purchase of books and postage (CG 5824-S)	$ 380		
12/59 to Claude Lightfoot for expenses, Illinois District, CP, USA	1500		
12/59 to James Jackson for publication CP, USA, Negro pamphlet	200		
12/29-1/60 to Eugene Dennis for medical expenses	400		
1/60 to CG 5824-S for travel expenses	100		
1/28/60 to Isadore Wofsy for operation expenses national office CP, USA	25,000		
	$27,580		$ 27,580
BALANCE IN FUND 1-21-60			151,505
SUMMARY			
Total receipts to 1-21-60			348,385
Less disbursements to 1-21-60			196,880
Balance			$151,505***

REC-74 100-428091-617

20 FEB 10 1960

EX-101

INT. SEC.

55 FEB 12 1960

100-428091
AJD:mar (5)

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: SOLO
100-428091

*From Soviet Embassy, Ottawa, Canada, delivered by Elizabeth Mascolo, courier, Canadian CP, to NY 694-S, New York City

**From Vladimir Barkovsky, counsel, Soviet delegation to the United Nations, to CG 5824-S, New York City. This sum is to be held by informant for Alexander Trachtenberg of International Publishers; consists of royalties and commissions from the Soviet Union and Red China.

***$110,620 maintained by CG 5824-S in safe deposit box, Chicago, Illinois, and $40,885 maintained by NY 694-S safe deposit box, New York City, New York.

ACTION:

None. This is submitted for your information. You will be kept apprised of all pertinent developments in this matter.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
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DATE 06-14-2011

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)   DATE: 2/4/60

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46)(Sub B)

SUBJECT: (O) SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

CG 5824-S*, on February 1, 1960, orally furnished the information on the following page to SA JOHN E. KEATING. This information pertains to a meeting with EUGENE DENNIS regarding funds received by the Communist Party - USA from the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

2 - Bureau (REGISTERED)
1 - New York (100-134637)(SOLO)(REGISTERED)
1 - Chicago
JEK/kws
(4)

~~EX. PROC.~~ 37

REC- 27 100-428091-618

12 FEB 8 1960

EX-132

2 ENCLOSURE

55 FEB 12 1960

February 1, 1960

During the week of January 24, 1960, MORRIS CHILDS and EUGENE DENNIS discussed the proposed meeting between CHILDS, DENNIS, and GUS HALL for the purpose of briefing HALL on some of the details of the current relationship between the Communist Party - USA (CPUSA) and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU).

DENNIS stated that in mentioning any funds received from the CPSU for the CPUSA, CHILDS should always preface any figure he quotes with the word "about". Furthermore, CHILDS, with DENNIS concurring, should tell HALL that the CPSU insists that 25% of the funds received must be maintained as a "reserve". DENNIS said that before a meeting with HALL, CHILDS and DENNIS should agree on an amount which will be a "reserve" and that HALL will not be told how much is being held in "reserve".

DENNIS said that as a Party leader, HALL should not ask for details in regard to funds received from the CPSU; and that if HALL insists on details, DENNIS may tell him to keep his nose out of this.

DENNIS complained that it is impossible to talk to HALL alone because HALL's shadow, HY LUMER, is always around.

ENCLOSURE

100-428091-618

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-14-2011

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: 2/5/60

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637 Sub A)(41)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C

ReBulet, 2/3/60.

In view of NY 694-S' absence from New York, the NYO must assume that he inadvertently failed to record in his own books, and consequently failed to report to the NYO, the transfer of $2500.00 to CG 5824-S on 12/15/59. It is suggested, therefore, that the balance on hand in the possession of NY 694-S as of 12/21/59 be recorded as $31,000.00.

With respect to the $25,000.00 furnished on 1/28/60, to ISADORE WOFSY, this money was given to WOFSY to defray expenses of the CP National Office.

The $50,000.00 "transferred to Chicago on 1/28/60" was given to CG 5824-S, the latter to be the depository thereof in the absence of NY 694-S

Upon the return to NY of NY 694-S, this matter will be discussed with him with a view to correcting his records in respect to this transaction.

EXP. PROC.

RM 243

2 - Bureau (100-428091)(RM)
1 - Chicago (134-46 Sub B)(RM)
1 - NY 134-91 (Inv)(41)
1 - NY 100-134637 Sub A (41)

REC-27

100-428091-619

10 FEB 9 1960

EX-132

ENCLOSURE

Memo: B'gardner to Belmont
2/12/60
AJD:

ACB:mfd
(5)

55 FEB 12 1960

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-14-2011

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: 2/4/60

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46)(Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

CG 5824-S*, on February 1 and 2, 1960, orally furnished to SA JOHN E. KEATING the information on the following page. This oral information was reduced to writing on February 4, 1960:

2 - Bureau (REGISTERED)
1 - New York (100-134637)(REGISTERED)
1 - Chicago

JEK/kws
(4)

REC- 27 100-428091-620

12 FEB ~~8~~ 9 1960

EX-132

3 ENCLOSURE

55 FEB 12 1960

February 2, 1960

ANALYSIS OF THE 17TH NATIONAL CONVENTION OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY - USA BEING TRANSMITTED TO OTHER COMMUNIST PARTIES

During the week of January 24, 1960, EUGENE DENNIS was told that JACK CHILDS was going to Europe and would probably go to Russia. DENNIS was asked if he wished to send an analysis of the 17th National Convention of the Communist Party - USA to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. While DENNIS generally discussed the 17th National Convention, he stated that he did not want to sign his name to any written analysis. He did state that any analysis presented should state that there are still some remnants of factionalism and sectarianism in the Communist Party - USA, particularly in the New York District.

MORRIS CHILDS asked DENNIS if it was all right to see if GUS HALL wanted to send an analysis to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. DENNIS stated that this would be all right with him.

Subsequently, GUS HALL was told that someone was travelling to Europe and he was asked if he wanted to send an analysis of the 17th National Convention of the Communist Party - USA to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. HALL stated that a request had been received from the Communist Party of Cuba for an analysis of the 17th National Convention of the Communist Party - USA. HALL did not indicate how this request from the Communist Party of Cuba was received. HALL said that HYMAN LUMER was preparing an analysis for the Communist Party of Cuba, and that this analysis could also be sent to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

On February 2, 1960, LUMER, in the presence of CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, gave a typewritten analysis of the 17th National Convention of the Communist Party - USA to MORRIS CHILDS. A copy of this analysis is attached. A copy will be sent airmail to JACK CHILDS in Brussels, Belgium, so that he can deliver it to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

In regard to this analysis, CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT stated that it was all right. CHILDS objected to the wording which appears in lines #3 and #4 on page #2. The original read, "....secretariat forming a united, collective team gathered around Comrade Gus Hall as general secretary." CHILDS objected that this phraseology intimated that an entirely new leadership was elected and the old leadership was defeated. LUMER readily agreed with CHILDS, and the wording was changed to read, "....secretariat forming a united,

ENCLOSURE

620

collective team greatly strengthened by the addition of Comrade Gus Hall as general secretary." Subsequently, CHILDS added to the analysis an insert which appears in lines #4 through #8 on page #2. This insert starts, "The secretariat led by Gene Dennis as Chairman and Gus Hall as general secretary was given powers to make political decisions."

"The Worker" article referred to in the analysis appears on pages #3 and #14 of the January 3, 1960, issue under the caption "CP Convention Estimated as Laying Firm Basis for Growth".

The main features of the convention itself are presented in the evaluation printed some weeks ago in The Worker, a copy of which accompanies this document. What should be stressed in addition is the role of the convention in the process of unification of the Party.

At the time of the 16th Convention and during the following year, the Party was sharply split ideologically and wracked with factionalism, which was most strongly manifested in the New York district. There followed, beginning with the February, 1958, meeting of the National Committee, a period of initial consolidation and unification of the Party, leading up to the 17th Convention.

The 17th Convention registered a major advance in that A) it put forward a policy meeting with general acceptance in a real and not merely formal sense -- a policy behind which the Party as a whole is united; B) it ended the period of conducting a "holding operation" and opened a new period in which the Party is imbued with a spirit of moving forward, of expanding Party influence and renewed growth, and C) it administered a sound rebuke to those who sought to carry on factional maneuvers at the convention, and demanded in unmistakeable terms an end to all factionalism. In particular, the political line of certain leftist elements in New York and in Washington state and their efforts to promote a factional slate in the elections were strongly repudiated.

The convention also marked an advance in restoring confidence in the Party leadership, which had been seriously shaken in the internal crisis, and in the strengthening of the concept of democratic centralism as the basis of the Party's work. The election of a representative national committee, despite factional and other complications

ENCLOSURE 100-428091-620

in the elections, contributed greatly to this, as did the subsequent election by the incoming national committee of a set of officers and a secretariat forming a united, collective team, greatly strengthened by the addition of Comrade Gus Hall as general secretary. The secretariat led by Gene Dennis as chairman and Gus Hall as general secretary was given powers to make political decisions. The national executive committee will be elected at the next plenary session of the national committee.

The fact that the Party emerged from the convention with a single policy and line has reflected itself in the conventions of district Party organizations held since. These have been marked by a considerable subsiding of ideological divergences and factional manifestations. Of particular significance in this respect was the election of officers in New York. Here the election of a district committee was marked by further factional maneuvers by a small leftist clique; however, as a result of extended discussions, it proved possible to present a slate of officers to the district committee as the unanimous recommendation of the national secretariat and the retiring district officers. This slate was elected with only one dissenting vote and a few abstentions. The new officers constitute a representative leadership which, under its chairman Clarence Hathaway, a most highly competent and respected leading comrade, offers a prospect of fully uniting the Party in the shortest possible time and rooting out all remnants of factionalism, as well as moving the Party much more into the mainstream of struggle.

Similarly, conventions held in such key districts as Illinois and Southern California witnessed a further decline in influence and activities of leftist factional elements and a continued advance of Party unity. In a few places, pockets of factionalism and opposition to the line of the convention persist, particularly in New York and the Washington state leadership and to a lesser degree in California and Illinois. But it is generally agreed that these are in the process of being liquidated, and will no longer constitute a serious problem for the Party.

The convention has generated great enthusiasm in the Party's ranks and among circles close to the Party. The task now is to elaborate further the policies adopted and to translate them into practical action in each district, section and club. In the course of this, the Party will become further united and strengthened, and will enter a new period of growth and increased influence.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-14-2011

4-41 (Rev. 1-11-60)

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McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

B-WAG

Mr. Donohue
1244

BAUMGARDNER

☐ **Radio** ☒ **Teletype**

50
10

URGENT 2-9-60 4:57 PM MS

TO DIRECTOR, AND SAC, NEW YORK

Solo

FROM SAC, CHICAGO 092212

CONF. INFT.

CG 5824-S. CAPTIONED INFORMANT PLANS TO DEPART CHICAGO FOR NEW YORK CITY VIA AMERICAN AIRLINES FLIGHT 604 AT 6 PM ON FEBRUARY 9, INSTANT. WHILE IN NYC, INFORMANT WILL STAY AT THE STATLER HOTEL, PLANS TO SEE ELIZABETH MASCOLO AND PHIL BART, AND WILL KEEP SOLO APPOINTMENT ON EVENING OF FEBRUARY 10, NEXT. DUE TO SERIOUS ILLNESS OF HIS WIFE, INFORMANT PLANS TO RETURN TO CHICAGO ON EVENING OF FEBRUARY 10, NEXT, OR EARLY MORNING OF FEBRUARY 11, NEXT.

RECEIVED: 6:03 PM TELETYPE

6:11 PM CODING UNIT HL

REC 21

100-428091-621

23 FEB 10 1960

Cc retained Rm 1243

File 100-428091
Solo

Mr. Belmont

55 FEB 12 1960

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-14-2011

1 - Mr. Decker

SAC, Chicago (134-46-Sub B) February 15, 1960

Director, FBI (100-428091)

SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Re Bureau airtel 2/8/60 and your airtel 2/10/60.

The Bureau agrees with the observations set forth in your referenced airtel that CG 5824-S will leave Chicago immediately for New York City in the event he receives a message from the wife of NY 694-S indicating that a representative of the Communist Party of Cuba is in New York City. The Bureau realizes that informant's ability to make this trip will, of course, depend on the condition of his wife, [redacted] In view of the extremely serious condition of [redacted] the Bureau agrees that it would be inadvisable to insist that informant make this trip in view of the possibility that [redacted] and whether informant makes such a trip should be left to his discretion in this instance.

b6
b7C
b7D

1 - New York (100-134637)

NOTE ON YELLOW:

CG 5824-S, while in Moscow, Russia, in the Fall of 1959, had a lengthy meeting with Anibal Escalante, secretary of the CP of Cuba. They entered into an arrangement for contacts between the CP of Cuba and the CP, USA, through the office of NY 694-S in New York City. Under this arrangement, the representative from the CP of Cuba would contact NY 694-S and would say that he had been sent by Dr. Jose Valdes. NY 694-S departed New York 2/3/60 for Prague, Czechoslovakia, for an estimated duration of five to six weeks. Therefore, he will be unable to make this contact.

NOTE ON YELLOW CONTINUED, PAGE TWO.

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Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

AJD:ras
(5)

MAILED 5
FEB 15 1960
COMM-FBI

REC- 91

EX-132

100-428091-622

10 FEB 16 1960

55 FEB 19 1960

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

NOTE ON YELLOW, CONTINUED:

Prior to the departure of NY 694-S, he arranged to have his wife spend a few hours each day in his New York office. If she is contacted by the representative of the Cuban CP she will advise CG 5824-S and if he is unable to depart for New York, she will contact Phil Bart, national organizational secretary, CP, USA. CG 5824-S advises that in view of his close relationship with Phil Bart, Bart will furnish him all details received from the Cuban and informant will quite likely be able to make future contacts with the Cuban representative. In this regard it is noted that CG 5824-S is scheduled to be either chairman or secretary of the International Affairs Commission, CP, USA, and in normal course would handle such contacts in the future as he has in the past.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-14-2011

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Callahan
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Malone
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C.Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

FBI

Date: 2/10/60

Transmit the following in ____________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46-Sub B)

SOLO
IS - C

Re Chicago letter, 2/3/60, and Bureau airtel, 2/8/60. Referenced communications pertain to the possibility that a representative of the Communist Party (CP) of Cuba will be in New York "within the next three or four weeks".

CG-5824-S* was able to communicate this information to NY 694-S* prior to the latter's departure from New York City. Furthermore, NY 694-S* was able to convince his wife to spend a few hours, approximately from 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., five days a week, in the office of NY 694-S*.

In regard to the wife of NY 694-S*, both NY 694-S* and CG 5824-S* have advised that she not only does not know of the relationship of NY 694-S* and/or CG 5824-S* to the FBI, but she also does not know that NY 694-S* is active in the CP - USA. She has been told that CG 5824-S* is very active in the CP. The wife of NY 694-S* has not been active in the CP for approximately twenty years. The current trip of NY 694-S* was explained to her as partly a business trip and partly a favor for CG 5824-S* on behalf of NY 694-S* since the former cannot leave the United States at the present time due to the serious illness of CG 5853-S.

1 - R - 1043
3 - Bureau (AM)(RM)
1 - New York (100-134637)(AM)(RM)
1 - Chicago

100-428091-623

JEK:fes
(5)

Let Chicago
1- New York
2/15/60

REC- 4

24 FEB 12 1960

EX-136

INR. SEC.

Approved: ____________ Special Agent in Charge

Sent ____________ M Per ____________

55 FEB 19 1960

The wife of NY 694-S* was also told that almost all of the business of ARISCO has been transferred to the Chicago Office during the absence of NY 694-S*; however, she was convinced to spend a few hours each work day in the office in order to take care of any unexpected business which might arise. Fortunately, a couple of orders have been received by her since the New York informant left for Europe. She also was asked to deliver any other messages to CG 5824-S* as a favor to him. However, in the event that she cannot contact CG 5824-S* she was instructed to contact JEAN SMITH of the National Office of the CP - USA and ask her to deliver the message to PHIL BART.

The above is set forth merely to indicate that we cannot expect the cooperation from the wife of NY 694-S* that we might have received from [redacted] in a similar situation. CG 5824-S* plans to discuss this matter with the wife of NY 694-S* in New York City on this date, 2/10/60.

CG 5824-S* fully realizes that it would be most desirable if he could leave Chicago immediately for New York City in the event he receives a message from the wife of NY 694-S* which will indicate to him that a representative of the CP of Cuba is in New York City. [redacted] Because of this, CG 5824-S* is unwilling to state positively that he will be able to meet the representative of the CP of Cuba in New York City, particularly in view of the indefiniteness of the message concerning his arrival in New York City.

b6
b7C
b7D

The Chicago Division feels that if it is at all possible CG 5824-S* will try to make the trip to New York City when the message is received. At the same time, it is deemed inadvisable to insist that he make the trip since an irrepable damage to the relationship between CG 5824-S* and the FBI could result if his wife died in his absence and he was not led to believe that it was his decision to make this particular trip.

In the event CG 5824-S* cannot make the trip and it becomes necessary to place the representative of the CP of Cuba in contact with PHIL BART, it is believed that the following will be accomplished:

(1) The CP of Cuba will know that normally the arrangements made between CG 5824-S* and ANIBAL ESCALANTE permit a good means of contact between the CP of Cuba and the CP - USA and, therefore, this "apparatus" may be used in the future.

(2) Since CG 5824-S* and NY 694-S* were very instrumental in placing PHIL BART in the National Office of the CP - USA as the National Organization Secretary and are on very friendly terms with him and since CG 5824-S* will be the Chairman or Secretary of the International Affairs Commission of the CP - USA, BART will give CG 5824-S* a complete rundown on any contact by a representative of the CP of Cuba with the CP - USA in New York City.

b7D

PHIL BART is well aware of the condition of [redacted] and knows that CG 5824-S* may not be in a position to come to New York City on a moment's notice. It should also be noted that while CG 5824-S* made the arrangements with ESCALANTE he did so as a representative of the CP - USA, and he received the message concerning the possible arrival of a Cuban representative in New York City through the National Office of the CP - USA. Thus, CG 5824-S* cannot completely cut the National Office out of the picture in this instance.

CG 5824-S* plans to see PHIL BART and no one else in the National Office of the CP - USA on 2/10/60.

The Bureau will be promptly advised of the results of the current trip of CG 5824-S* to New York City not only in regard to this matter but also the scheduled meeting with VLADIMIR BARKOVSKY on 2/10/60.

LOPEZ

1 - Mr. Decker

February 8, 1960

Airtel

EX-130

To: SAC, Chicago (134-46-Sub B)
REC- 91
From: Director, FBI (100-428091) - 624

SOLO; INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reurlet 2/3/60 with copy to New York Division.

Relet notes that CG 5824-S on 2/1/60 was informed by Hy Lumer that Phil Bart had requested that CG 5824-S be informed that a representative of the Communist Party (CP) of Cuba will be in New York "within the next three or four weeks" to make contact with the CP, USA, apparently through NY 694-S. This would be in accordance with arrangements entered into between CG 5824-S and Anibal Escalante, secretary of the CP of Cuba, in Moscow during Solo mission number three.

Relet indicates that CG 5824-S would suggest to NY 694-S that the latter's wife could perhaps spend a few hours each day in NY 694-S' office and that if the Cuban representative appeared at the office she would have instructions to place the Cuban in contact with CG 5824-S or Phil Bart.

Chicago is requested to immediately inform the Bureau whether NY 694-S has been furnished the above information by CG 5824-S and whether this arrangement has been perfected with NY 694-S' wife. In view of the extreme importance of the Cuban situation, it is believed desirable to have NY 694-S' wife contact CG 5824-S immediately in the event the Cuban appears at the New York office of NY 694-S so that CG 5824-S will be able to fly immediately to New York and handle the contact with the Cuban.

1 - New York (100-134637)

SEE NOTE ON YELLOW, PAGE TWO

AJD:ras
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Rosen
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Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

MAILED 8
FEB 8 1960
COMM-FBI

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

55 FEB 19 1960

Airtel to Chicago
RE: SOLO
100-428091

NOTE ON YELLOW:

CG 5824-S, while in Moscow, Russia, in the Fall of 1959, had a lengthy meeting with Anibal Escalante, secretary of the CP of Cuba. They entered into an arrangement for contacts between the CP of Cuba and the CP, USA, through the office of NY 694-S in New York City. Under this arrangement, the representative from the CP of Cuba would contact NY 694-S and would say that he had been sent by Dr. Jose Valdes. NY 694-S departed New York 2/3/60 for Prague, Czechoslovakia, for an estimated duration of five to six weeks. Therefore, he will be unable to make this contact.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)　　DATE: 2/3/60

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46)(Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Re Chicago airtel dated November 16, 1959, containing information concerning a meeting with ANIBAL ESCALANTE, a Secretary of the Partida Socialista Popular (the Communist Party) of Cuba. Attention is directed to paragraph #1 on page #6 of referenced airtel, in which ESCALANTE and MORRIS CHILDS made arrangements for contact between the Communist Party of Cuba and the Communist Party - USA. CHILDS gave ESCALANTE the address of JACK CHILDS in New York City, and anyone from the Communist Party of Cuba contacting JACK CHILDS should say that he was sent by Dr. JOSE VALDES.

CG 5824-S*, on February 1, 1960, orally furnished to SA JOHN E. KEATING the information on the following pages:

1-1243

2 - Bureau (REGISTERED)
1 - New York (100-134637)(SOLO)(REGISTERED)
1 - Chicago

JEK/kws
(4)

REC-91

100-428091-624

EX-130

12 FEB ~~5~~ 17 1960

4 - ENCLOSURE

Airtel to Chicago
1 - New York
2/8/60

INT. SEC.

35

~~55 FEB 19 1960~~

February 1, 1960

HY LUMER stated on February 1, 1960, that PHIL BART asked that he deliver the following oral message to MORRIS CHILDS:

Word has been received that "JOSE" will be in New York City "within the next three of four weeks" in order to make contact with the American Communist Party.

ENCLOSURE

100-428091-624

COMMENTS OF CG 5824-S*

HY LUMER did not know in what manner PHIL BART had received this message. In attempting to establish the possible time of arrival of the representative of the Communist Party of Cuba in New York City, it is known that BART had not received this message as late as Wednesday, January 27, 1960.

It is unfortunate that JACK CHILDS will not be in New York City when the representative from the Communist Party of Cuba arrives. It will be suggested to JACK CHILDS that perhaps his wife could spend a few hours each day in the office of JACK CHILDS in New York City. If the representative from the Communist Party of Cuba appears at the office, she would have instructions to either call MORRIS CHILDS or JEAN SMITH so that the Cuban could be placed in contact with PHIL BART, if MORRIS CHILDS was unable to make a hurried trip to New York City.

ENCLOSURE 100-428091-624

4-22 (Rev. 1-22-60)

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Branch

2-9, 19

☐ Name Searching Unit - Room 6527
☐ Service Unit - Room 6524
☐ Forward to File Review
☐ Attention
☐ Return to James 1515
Supervisor Room Ext.

Type of References Requested:
☐ Regular Request (Analytical Search)
☐ All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
☐ Subversive References Only
☐ Nonsubversive References Only
☐ Main ________ References Only

Type of Search Requested:
☐ Restricted to Locality of ________
☐ Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
☐ Buildup ☐ Variations

Subject Anibal Escalante
Birthdate & Place
Address
Localities
R# ________ Date 2-9 Searcher Initials das
Prod.

	FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
	100-341613	
	100-359054	
	approx 250 refs not listed	

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
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DATE 06-14-2011

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Callahan
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Malone
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

FBI

Date: 2/12/60

Transmit the following in ______________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL - REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46)(Sub F)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

CG 5824-S*, on 2/11/60, orally furnished to SA JOHN E. KEATING the information on the following page concerning the receipt of $12,500 from ELIZABETH MASCOLO. This money was all in the form of $20 bills, and the serial numbers are not being recorded for the purpose of checking them against the list of bills furnished to Russian diplomatic establishments in the United States, since this has not been productive in the past.

LOPEZ

3 - Bureau
1 - New York (100-134637)(SOLO)(REGISTERED)(AIR MAIL)
1 - Chicago

JEK/kws
(5)

REG- 14
EX 109

100-428091-625

ENCLOSURE

10 FEB 18 1960

cc returned Rm 1243 + 1 [illegible]

#5

cc's Decker

2/10

Approved: _______ Sent _______M Per _______
Special Agent in Charge

55 FEB 19 1960

February 11, 1960

RECEIPT OF $12,500 FROM ELIZABETH MASCOLO

On Wednesday, February 10, 1960, MORRIS CHILDS met ELIZABETH MASCOLO, common-law wife of TIM BUCK, in the vicinity of Fifth Avenue and 17th Street in New York City. MASCOLO stated that TIM BUCK had made two separate trips from Toronto, Canada, to Ottawa, Canada, and obtained money in the Russian Embassy from the Communist Party of the Soviet Union for delivery to the Communist Party - USA. She then turned over to CHILDS a package of money without saying how much was in the package.

MASCOLO stated that she knows that TIM BUCK obtained additional money for delivery to the Communist Party - USA, but she does not know the total amount. She said that BUCK would not permit her to carry more than what was in the package.

CHILDS gave MASCOLO $225 for travelling expenses for herself and TIM BUCK.

An examination of the contents of the package reflects that it contains $12,500. Deducting $225 given to MASCOLO, the net amount received is $12,275.

100-428091-625

ENCLOSURE

On 2/10/60, Elizabeth Mascolo of the Communist Party of Canada, delivered $12,500 to CG 5824-S in New York City which emanated from the Soviet Embassy in Ottawa, Canada. To date a total of $360,885, including $72,885 earmarked for Alexander Trachtenberg, has been received by the CPUSA from the Soviets.

d

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Callahan
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Malone
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C.Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-14-2011

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

TO : *Mr. A. H. Belmont*

DATE: *February 18, 1960*

FROM : *F. J. Baumgardner*

SUBJECT: *O SOLO*
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

New York by airtel 2-17-60 advised of letter received from NY 694-S addressed to a fictitious sister in Long Island, New York.

NY 694-S departed New York City 2-3-60 aboard the "Queen Mary" for France. He was expected to arrive in Prague, Czechoslovakia, about 2-11-60 where he would establish contacts between the Communist Party (CP), USA, and the CP of Czechoslovakia and would contact Red Chinese representatives attached to the "World Marxist Review" in Prague.

The afore-mentioned letter from NY 694-S was written in Paris, France, on 2-12-60. It noted that informant was delayed in reaching England due to a severe storm which resulted in a loss of one and one-half days in reaching the English coast. He stated that he "will leave for the next town tommorrow" which would indicate that he intended to depart Paris, France, for Brussels, Belgium, on 2-13-60, and would have arrived in Prague on 2-14 or 15-60.

ACTION:

For your information. You will be kept apprised of all developments.

WWK|K

REC-32 100-428091-626

10 FEB 19 1960

EX-130

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Decker

AJD:mar
(4)

#5

55 FEB 24 1960

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-14-2011

0

FBI

Date: 2/12/60

Transmit the following in ______ REC-6
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL ______ AIR MAIL - REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46)(Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

CG 5824-S*, on 2/11/60, orally furnished to SA JOHN E. KEATING the information on the following pages. This report concerns a meeting between ~~MORRIS CHILDS and VLADIMIR~~ BARKOVSKY in New York City on 2/10/60.

LOPEZ

1 - R - 1243 + 1 destroyed

3 - Bureau
1 - New York (100-134637)(SOLO)
1 - Chicago

JEK/kws
(5)

REC-6

100-428091-627

3 FEB 19 1960

EX-131

memo Baumgardner to Belmont 2/15/60 (2)

#5

Approved: ______ Special Agent in Charge Sent ______ M Per ______

55 MAR 1 1960

February 11, 1960

MEETING BETWEEN MORRIS CHILDS AND VLADIMIR BARKOVSKY IN NEW YORK CITY ON 2/10/60

On Wednesday evening, February 10, 1960, MORRIS CHILDS went to the vicinity of the Forest Hills Theatre in Queens, New York City, at about 6:00 P.M. After spending some time looking over the area, CHILDS went into the theatre. After some minutes, CHILDS departed at approximately 7:00 P.M. CHILDS turned to the left as he departed the theatre and turned left again at the next intersection. He walked approximately five or six blocks and on one occasion during this walk looked backward and saw no one following him. At the end of the five or six blocks, VLADIMIR BARKOVSKY approached CHILDS from the rear and from the opposite side of the street.

BARKOVSKY walked alongside CHILDS and instructed him to turn left at the next intersection. They walked together on what may be 67th Road, until they came to Queens Boulevard. They turned right on Queens Boulevard, walked to and entered the Seven Seas Restaurant. The meeting between CHILDS and BARKOVSKY in this restaurant lasted from approximately 7:15 P.M. until 9:15 P.M. They left the restaurant together and retraced their steps for a few blocks, and then on the instructions of BARKOVSKY, CHILDS went to the right while BARKOVSKY went to the left at an intersection.

During the meeting in the restaurant, BARKOVSKY stated that before he caught up with CHILDS, he had checked over one automobile in the neighborhood because he was a little suspicious of it. He also looked over everyone who entered the restaurant and looked at every car that passed as they walked to and from the restaurant. While he did not ask CHILDS what method of transportation he used in coming from New York City or where he was staying, he asked if CHILDS thought that he had been followed to the meeting place. CHILDS replied that he thought that he had not been followed. BARKOVSKY also asked if members of the Communist Party - USA (CPUSA) are followed. CHILDS replied that GUS HALL is watched rather closely, and that recently CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT said that he had been followed in Detroit. CHILDS commented that persons like HALL and LIGHTFOOT are well-known Communists and that they travel openly and publicly.

MORRIS CHILDS told BARKOVSKY that JACK CHILDS was in Europe and planned to go to Moscow, Russia. BARKOVSKY intimated that he had informed Moscow that JACK CHILDS would be visiting in

Moscow. BARKOVSKY then stated that ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG is confused about the total sum of money due to him and International Publishers from China and that the correct amount has been delivered.

MORRIS CHILDS replied that BARKOVSKY should try to have a message delivered to JACK CHILDS in Moscow or in Prague, preferably the latter, to the effect that JACK CHILDS should not ask any representative of the Communist Party of China the exact amount sent to TRACHTENBERG, since the Chinese might take offense if such an inquiry is made, especially in view of the fact that TRACHTENBERG is confused. BARKOVSKY said that while he could deliver such a message to Moscow, he was not certain that it could be transmitted to Prague before JACK CHILDS left there for Moscow.

MORRIS CHILDS then asked BARKOVSKY to inform the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) that he had briefed JACK CHILDS on all recent developments in the CPUSA, and that the CPSU should know this while carrying on discussions with JACK CHILDS. MORRIS CHILDS also stated that JACK CHILDS was carrying information concerning the Communist Party of Puerto Rico (CPPR) and that if the CPSU wants to give financial assistance to the CPPR, the CPUSA recommends that it be handled through the CPUSA. In this regard, BARKOVSKY was told that one MAYSAET (phonetic), a former member of the CPPR, is currently residing in New York City, and JUAN SANTOS RIVERA, Chairman of the CPPR, wants MAYSAET to return to Puerto Rico and to work full-time for the CPPR. MAYSAET has a fourteen-year-old son. MAYSAET has said that he is willing to return to Puerto Rico and work for the CPPR if his son can be sent to one of the socialist countries in order to complete his education. CHILDS said that the CPUSA has asked him to present this problem to the CPSU. BARKOVSKY stated that for "technical reasons" he doubts that anything can be done about this.

Concerning possible travel to Russia, MORRIS CHILDS again mentioned that ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN may travel to Europe and to the Soviet Union in the spring of 1960, and that she may be accompanied by GERALDYNE LIGHTFOOT, wife of CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, Vice-Chairman of the CPUSA. Also, that a trade union delegation from New York and other Eastern states may go to Moscow around May 1, 1960, and that JACK CHILDS is carrying the names of some of the possible members of this delegation. MORRIS CHILDS also stated that there is a possibility that some trade unionists from the Chicago area may want to make a trip to Russia, but included in the group may be some social democrats such as SIDNEY LENS.

However, the CPUSA does not know if it is possible for social democrats to obtain visas for Russia.

BARKOVSKY, while stating that he did not know LENS, said that times have changed and that practically every trade union leader, including social democrats, can obtain a visa to visit Russia at the present time. CHILDS then commented that some members of the CPUSA believe that the Soviet Union made a mistake in the manner in which WALTER REUTHER, of the United Automobile Workers, was treated in the Soviet Press.

CHILDS gave BARKOVSKY a discussion outline of the documents of the 17th National Convention of the CPUSA. This outline had been prepared by the National Education Department of the CPUSA. CHILDS also briefed BARKOVSKY on the results of the Convention of the New York District, the election of officers by the District Committee of the New York District, and the meeting of members of the National Committee who reside in the Midwest area and which was held in Chicago on February 6, 1960. CHILDS also told BARKOVSKY about the contents of an analysis of the 17th National Convention of the CPUSA which was prepared by HY LUMER. BARKOVSKY asked the identities of the factionalists and sectarians in the CPUSA. CHILDS mentioned PAUL ROBESON, JR., ESTHER CANTER UNGER, MILT ROSEN, MORT SCHEER, and BEN DAVIS. CHILDS also said that BURT NELSON did not want to invite CLARENCE HATHAWAY, newly elected Chairman of the New York District who is on a tour of the Far West, to the Northwest District. Further, that NELSON is holding on to his District as a provencial war lord.

CHILDS next told BARKOVSKY that the incoming National Committee will meet in Chicago on March 25, 26, and 27, 1960. BARKOVSKY asked what the agenda would be for this meeting. CHILDS replied that it had not been announced as yet, but undoubtedly the election of the National Executive Committee, the 1960 elections in the United States, and the peace program, including plans to involve trade unionists in the peace program, would be on the agenda. CHILDS commented that at the present time the CPUSA is functioning better, is more united, and is approaching mass work from a unified point of view.

At this point, BARKOVSKY made a significant observation. He said that one reading "The Worker" could conclude that articles in "The Worker" might just as well have been clipped from "Pravda". He asked why this is so. CHILDS replied that while he did not know the reason, he assumes that it either may be a hold-over from the old days or an attempt to answer some criticism that "The Worker" did not carry enough material on international affairs.

Then BARKOVSKY asked if CHILDS had noticed a sharpening in the attitude of the administration in the United States. CHILDS replied, We have noticed it and GUS HALL commented upon it at the meeting in Chicago attended by National Committee members from the Midwest. CHILDS suggested that some of this may be due to the fact that this is an election year in the United States. CHILDS stated that this election year may also bring more pressures by the Government against the CPUSA; however, the United States Supreme Court recently postponed hearings on membership cases under the Smith Act until the fall term or until after the election campaigns are over.

CHILDS then stated that it has been learned that the Four Continent Book Store has changed ownership recently, but that the CPUSA, specifically ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG, did not know the identity of the new owner. CHILDS asked if BARKOVSKY know anything about this. BARKOVSKY replied that the new owner is an old Russian. He is not a member of the Communist Party; however, he does want to import and sell Russian literature.

Concerning Imported Publications and Products, CHILDS said that the CPUSA wants to re-organize this literature outlet but that there is no capital available to do so and that it cannot be done on the present short-term credit arrangements of the Soviet Union. CHILDS asked BARKOVSKY to determine what could be done in regard to this.

During the discussion, BARKOVSKY indicated that he reads American magazines such as "Harpers" and "The Nation". Also, that he reads recently-published books. For example, a biography of RICHARD NIXON.

Concerning funds, CHILDS again complained that money for the CPUSA from the CPSU is still coming in too slowly. Since the CPUSA is still receiving funds promised for 1959, it is impossible to make any long-range plans. Further, that while the Communist Party of Canada and TIM BUCK deserve a medal for their assistance in transporting funds from the CPSU to the CPUSA, this is a slow and costly procedure, since there is a limit to what can be safely carried on the person from Canada to the United States and each trip involves transportation and other costs.

The following arrangements were made for the next meeting between CHILDS and BARKOVSKY:

A meeting is scheduled for the second Thursday in March. CHILDS will go to the Globe Theatre on White Plains Road and Phelan Parkway in the Bronx, and follow the same procedure in regard to entering and then leaving the theatre at 7:00 P.M. BARKOVSKY said that unless CHILDS has something really important to discuss, it will be all right to skip the scheduled meeting, and BARKOVSKY will understand. The alternate date is understood to be one month following the scheduled date. BARKOVSKY also reminded CHILDS of the procedure for an emergency meeting which was agreed to at their previous meeting.

COMMENTS OF CG 5824-S*

While BARKOVSKY speaks good English, it has been observed that he does not always understand what is being said. In other words, it is apparent that at times he is not "getting the message". While occasionally it is obvious that he does not understand what is being said, he never admits it.

It is possible that BARKOVSKY sends another person to the area of the meeting place some time prior to the meeting. While this is an opinion, it is believed that such a person was observed in the vicinity of the Forest Hills Theatre at approximately 6:00 P.M. on February 10, 1960.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-14-2011

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: February 15, 1960

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

This memorandum is being prepared to point out the probability that NY 694-S, in connection with Solo No. 4, will travel to Moscow, Russia.

NY 694-S departed New York 2/3/60 aboard the "Queen Mary" for France. He was expected to arrive in Prague, Czechoslovakia, about 2/11/60 where he would establish contacts between the Communist Party (CP), USA, and the Czechs and would contact the Red Chinese representatives of the "World Marxist Review" to receive funds promised to the CP, USA, by the Red Chinese. It was not known whether he would be able to travel on to Moscow, Russia.

Chicago airtel 2/12/60 advised that CG 5824-S held a meet in New York City 2/10/60 with Vladimir Barkovsky, counsel, Soviet Delegation to the United Nations. CG 5824-S advised Barkovsky that NY 694-S had been briefed on all recent developments in the CP, USA, as well as information concerning the CP of Puerto Rico and requested that Barkovsky so advise the CP of the Soviet Union. Barkovsky intimated that he had informed Moscow that NY 694-S would be visiting Moscow.

OBSERVATIONS:

It now appears quite probable that NY 694-S will travel to Moscow from Prague, Czechoslovakia; and this could result in his obtaining additional valuable information during this mission.

ACTION:

For your information. We will continue to afford this matter very close attention and to apprise you of all pertinent developments.

100-428091

1 - Mr. Parsons
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Decker

AJD:ras
(5)

EX-130

REC- 74

100-428091-628

14 FEB 23 1960

CENTRAL RESEARCH

64 MAR 8 1960

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-14-2011

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Callahan
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Malone
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

FBI

Date: 2/12/60

Transmit the following in ______ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL - REGISTERED (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46)(Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Re Chicago letter dated 2/3/60; re Bureau airtel dated 2/8/60; and re Chicago airtel dated 2/10/60, concerning the possibility that a representative of the Communist Party of Cuba will be in New York City "within the next three or four weeks".

CG 5824-S*, on 2/11/60, orally furnished to SA JOHN E. KEATING the information on the following page.

LOPEZ

1-Rm. 1243 + 1 destroyed
3 - Bureau
1 - New York (100-134637)(SOLO)
1 - Chicago

JEK/kws
(5)

EX-130

REC 9

100-428091-629

6 FEB 19 1960

#5

Approved: ______ Special Agent in Charge

Sent ______ M Per ______

55 FEB 24 1960

February 11, 1960

The wife of JACK CHILDS stated on February 10, 1960, that she is spending approximately six hours at the Arisco office in New York City each work-day. She was told that if anyone should come to the office and say that he was sent by Dr. JOSE VALDES, as a favor for MORRIS CHILDS she should immediately attempt to contact MORRIS CHILDS at one of several telephone numbers in Chicago. In the event she cannot contact MORRIS CHILDS, she should contact JEAN SMITH and ask her to tell PHIL BART that someone wants to see him. She should then arrange for the person sent by Dr. JOSE VALDES to meet BART at a specific time in the lobby of the Prince George Hotel in New York City. If the person is a man, he should carry "Sports Illustrated" when he goes to the Prince George Hotel. If the person is a woman, she should carry a magazine such as "McCall" or "Woman's Home Companion" when she goes to the Prince George Hotel.

PHIL BART stated on February 10, 1960, that the message to the effect that "JOSE" will be in New York City "within the next three or four weeks" was received by JOE NORTH. BART stated he did not know how nor when NORTH received this message; therefore, he cannot even speculate as to the time when the representative of the Communist Party of Cuba might arrive in New York City. BART was told that because of the physical condition of his wife, MORRIS CHILDS might not be able to meet with the representative of the Communist Party of Cuba and that if BART is to contact this representative, he will receive a message through JEAN SMITH to go to the lobby of the Prince George Hotel. BART was instructed to carry a copy of "Sports Illustrated" when he goes to the hotel lobby. BART was also asked to contact MARTIN YOUNG in the event that it becomes necessary to make arrangements for housing for the representative of the Communist Party of Cuba while he is in New York City.

Also on February 10, 1960, MARTIN YOUNG agreed to obtain housing for an individual in the event he is requested by PHIL BART to do so within the next two or three weeks.

100-428091-629

ENCLOSURE

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-14-2011

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: February 15, 1960

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner

1 - Mr. Parsons
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Decker

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Chicago, by airtel 2/12/60, advised that at 7:15 p.m., 2/10/60, CG 5824-S and Vladimir Barkovsky, counsel, Soviet Delegation to the United Nations, held a previously scheduled meet in Queens, New York. They proceeded to the Seven Seas Restaurant, Queens, where they held a discussion until 9:15 p.m.

CG 5824-S briefed Barkovsky on results of the New York Communist Party (CP) District convention, including the election of officers, and at Barkovsky's request informant furnished him the identities of the factionalists and sectarians in the CP, USA. In addition, Barkovsky was told of the meeting of the national committee, CP, USA, scheduled to be held in Chicago, March 25-27, 1960, and of the items which will probably be included on the agenda.

Concerning trade-union delegations traveling from the United States to Russia, Barkovsky commented that under present conditions practically every trade-union leader, including social democrats, can obtain visas to visit Russia at the present time.

In reference to "The Worker," Barkovsky observed that one reading this paper could conclude that articles in "The Worker" might just as well have been clipped from "Pravda" and asked why this is so.

Barkovsky also queried CG 5824-S as to whether informant had noticed a sharpening in the attitude of the United States Administration.

Concerning the receipt of funds by the CP, USA, from the Soviets through the Canadian CP, informant again complained to Barkovsky that this is a slow and costly procedure.

REC-18 100-428091-630

Informant observed that Barkovsky is extremely security conscious. He looked over everyone who entered the restaurant and looked at every car that passed as they walked to and from the restaurant. Informant is of the opinion that Barkovsky sends another person to the area of the meeting place prior to the meeting and believes that he observed such a person in the vicinity about one hour and 15 minutes prior to the meet.

20 FEB 23 1960

The next meet is scheduled for 3/10/60 or, in the alternative, 4/10/60.

100-428091
AJD:ras
(5)

55 FEB 24 1960

Memorandum for Mr. Belmont
RE: SOLO
100-428091

ACTION:

For your information. We will continue to afford this matter very close attention and to apprise you of all pertinent developments.

4/16

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-14-2011

FBI

Date: 2/17/60

Transmit the following in ______________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

~~TO:~~ DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)(41)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS - C

On 2/17/60, GEORGE B. BURLINSON made available to the NYO a letter from NY 694-S addressed to the latter's fictitious sister, JEAN BROOKS, at 84 Lipton Lane, Williston Park, Long Island, NY. The letter is as follows:

"Paris
2/12/60

"Dear Jean:-

"I hope that this finds you in good health and that all is well. Am particularly concerned with CHARLES; is he feeling better? Is he sticking to his diet? I am sure if all goes well in time his health will be as good as ever." (Note: This is a reference to the contacting agent, who had been ill when NY 694-S sailed.)

"As for my vacation so far - note that I am still in Paris. My original tour called for only 2 days here. But thanks to a very very rough sea which lasted for over 5 days, we were slowed up. Also, when reaching the habbor from which I was to disembark the ship could not get close enough to the dock because of the waves, and according to the captain this was the first time in his 40 years as a "skipper", in which an anchor could not be laid. (This would have to happen to me.) This meant a loss of 1½ days in reaching the English

12423

3 - BUREAU (100-428091)(RM) REC-9
1 - CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)(RM)
1 - NY 134-91 (Inv)(41)
1 - NY 100-134637 (41)

100-428091-631

12 FEB 18 1960

ACB:mfd (415)
(7)

6-132

51 FEB 25 1960

Approved: ______________ Sent ______________M Per ______________
Special Agent in Charge

"coast, and from there the trek was Southhampton to London by train - a day in London, from London to Folkstone (the white cliffs of Dover), by boat again across the channel, and then at long last by train into and across France - arriving here tired, mad, and with a running ear to boot.

"To find an ear doctor here is to explore the catacombs, trying to find a relative. But I did, and it's O.K. after a treatment.

"Since my tour schedule is off, and since the tourist office of my next stop would not be open until the weekend is over, I chose to remain in Paris and a visit to the Sorbonne and Versailes.

"Will leave for the next town tomorrow (Sat.), arriving there in the evening - rest on Sunday and will go to the tourist office, asking to arrange further the kind of trip I would want.

"Greetings to all!
My very best
JOSEPH"

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-14-2011

1 - Mr. Decker

EX-130

SAC, Chicago (134-46 Sub B)

February 19, 1960

REC- 9

Director, FBI (100-428091) — 632

SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reurlet 2-15-60.

The Bureau receives issues of the "Peking Review" on a regular basis and it will not be necessary for you to furnish Photostat copies of this publication to the Bureau.

AJD:mar
(4)

Tolson
Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

MAILED 2
FEB 19 1960
COMM-FBI

99

55 FEB 25 1960

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-14-2011

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: 2/15/60

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46)(Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

On February 15, 1960, the January 5,12,19, and 26 issues of the "Peking Review" were received in a post office box in Chicago. The number of this box had been furnished to CG 5824-S* by the Chicago Division. CG 5824-S* had given the number of the box to a representative of the Communist Party of China. The package containing these issues was mailed from Hong Kong. The sender is listed as the Peace Book Company, 9 Wellington Street, Hong Kong, China.

The Bureau is requested to advise if it has any interest in photostat copies of these items. The originals will be given to CG 5824-S*.

2 - Bureau (REGISTERED)
1 - Chicago

JEK/kws
(3)

EX-130

REC-900-428091-632

Let to Chicago
FJD:nas

FEB 18 11 22 AM '60

#5

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-14-2011

FBI

Date: 2/23/60

Transmit the following in ____________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)(41)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C

On 2/23/60, GEORGE B. BURLINSON made available the following letter from NY 694-S*:

"Brussels
Monday - 2/15/60

"Dear Jean:-

"Arrived here on Saturday (late) and spent Sunday as a sightseeing tourist visiting Waterloo and listening to a guide describe the errors of Napoleon. Today-early-went to the Tourist Office to arrange for my next lap of the journey. I received a most cordial welcome - it was "red-carpet" treatment indeed. One would think I had won a door prize when the manager actually got out of a sick bed to make sure my reservations would be in order. He made sure that every comfort would be made available to me. In fact, I won't even have a baggage problem.

"Will leave tomorrow (Tuesday AM) and upon arrival will get all the comforts of home. As to how long I'll be gone, that

1 - Rm 1243 + 1 destroyed

3 - Bureau (100-428091) (RM)
1 - Chicago (134-46-Sub B)(SOLO)(RM)
1 - NY 134-91 (INV)(41)
1 - NY 100-134637 (41)

100-428091-633

109 REC 14

23 FEB 24 1960

ACB:msb (41)
(7)

Approved: gg Special Agent in Charge

Sent ______ M Per ______

55 FEB 29 1960

"is dependent upon the weather and the skiing conditions. If my letters are scarce, it will be because the snow conditions are good and my hotel accommodations most agreeable.

"Accept my very best and sincere wishes that healths are good and all is well.

"Joseph"

Note: "Tourist Office" undoubtedly refers to the Czech Embassy in Brussels, where NY 694-S* was to pick up a floating visa for Prague.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-14-2011

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

DATE: 2/16/60

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46)(Sub F)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Re Chicago airtel dated February 12, 1960, reflecting that CG 5824-S* received $12,500 in twenty dollar bills from ELIZABETH MASCOLO and that she had been given $225 from this amount for expenses.

Reference is also made to telephone call from ASAC NORMAN MC CABE, of the New York Division, to SAC JULIUS M. LOPEZ informing that the serial numbers of these bills should be listed.

The following pages contain lists of these $20 Federal Reserve Notes by bank, series, and serial number.

The New York Division is requested to check the serial numbers against the list of known currency issued to Soviet establishments in New York City and Washington, D.C., and advise the Bureau and the Chicago Division of the results of this check.

2 - Bureau (REGISTERED)
1 - New York (100-134637)(SOLO)(REGISTERED)
1 - Chicago

JEK/kws
(4)

EX. DOC.
38

EX-130

REC-57

100-428091-634

25 FEB ~~19~~ 1960

99

55 FEB 29 1960

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Callahan
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Malone
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C.Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

FBI

Date: 2/19/60

Transmit the following in ________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL - REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46)(Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

On February 18, 1960, a letter was received in a blind post office box by the Chicago Division. This is a letter from NY 694-S* to CG 5824-S*, and the following is the complete text of the letter:

"Monday, 2/15/60
"Brussels

"Dear P--

"So far I have received all of your letters -- many thanks -- I take it that S. is still the same. Will look again for mail tomorrow morning before I leave for my next stop.

"Got here late on Saturday and enjoyed a much needed rest for the trains here can be just as tiring. On Sunday did what all tourists do, went to see Waterloo.

"Today went to see the Tourist People and was surprised at the warm and wonderful reception they gave me. It was as though they knew me for a long time. I got the 'Grande' tour with no trouble

1-R - 12481 destroyed

REC- 57 100-428091-635

3 - Bureau
1 - New York (100-134637)(SOLO)
1 - Chicago

cc Baumgardner

EX-130 FEB 22 1960

JEK/kws
(5)

INDEXED

Approved: ________ Special Agent in Charge Sent ________ M Per ________

55 FEB 29 1960

FBI

Date:

Transmit the following in ______________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via ____________ ______________________
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

or problem. In fact, I won't even have to worry about baggage or over-weight. The Manager himself will take care of that. After days of having a language problem it was a pleasure to hear the words 'Welcome' and 'Have a nice trip'.

"While I shall be busy travelling from now on you will understand that I will have very little time to write so please do not be concerned. I will be more than OK. My only concern will be of S. and you of course, hoping that all will be well. Will write or even phone the first chance I get.

"With all my best --

"Love

"Joseph"

LOPEZ

Approved: ______________________ Sent ____________M Per ______________
Special Agent in Charge

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-14-2011

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: 2/24/60

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)(41)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C

Re Chicago letter 2/16/60, requesting that the NYO check the serial numbers on $12,225.00 in $20.00 Federal Reserve notes received from a foreign source against the list of known currency issued to Soviet establishments in New York City and Washington, D. C.

The requested check has been made with negative results.

2 - Bureau (100-428091) (RM)
1 - Chicago (134-46) (Sub F) (SOLO) (RM)
1 - NY 134-91 (INV) (41)
1 - NY 100-134637 (41)

ACB:msb
(5)

EXP.-PROC.

REC- 14

100-428091-636

EX 101

~~25~~ 26 FEB 1960

INT. SEC.

55 FEB 29 1960

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-14-2011

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: 2/23/60

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46)(Sub F)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Re Bulet dated June 12, 1959, instructing that details concerning disbursement of funds in the possession of CG 5824-S* be submitted to the Bureau each thirty days:

Balance in possession of CG 5824-S* as of 1/22/60		$ 60,620.00 *
Additions		
Transferred from NY 694-S* to CG 5824-S* on 1/28/60	$50,000	
Received from CPSU via ELIZABETH MASCOLO, of CP of Canada, on 2/10/60	12,500	
TOTAL ADDITIONS	$62,500	
Disbursements (All disbursements authorized by EUGENE DENNIS)		
To CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT on 1/29/60 for a conference of Chicago League of Negro Voters and other expenses in connection with Negro work	$ 300	
To ELIZABETH MASCOLO on 2/10/60 for travelling expenses	225	
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	$ 525	
Balance in possession of CG 5824-S* as of 2/22/60		$122,595.00 *

* Of this amount, $1,000 has been given to JACK KLING, of Chicago, for safekeeping.

0-17 to CG 3-1-60 re incorrect date of referenced Bulet
AJD/arm

1 - Rm for 43 + 1 destroyed

3 - Bureau (REGISTERED)
~~(1 - 100-3-102)(CP-USA, Funds)~~(Reserve Funds)
1 - Chicago

JEK/kws
(4)

100-428091-637

REC-28

10 MAR 1 1960

55 MAR 7 1960

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-14-2011

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Callahan
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Malone
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C.Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
~~Miss Gandy~~

FBI

Date: 2/23/60

Transmit the following in ______________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL ______ AIR MAIL - REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)
SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46)(Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

On 2/23/60, there was received in a blind post office box a letter written by NY 694-S* to CG 5824-S*. This letter was mailed from Czechoslovakia. The following is the complete text of the letter:

"February 18, 1960

"Dear Paul,

"Both the family and I wish you and yours our very best --- and that this will also tell you of a very fine reception and greeting.

"As for Langer's opus --- Yes its arrival is but days old and the musicians were more than pleased but have not had the chance in playing it yet and as yet don't know if any of its orchestrations will require changes or for that matter any comment. Today when I spoke to the Maestro or shall we say the 'conductor in chief', he was happy about Langer's

1 Rw 1243 + 1

3 - Bureau
2 - New York
1 - Chicago

JEK/kws
(6)

REC-28

#5 9/0

100-428091-638

Approved: ______________ Sent 10 MAR 1 1960 Per ______________
Special Agent in Charge

55 MAR 7 1960

FBI

Date:

Transmit the following in ____________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via ______________ ____________________
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

CG 134-46 (Sub B)

tune but also of Broadman's pending operetta. The Ph.D's chorus is also here but that must wait until it can be rounded out and not have it sound as a dull solo ----. It's true it's timely but you must admit mechanical notes sounds like a lecture.

"And now! The Maestro strongly suggests it would be much better if Langer's opus which is now in galley proofs and to be put in sheets in March, that it be postponed for the following month so that both overtures may be played at the same time. He intends to play his for the April concert (which will be actually end of March). This would be good for this delay will give the conductors a chance to tell you of any changes or comment.

"Madison too indicates a season for good music and an appreciative audiance.

"The very best of wishes,

/s/ "Joseph"

It is suggested that since CG 5824-S* is currently in New York City, that the New York Division consult with him for an interpretation of the letter by NY 694-S*. If this cannot be done while CG 5824-S* is in New York, it will be done by the Chicago Office upon his return to Chicago. It is the opinion of the Chicago Division that the musical double-talk refers to articles written by members of the Communist Party - USA which are being considered by the Editor-In-Chief of the "World Marxist Review" for publication in the magazine.

LOPEZ

Approved: ____________________ Sent ________M Per ____________
Special Agent in Charge

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-14-2011

4-41 (Rev. 1-11-60)

DECODED COPY

Tolson
Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

☒ **Radio** ☒ **Teletype**

URGENT 3-2-60 1:41 PM CB

~~TO~~ DIRECTOR AND SAC, NEW YORK

FROM SAC, CHICAGO 021731

SOLO. IS-C. CG 5824-S ADVISED HE RECEIVED A GUARDED TELEPHONIC MESSAGE FROM NY 694-S ON THE MORNING OF MARCH 2, INSTANT. NY INFORMANT IS IN ZURICH, SWITZERLAND, AND WILL RETURN TO THE U.S. VIA THE SS UNITED STATES, DUE TO ARRIVE IN NYC FROM SOUTH HAMPTON, ENGLAND, ON MARCH 10, NEXT. NY INFORMANT SAID HE HAD "HEAVY BAGGAGE" AND WOULD LIKE THE CONTACTING AGENT TO BE IN THE VICINITY WHEN HE GOES THROUGH CUSTOMS IN NYC. NY INFORMANT COMMENTED THAT "THINGS WENT ALONG PRETTY SMOOTHLY."

RECEIVED: 2:48 PM TELETYPE
2:51 PM CODING UNIT ECD

100-428091-639

REC-18

CC Rm 1243

24 MAR 4 1960

#5

Mr. Belmont

55 MAR 8 1960

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-14-2011

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: 3/2/60

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46)(Sub. F)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

CG 5824-S* orally advised SA JOHN E. KEATING on March 1, 1960, that on that date he had given $5,000 from the funds received by the Communist Party - USA from the Communist Party of the Soviet Union to JACK KLING for safe-keeping. The total amount of these funds now in the possession of KLING is $6,000.

Inasmuch as CG 5824-S* is scheduled to meet with EUGENE DENNIS and GUS HALL in the New York City area on or about March 11, 1960, he wanted to be in a position to state that he has placed some of these funds in the hands of another person for safe-keeping, as he had been instructed to do previously by EUGENE DENNIS.

2 - Bureau (REGISTERED) - Rm 1243
1 - Chicago

JEK/kws
(3)

REC-66 100-428091-641

9 MAR 2 1960

55 MAR 14 1960

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-14-2011

O

D

Decker

SAC, New York (100-134637)　　　　　　March 4, 1960

Director, FBI (100-428091)

O
SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reurad 3/2/60 advising that NY 694-S is scheduled to arrive in New York City on 3/10/60.

You are instructed to carefully review the instructions set forth in Bulet 2/4/59 and Buairtel 10/30/59 with regard to the necessity of obtaining details of informant's trip at the earliest possible moment and the forwarding of this information to the Bureau by individual subject matter, with separate communications for each topic.

[illegible]

AJD:ras
(4)

REC- 34　100-428091-640

EX. - 131

10 MAR 7 1960

Tolson
Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

55 MAR 7 1960　MAIL ROOM ☐　TELETYPE UNIT ☐

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-361868) 2-25-60

SAC, NEW YORK (65-15026)

VLADIMIR B. BARKOVSKY
IS-R

Re NY letter 1-19-60.

Referenced letter reflected that in view of scheduled meets during January, and February 1960 no fisur of subject would be conducted until at least the latter part of February, 1960, at which time the matter would be given further consideration.

In view of scheduled meets in March and / or April 1960 it is recommended that no fisur of subject be conducted until at least the latter part of April, 1960 at which time the matter will be given further consideration.

The above is furnished for your information and no fisur of subject will be conducted, UACB.

100-428091-
NOT RECORDED
170 MAR 1 1960

3- Bureau (100-361868) ~~(RM)~~
1- (100-428091) (SOLO)
2- Chicago (134-46) ~~(RM)~~
1- New York (65-15026
1- New York(100-134637) (SOLO)

JFS:jfs
(7)

53 MAR 3 1960

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 100-361868-183

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-14-2011

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: 3/1/60

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46)(Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Re Chicago letter dated January 22, 1960, setting forth a detailed accounting of the expenses of the "SOLO" trip of CG 5824-S* and former [redacted] during the fall of 1959. In this letter, it is stated that of the total amount of $2,269.60 furnished to the informants by the Bureau, that $569.60 would be returned to the Bureau, thus reducing the cost to the Bureau for expenses for this trip to $1,700.00.

b7D

On February 29, 1960, the sum of $569.60 was obtained from CG 5824-S* and turned over to the clerk handling the Confidential Fund in the Chicago Division.

2 - Bureau (REGISTERED)
1 - Chicago

JEK/kws
(3)

No action necessary. Check in amount of $569.60 received by Bureau on 3/1/60. Necessary processing to be done by Voucher Unit and check will be forwarded to Budget Unit for deposit.
R. Dean
3/1/60

Johnson

100-428091-642

5 MAR 3 1960

REC-69

EX-130

INT. SEC.

55 MAR 14 1960

99

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-14-2011

O

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: 3/3/60

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46)(Sub B)

SUBJECT: O SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Q

CG 5824-S*, on February 27, 1960, orally furnished to SA JOHN E. KEATING the information on the following page. This oral information was reduced to writing on March 3, 1960:

2 - Bureau (REGISTERED)
1 - New York (100-134637)(SOLO)(REGISTERED)
1 - Chicago

JEK/kws
(4)

EXP. PROC.

32

1-d

100-428091-643

8

REC- 69

EX-1

MAR 1960

INDEXED

55 MAR 14 1960

February 27, 1960

It has been learned that during the week of February 21, 1960, MORRIS CHILDS told GUS HALL that the Communist Party of the Soviet Union has promised financial aid to the Communist Party - USA for 1960. CHILDS told HALL that while no amount was mentioned, it can be as much as $200,000, based on prior arrangements.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-14-2011

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
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Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: March 10, 1960

FROM : F. J. BAUMGARDNER

SUBJECT: SOLO

At 9:50 A.M., 3-10-60, ASAC Norman McCabe called from the New York Office concerning the captioned matter. He said that 694-S returned from his European trip and was checked through Customs this morning. He had no trouble getting through Customs and, in order to protect his security, immediately went to his home.

Mr. McCabe stated the New York Office has no details but will be in touch with NY 694-S later today. He said he will call and furnish by telephone any items of unusual interest obtained during the contact.

By way of background, NY 694-S left New York on 2-3-60 for Prague, Czechoslovakia. The purpose of his trip was to establish a contact between the Communist Party, USA, and the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia. He also planned to contact the Red Chinese representative of the "World Marxist Review," to receive funds promised to the Communist Party, USA, by the Red Chinese.

ACTION:

You will be kept advised of developments.

REC-19 100-428091-644

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner

REC-130

4 MAR 11 1960

FJB:rmw
(3)

55 MAR 14 1960

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-14-2011

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Callahan
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Malone
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C.Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

FBI

Date: 3/10/60

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS - C - INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST

In a personal contact with CG 5824-S* on the afternoon of 3/10/60, he complained that a lingering cold was becoming more severe and that he was certain he was running a temperature.

NY 694-S* advised in the late afternoon of 3/10/60 that CG 5824-S* was ill and that both informants had decided that CG 5824-S* should go to bed and not jeopardize his health by attempting to contact VLADIMIR BARKOVSKY on the evening of 3/10/60.

It will be recalled that at the last meeting between BARKOVSKY and CG 5824-S*, BARKOVSKY stated that if at any time either one could not make a scheduled meeting, it would be understood by the other and the next meeting would take place in accordance with previously agreed to alternate dates for meetings.

Agents on a fixed surveillance observed VLADIMIR BARKOVSKY in the vicinity of the Glove Theater in the Bronx at 7:15 p.m. on 3/10/60.

REC-67

3 - Bureau (100-428091) (RM)
1 - Chicago (134-46-Sub B) (AMRM)
1 - New York (134-91)
1 - New York (100-134637) (415)

100-428091-645

20 MAR 11 1960

JEK:gmg
(7)

EX-130

INT. SEC.

Approved: ______ Sent ______M Per ______
Special Agent in Charge

55 MAR 18 1960

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-14-2011

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Callahan
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Malone
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C.Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

FBI

Date: 3/13/60

Transmit the following in ______________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS - C

On 3/12/60, NY 694-S orally furnished the information on the following pages to SA [redacted] [redacted] This report concerns the anticipated effect of KRUSHCHEV's scheduled trip to Paris on 3/15/60, and the ~~anticipated welcome to President~~ EISENHOWER in Moscow. It also concerns an evaluation of USA presidential candidates by a Soviet leader.

b6
b7C

REC-75 100-428091-646

EX-132

18 MAR 17 1960

DEL REC.

Let to Gordon Gray and Vice President Nixon 3/16/60 PWD:sss

Let to Atty. Gen. + Secy Herter 3/16/60 PWD:[illegible]

③ - Bureau (100-428091) (RM)
1 - Chicago (134-46-Sub B) (AMRM)
1 - New York (134-91) (INV) (41)
1 - New York (100-134637) (41)

ACB:sab
(8)

Approved: ______________________ Sent ____________M Per ______________
Special Agent in Charge

ANTICIPATED EFFECT OF KRUSHCHEV'S SCHEDULED VISIT TO PARIS ON 3/15/60. ANTICIPATED WELCOME TO PRESIDENT EISENHOWED IN MOSCOW. AN EVALUATION OF USA PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES BY A SOVIET LEADER

While in Moscow, in February, 1960, NY 694-S conferred with NIKOLAI VLADIMIROVICH MOSTOVETS, head of the North and South American Sections of the International Department of the CCCPSU, and ALEKSEI ANDREEVICH GRECHUKHIN, Assistant to MOSTOVETS, and in-charge of North American Affairs, including the USA but not Canada.

The informant asked them how President EISENHOWER's welcome to the Soviet Union would compare with KRUSHCHEV's welcome to the USA; and also how Vice-President NIXON was received in Moscow, and what the Soviet opinion of the latter was.

He was answered as follows:

EISENHOWER would receive a far greater reception in the Soviet Union than KRUSHCHEV received in the US. EISENHOWER was popular with the Russian people even before KRUSHCHEV's visit to the USA. The people are excited already about his visit to the Soviet Union. (The informant noted that MOSTOVETS and GRECHUKHIN appeared genuinely animated and elated as they discussed the EISENHOWER visit.)

With regard to NIXON, he was well received in the Soviet Union, and was popular with the people. They considered him a capable, though "cunning" man. He handled himself exceptionally well. He was most correct in his manners. The Soviets saw in him a man well versed in politics. In his various debates with KRUSHCHEV and other Soviet officials, he exhibited a real understanding of the issues involved. When he asked questions, the Soviets realized that he knew what he was talking about.

Despite his qualifications, however, NIXON to the Soviets was a very ambitious man. He was careful to assume the role of "an EISENHOWER man".

Concerning KRUSHCHEV's scheduled visit to Paris, the Soviet leadership considers that the visit will be as effective in laying a foundation for the Summit Conference as was KRUSHCHEV's visit to the USA. KRUSHCHEV's visit to Paris will constitute the second phase of preparation for the Summit Conference and of a further thawing of the cold war.

The attitude of TRUMAN and ACHESON is strictly anti-Soviet in that they oppose the Summit Conference and desire a continuation of the cold war.

The informant was asked who in his opinion would be elected President of the USA in the next election. NY 694-S replied that in his opinion, if the election were held now, NIXON would be elected in view of his strong "link" with EISENHOWER, and also in view of ROCKEFELLER's withdrawal from the presidential race.

The informant then was asked who the next Vice-President would be, but he replied that he did not know.

NY 694-S then inquired whom MOSTOVETS and GRECHUKHIN would like to see as President and Vice-President of the USA. The reply was "the ideal combination would be STEVENSON as President and HUMPHREY as Vice-President". MOSTOVETS and GRECHUKHIN then proceeded to evaluate presidential USA candidates as follows:

KENNEDY is a wealthy, young and inexperienced politician, supported by the Catholic Church. He would not have the support of the labor movement.

SYMINGTON is nothing but a puppet of TRUMAN's. He could play no role except to foster continuation of the cold war and to oppose world disarmament.

LYNDON JOHNSON is a Southern reactionary who would not be supported by a united Democratic Party.

ADLAI STEVENSON is a man with a deep understanding of the relationship of forces in the world, and he is wise in advocating co-existence. He would support disarmament. His and HUMPHREY's thinking tends toward support of labor and liberal forces.

MOSTOVETS and GRECHUKHIN said that they did not believe that NIXON could be "overwhelmingly" elected, since, in their opinion, the labor and liberal forces in the USA would not support him. They said that the 1960 USA elections are most important; that the election would determine many important matters in the world.

In a separate conversation later with GRECHUKHIN, the informant asked the latter why the Soviets thought so well of President EISENHOWER. GRECHUKHIN's reply was to this effect: EISENHOWER is a man who, as a General, knows the meaning of war, and knows and understands the strength of the Soviet Union and of the other Soviet countries. He acts like a realist. NIXON, an ambitious, practical politician, if "pressured" by reactionary forces supporting him, might go in a direction different from EISENHOWER's and therefore could be a dangerous man as President of the US,

~~TOP SECRET~~

1 - Mr. Parsons
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Dise

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 07-01-2011

The Attorney General

March 16, 1960

REC- 75

100-428091-646

Director, FBI

EX-132

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

I thought you would be interested in the following information obtained as a result of our over-all coverage of the Communist Party, USA. This data was obtained from sources which have provided reliable information in the past.

In February, 1960, Nikolai Vladimirovich Mostovets, head of the North and South American Sections of the International Department of the Central Committee, Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and his assistant, Aleksei Andreevich Grechukhin, stated that President Eisenhower will receive a far greater response in the Soviet Union than Nikita Khrushchev received in the United States due to Eisenhower's tremendous popularity with the Russian people. In speaking of Vice President Nixon's visit to the Soviet Union, these functionaries stated Nixon is considered to be a capable, though "cunning," man who is well versed in politics. When he asked questions, the Soviets realized he knew what he was talking about.

Grechukhin later stated that President Eisenhower knows and understands the strength of the Soviet Union and acts like a realist. Mr. Nixon, according to Grechukhin, if pressured by reactionary forces, might go in a direction different from President Eisenhower's, and, therefore, could be a dangerous man as President of the United States.

Mostovets and Grechukhin stated the 1960 elections in the United States are most important and will determine many important matters in the world. They said the ideal combination for President and Vice President of the United States would be Stevenson and Humphrey, respectively. The Soviets stated Stevenson is a man of deep understanding

Tolson
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Rosen
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Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

100-428091

SEE NOTE ON YELLOW, PAGE TWO

PWD:djw
(3)

MAILED 25
MAR 16 1960
COMM-FBI

55 MAR 21 1960

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

~~TOP SECRET~~

The Attorney General

of the relationship of forces in the world. He is wise in advocating coexistence, and he would support disarmament. The thinking of Stevenson and Humphrey tends to support labor and liberal forces.

This information is also being furnished to the Honorable Richard M. Nixon, Vice President; Honorable Gordon Gray, Special Assistant to the President; and Honorable Christian A. Herter, Secretary of State.

In view of the extremely sensitive nature of certain of the sources of our information, it is requested that the contents of this communication be afforded the most careful security and its use restricted to a need-to-know basis.

NOTE ON YELLOW:

This letter is classified "Top Secret" since the information was obtained from a highly-placed source, and unauthorized disclosure of the information would tend to disclose the identity of the source, with resultant grave damage to the national defense.

See memorandum Baumgardner to Belmont, 3-16-60, captioned "Solo, Internal Security - C," PWD:djw.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-14-2011

~~TOP SECRET~~

1 - Mr. Parsons
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Dise
1 - Liaison Section

March 16, 1960

VIA LIAISON

Honorable Christian A. Herter
The Secretary of State
Washington 25, D. C.

My dear Mr. Herter:

I thought you would be interested in the following information obtained as a result of our over-all coverage of the Communist Party, USA. This data was obtained from sources which have provided reliable information in the past.

In February, 1960, Nikolai Vladimirovich Mostovets, head of the North and South American Sections of the International Department of the Central Committee, Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and his assistant, Aleksei Andreevich Grechukhin, stated that President Eisenhower will receive a far greater response in the Soviet Union than Nikita Khrushchev received in the United States due to Eisenhower's tremendous popularity with the Russian people. In speaking of Vice President Nixon's visit to the Soviet Union, these functionaries stated Nixon is considered to be a capable, though "cunning," man who is well versed in politics. When he asked questions, the Soviets realized he knew what he was talking about.

3-17-60
Delivered
OHB

Grechukhin later stated that President Eisenhower knows and understands the strength of the Soviet Union and acts like a realist. Mr. Nixon, according to Grechukhin, if pressured by reactionary forces, might go in a direction different from President Eisenhower's, and, therefore, could be a dangerous man as President of the United States.

Tolson
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Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

SEE NOTE ON YELLOW, PAGE TWO

EX-130

100-428091-647

PWD:djw
(7)

100-428091

REC- 60

24 MAR 17 1960

MAR 16 3 31 PM '60

~~TOP SECRET~~

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

55 MAR 18 1960

Honorable Christian A. Herter

Mostovets and Grechukhin stated the 1960 elections in the United States are most important and will determine many important matters in the world. They said the ideal combination for President and Vice President of the United States would be Stevenson and Humphrey, respectively. The Soviets stated Stevenson is a man of deep understanding of the relationship of forces in the world. He is wise in advocating coexistence, and he would support disarmament. The thinking of Stevenson and Humphrey tends to support labor and liberal forces.

In view of the extremely sensitive nature of certain of the sources of our information, it is requested that the contents of this communication be afforded the most careful security and its use restricted to a need-to-know basis.

Sincerely yours,

NOTE ON YELLOW:

This letter is classified "~~Top Secret~~" since the information was obtained from a highly-placed source, and unauthorized disclosure of the information would tend to disclose the identity of the source, with resultant grave damage to the national defense.

See memorandum Baumgardner to Belmont, 3-16-60, captioned "Solo, Internal Security - C," PWD:djw.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-14-2011

~~TOP SECRET~~

1 - Mr. Parsons
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Liaison Section
1 - Mr. Dise

March 17, 1960

VIA LIAISON

Honorable Christian A. Herter
The Secretary of State
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Herter:

I thought you would be interested in the following information obtained as a result of our over-all coverage of the Communist Party, USA. This data was obtained from sources which have provided reliable information in the past.

In February, 1960, in Moscow, Russia, Nikolai Vladimirovich Mostovets, head of the North and South American Sections of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and his assistant, Aleksei Andreevich Grechukhin, stated the Soviets consider the Berlin question to be the most important issue of the day. They indicated the Soviet Union and the "socialist" countries will not compromise over the Berlin question. The Soviets are convinced the West Germans are preparing for war and will move against East Germany without consulting the Western powers once they have a sufficient supply of nuclear weapons. The Soviet Union and other "socialist" countries are prepared for war in the event of such a move.

3/18/60

Our sources also reported that members of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia stated in Prague, Czechoslovakia, in February, 1960, that the Berlin question is a most important issue. They said that "hundreds" of West German agents have been causing trouble in Czechoslovakia and the West Germans are hoping to recover former German territory now held by Czechoslovakia.

REC'D-READING ROOM
MAR 17 1 26 PM '60

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Parsons
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alone
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C. Sullivan
le. Room
lady

100-428091

EX-133 REC-91

SEE NOTE ON YELLOW, PAGE TWO

PWD:kmo
(6)

100-428091-648

55 MAR 21 1960

TELETYPE UNIT

~~TOP SECRET~~

MAR 18 1960

Honorable Christian A. Herter

In view of the extremely sensitive nature of certain of the sources of our information, it is requested that the contents of this communication be afforded the most careful security and its use restricted to a need-to-know basis.

Sincerely yours,

NOTE ON YELLOW:

This letter classified "~~Top Secret~~" since the information was obtained from a highly placed informant and unauthorized disclosure of the information would tend to disclose the identity of the source, with resultant damage to the national defense.

See memorandum Baumgardner to Belmont dated 3-16-60 captioned "Solo, Internal Security - C." PWD:kmo

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-14-2011

~~TOP SECRET~~

1 - Mr. Parsons
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Liaison Section
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Dise

March 16, 1960

VIA LIAISON

D. Garrison 1678 PF9/ny 4/9/86

NLE 86-127

0 Solo 5

Honorable Gordon Gray
Special Assistant to the President
Executive Office Building
Washington 25, D. C.

My dear Mr. Gray:

I thought the President and you would be interested in the following information obtained as a result of our over-all coverage of the Communist Party, USA. This data was obtained from sources which have provided reliable information in the past. U

In February, 1960, Nikolai Vladimirovich Mostovets, head of the North and South American Sections of the International Department of the Central Committee, Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and his assistant, Aleksei Andreevich Grechukhin, stated that President Eisenhower will receive a far greater reception in the Soviet Union than Nikita Khrushchev received in the United States because of his tremendous popularity with the Russian people. In speaking of Vice President Nixon's visit to the Soviet Union, these functionaries stated Mr. Nixon is considered a capable, though "cunning" man who is well versed in politics. When he asked questions, the Soviets realized he knew what he was talking about. S

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Grechukhin later stated that President Eisenhower knows and understands the strength of the Soviet Union and acts like a realist. According to Grechukhin, Mr. Nixon, with pressure by reactionary forces, might proceed in a direction different from President Eisenhower's and, therefore, could be a dangerous man as President of the United States. S

100-[illegible]-649

EX-133 REC 91

Mostovets and Grechukhin said the 1960 elections in the United States are most important and the election will determine many important matters in the world. They said the ideal combination for President and Vice President in the United States would be Stevenson and Humphrey, respectively. The Soviets stated Stevenson is a man of deep understanding of the relationship of S

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100-428091 SEE NOTE ON YELLOW, PAGE TWO.
PWD:ras
(7)

~~TOP~~ SECRET

55 MAR 21 1960 MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

forces in the world; he is wise in advocating coexistence and he would support disarmament. The thinking of Stevenson and Humphrey tends to support labor and liberal forces.

The foregoing information is being disseminated to appropriate officials of the Government.

In view of the extremely sensitive nature of certain of the sources of this information, it is requested that the contents of this communication be afforded the most careful security and its use restricted to a need-to-know basis.

Sincerely yours,

NOTE ON YELLOW:

This letter is classified "~~Top Secret~~" since the information was obtained from a highly placed source and unauthorized disclosure of the information would tend to disclose the identity of this source with resultant grave damage to the national defense.

See memo Baumgardner to Belmont 3/16/60 captioned "Solo; Internal Security - C." PWD:djw.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
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DATE 06-14-2011

~~TOP SECRET~~

1 - Mr. Parsons
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Dise

The Attorney General — March 17, 1960

Director, FBI

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Solo

I thought you would be interested in the following information obtained as a result of our over-all coverage of the Communist Party, USA. This data was obtained from sources which have provided reliable information in the past.

In February, 1960, in Moscow, Russia, Nikolai Vladimirovich Mostovets, head of the North and South American Sections of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and his assistant, Aleksei Andreevich Grechukhin, stated the Soviets consider the Berlin question to be the most important issue of the day. They indicated the Soviet Union and the "socialist" countries will not compromise over the Berlin question. The Soviets are convinced the West Germans are preparing for war and will move against East Germany without consulting the Western powers once they have a sufficient supply of nuclear weapons. The Soviet Union and other "socialist" countries are prepared for war in the event of such a move.

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Our sources also reported that members of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia stated in Prague, Czechoslovakia, in February, 1960, that the Berlin question is a most important issue. They said that "hundreds" of West German agents have been causing trouble in Czechoslovakia and the West Germans are hoping to recover former German territory now held by Czechoslovakia.

This information is also being furnished to the Honorable Gordon Gray, Special Assistant to the President; the Honorable Richard M. Nixon, the Vice President; Honorable Christian A. Herter, the Secretary of State; and Mr. Allen Dulles, Director, Central Intelligence Agency.

In view of the extremely sensitive nature of certain of the sources of our information, it is requested that the contents of this communication be afforded the most careful security and its use restricted to a need-to-know basis.

100-428091

SEE NOTE ON YELLOW PAGE TWO

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55 MAR 21 1960

~~TOP SECRET~~

The Attorney General

NOTE ON YELLOW:

This letter classified "~~Top Secret~~" since the information was obtained from a highly placed informant and unauthorized disclosure of the information would tend to disclose the identity of the source, with resultant grave damage to the national defense.

See memorandum Baumgardner to Belmont dated 3-16-60 captioned "Solo, Internal Security - C." PWD:kmo

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
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DATE 06-14-2011

U ~~TOP SECRET~~ D

1 - Mr. Parsons
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Liaison Section
1 - Mr. Dise

March 17, 1960

VIA LIAISON

orig to A Dulles 3/18/60

Mr. Allen W. Dulles
Director
Central Intelligence Agency
Administration Building
2430 E Street, N. W.
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Allen:

I thought you would be interested in the following information obtained as a result of our over-all coverage of the Communist Party, USA. This data was obtained from sources which have provided reliable information in the past.

In February, 1960, in Moscow, Russia, Nikolai Vladimirovich Mostovets, head of the North and South American Sections of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and his assistant, Aleksei Andreevich Grechukhin, stated the Soviets consider the Berlin question to be the most important issue of the day. They indicated the Soviet Union and the "socialist" countries will not compromise over the Berlin question. The Soviets are convinced the West Germans are preparing for war and will move against East Germany without consulting the Western powers once they have a sufficient supply of nuclear weapons. The Soviet Union and other "socialist" countries are prepared for war in the event of such a move.

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SEE NOTE ON YELLOW, PAGE TWO
PWD:kmo (7)

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55 MAR 23 1960

~~TOP SECRET~~

Mr. Allen W. Dulles

In view of the extremely sensitive nature of certain of the sources of our information, it is requested that the contents of this communication be afforded the most careful security and its use restricted to a need-to-know basis.

Sincerely,

NOTE ON YELLOW:

This letter classified ~~"Top Secret"~~ since the information was obtained from a highly placed informant and unauthorized disclosure of the information would tend to disclose the identity of the source, with resultant damage to the national defense.

See memorandum Baumgardner to Belmont dated 3-16-60 captioned "Solo, Internal Security - C." PWD:kmo

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-14-2011

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)   DATE: 3/3/60

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46) (Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

CG 5824-S* has advised that while VICTOR PERLO was in Chicago during the week of February 14, 1960, he stated that he had received a request in a note from England for certain specific items printed by the United States Government Printing Office in Washington, D.C. PERLO stated that these items were being requested by the Communist Party of China, and he was instructed to mail them to England. PERLO did not identify the sender of the note, nor did he state the address to which he was to mail these items in England.

PERLO said that he did not want to be bothered with this type of request and that while he would fulfill this request, he would not do anything like it in the future. He said that this is public material and he felt that the Communist Party of China could either order it directly or could get someone like HENRY BLACK to obtain it. He asked if CG 5824-S* could send this material directly to the Communist Party of China for him. CG 5824-S* replied that he could, and the Chicago informant will send this material by mail to P.O. Box 509, Peking, China.

The following is a list of this material. It is not known whether all of these items had been requested by the Communist Party of China or whether only some of them had been so requested and that PERLO added others. In some instances where PERLO marked certain passages in the documents with a red vertical line in the margin, this has been indicated:

I. House of Representatives, Committee on Un-American Activities Report on Communist Persecution of Churches in Red China, and Northern Korea. The date of this report is March 26, 1959.

REC- 87 100-428091-652

2 - Bureau (REGISTERED)
1 - New York (100-134637) (SOLO) (REGISTERED)
1 - Chicago

EX-100

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II. Study prepared at the request of the Committee on Foreign Relations, United States Senate, by Center for International Affairs, Harvard University. The date of the report is January 17, 1960. The only pages transmitted are #29 through #33, which contain Section D, captioned "Ideology and Soviet-Chinese Relations".

III. Hearing before the Committee on Foreign Relations, United States Senate, 86th Congress, First Session -- Statement of Prof. HANS J. MORGENTHAU, Professor of Political Science, University of Chicago. The date of the report is April 15, 1959. Marked with red pencil in the margin are the following:

The first full paragraph on page #2.

Paragraphs #2, #3, and #4 on page #3.

The second paragraph under the caption, "The Separateness of our Political and Foreign Policy", on page #4.

The first five lines on page #5.

Exchange between Senator MORSE and Professor MORGENTHAU, starting with the last statement of Senator MORSE on page #8 and ending with the caption "The Eisenhower Doctrine" on page #9.

Exchange between Senator CARLSON and Professor MORGENTHAU at the top of page #11 and the first paragraph of the statement of Professor MORGENTHAU under the caption "Purpose in our Alliances" on page #11.

The entire exchange under the caption "The Subordination of our Interests to those of our Allies" on pages #14 and #15.

The entire exchange under the caption "Congress' Foreign Policy Role" on pages #17 and #18.

Paragraph starting with the words "In academic discussions" on page #19.

The second and third paragraphs of the statement of Professor MORGENTHAU under the caption "Congress' Fear of Public Opinion" on page #21.

Paragraph #1 on page #23, and paragraph IV on page #24.

IV. "National Policy Machinery in Communist China". Study submitted to the Committee on Government Operations, United States Senate, by its sub-committee on National Policy Machinery, 86th Congress, First Session.

V. Disarmament and Foreign Policy. Hearings before a sub-committee of the Committee on Foreign Relations, United States Senate, 86th Congress, First Session. The report is Part 1, dated January 28, 30; and February 2, 1959. Only pages #6 through #12; #27 through #30; #43 through #48; #105 through #108; and #183 and #184 are included. Marked in red pencil in the margin are the following:

Last seven lines on page #7.

First three paragraphs under the caption on page #8.

Last four lines on page #9.

All of page #10.

Everything under the caption "Capability of Existing System" on page #11.

Everything under the caption "No Exchange of Seismographic Data with China" and "Seismicity of China" on page #27.

First nine lines on page #28.

All of page #29.

Statement of Mr. MURPHY and the first statements of Senator HUMPHREY and Dr. ROMNEY under the caption "Effect of Exclusion of Communist China" on page #30.

Everything under the captions "Greater Need for Inclusion of Communist China" and "Collaboration Between Soviet Union and Communist China" on pages #44 and #45.

Everything but the first thirteen lines under the caption "Methods of Proving Nuclear Explosion" on pages #46 and #47.

Everything under the caption "More Information Needed on Effects of Excluding Communist China" on page #48.

The first statements of Senator HUMPHREY and Admiral BURKE under the caption "Necessity of Adequate Forces" on page #106.

The first statement of Senator HUMPHREY through the information under the caption "~~Rovoal~~ NAVAL Action in Formosa Straits" on page #107.

Everything under the caption "Communist China and Inspection System" on page #183.

VI. United States Foreign Policy -- Basic Aims of United States Foreign Policy -- Study prepared at the request of the Committee on Foreign Relations, United States Senate, by Council on Foreign Relations. Date of report is November 25, 1959. Marked in red along the margin are the following:

Lines #2 through #4 in paragraph numbered #1 on page #3.

All of paragraph numbered #2 on page #3.

Lines #7 through #10 in paragraph numbered #3 on page #3.

Last eight lines of paragraph #2 and all of the last paragraph on page #8.

Lines #10 through #20 of paragraph #2 under the caption "Meeting the Communist Challenge: The Military Needs" on page #14.

Everything starting at the top of page #8 down to the caption "V. The American People and the National Purpose".

VII. United States Foreign Policy -- Asia -- Studies prepared at the request of the Committee on Foreign Relations, United States Senate, by Conlon Associates Ltd. Date of report is November 1, 1959. Pages included are #1 through #27, and #119 through #155.

VIII. Pages A271 and A272 of the 1960 Congressional Record - Appendix, with the caption "Stevenson and Red China - Extention of Remarks of Hon. HUGH SCOTT, of Pennsylvania, in the Senate of the United States, Wednesday, January 13, 1960".

IX. Pages A345 and A346 of the 1960 Congressional Record - Appendix, containing an address by Representative JAMES E. VAN ZANDT, Member of Congress, 20th District of Pennsylvania, at the Veterans Day Program, Altoona, Pennsylvania, November 11, 1959. Marked in red in the margin are the following:

> "In addition, Russian trade with Communist China increased $200 million between 1954 and 1955.....
>
> "The director of our Central Intelligence Agency in Washington, D.C., ALLEN W. DULLES, tells us that in addition to its world-wide penetration through Communist Party organizations, the Communists in Moscow and Peiping have set up a whole series of front organizations to penetrate all segments of life in the free countries of the world.....
>
> "In Moscow, Prague and Peiping and other Communist centers, they are training agents recruited from scores of other countries to go out as missionaries of Communism into the troubled areas of the world.....
>
> "Behind their Iron Curtain they ruthlessly suppress all attempts to achieve more freedom -- witness Hungary and now Tibet.....
>
> "The culture of China is unthinkable without the philosophy of Confucius."

X. Pages A383 and A384 of the 1960 Congressional Record - Appendix, containing "Extention of Remarks of Hon. WALTER H. JUDD, of Minnesota, in the House of Representatives, Monday, January 18, 1960". These remarks deal with the influence of Red China on Cuba.

XI. A clipping from the 1960 Congressional Record - Senate, dated January 19. This clipping contains remarks of Senator ALEXANDER WILEY, of Wisconsin, under the caption "Importance of Developments in China".

XII. A clipping from the 1960 Congressional Record - House. This clipping apparently starts on page #702 and ends on page #705. It contains the remarks of Mr. WILSON, of California, under the caption "The Challenge of Preserving Peace: Part I, The Sino-Soviet Peril".

XIII. Page A509 of the 1960 Congressional Record - Appendix, containing the item "Progress and Prosperity in Formosa - Extention of Remarks of Hon. KATHARINE ST. GEORGE, of New York, in the House of Representatives, Wednesday, January 20, 1960."

XIV. Pages #759 and #760 of the 1960 Congressional Record - Senate, containing remarks of Senator HUMPHREY under the caption "The Path of War or the Paths of Peace".

XV. A clipping from page A587 of the 1960 Congressional Record - Appendix, containing an item with the caption "Almost Respectable - Extension of Remarks of Hon. CHARLES O. PORTER, of Oregon, in the House of Representatives, Thursday, January 14, 1960."

XVI. A clipping from page A783 of the 1960 Congressional Record - Appendix, containing an item with the caption "Letter From Taiwan - Extension of Remarks of Hon. FRANK CARLSON, of Kansas, in the Senate of the United States, Monday, February 1, 1960."

XVII. A clipping from page A65 of the 1960 Congressional Record - Appendix, containing an item with the caption "United States Faces Ruinous Foreign Trade - Will Russia-China Become World 'Discount Houses?'" -- extension of remarks of Hon. H. R. GROSS, of ~~Oregon~~ Iowa, in the House of Representatives, Thursday, January 7, 1960.

XVIII. A clipping from page A209 of the 1960 Congressional Record - Appendix, containing an item with the caption "Red Strategy in South America - Extension of Remarks of Hon. DANIEL J. FLOOD, of Pennsylvania, in the House of Representatives, Tuesday, January 12, 1960."

XIX. A clipping from the January 13, 1960, Congressional Record - Senate, which contains a part of an article by ADLAI E. STEVENSON entitled "Putting First Things First -- A Democratic View". This article was taken "from Foreign Affairs, January, 1960".

XX. A clipping from the January 13, 1960, Congressional Record - Appendix, containing an item captioned "Human Values and Red China - Extenfion of Remarks of Hon. FRED MARSHALL, of Minnesota, in the House of Representatives, Wednesday, January 13, 1960."

XXI. Clippings taken from pages #39, #40, #56, #94, and #95 of the "Participation of Small Business in Foreign Trade and Foreign Aid - Hearings before Sub-Committee No. 3 of the Select Committee on Small Business - House of Representatives - 86th Congress, First Session, July 14-15, 1959."

XXII. Quotations from ELDRIGE HAYNES, publisher of "Business International", New York, New York, on page #112, and a statement by JOHN J. POWERS, JR., President and Chairman of the Board, Pfizer International, Inc., New York, New York, on page #161 of the "Foreign Investment Incentive Act - Hearings Before the Committee on Ways and Means, House of Representatives, 86th Congress, First Session, July 7-8-9, 1959."

XXIII. The following which are taken from "United States Foreign Policy - Development in Military Technology and Their Impact on United States Strategy and Foreign Policy - A Study Prepared at the Request of the Committee on Foreign Relations, United States Senate, by the Washington Center of Foreign Policy Research, the John Hopkins University, 86th Congress, First Session, December 6, 1959."

(1) A clipping from page #13, starting with the paragraph which begins, "There is general acceptance of the proposition", and ending with the paragraph which begins, "One possible viewpoint".

(2) A clipping from page #15 containing one paragraph, which begins, "The object has been to create".

(3) Pages #19 through #29, which are captioned, "Part B. U.S. Interests and Foreign Commitments Governing U.S. Defense Policy - Chapter 1, U.S. Foreign Policy in the Context of the Cold War".

A red line appears in the margin opposite the following:

Paragraph numbered 1 and 3 on page #21.

All of page #22.

The paragraph which begins "Though not insignificant", and the paragraph following this one on page #23.

The paragraph which begins "After the Korean War", and the paragraph following this one on page #24.

The first five lines and the second complete paragraph on page #25.

(4) Paragraphs with the sub-captions "Population, Military Manpower and Industrial Capacity" on pages #34 and #35.

(5) Clippings from pages #90 and #91, starting with the paragraph which begins, "It can be argued" and ending with the paragraph which begins "At a minimum".

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
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DATE 06-14-2011

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
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Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: March 17, 1960

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

NY 694-S returned to the United States March 10, 1960, following the fourth Solo mission to Prague, Czechoslovakia, and the Soviet Union. The highlights of this mission were set forth in my memorandum March 11, 1960.

In discussions with Nikolai Mostovets, head of North and South American Sections, International Department, Central Committee, Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU), in February, 1960, informant pointed out that the CPUSA has lost contact with the CPs of Mexico and Latin America. Mostovets claimed that the Soviets' contacts with Latin American CPs are not the best and no active steps are being taken to improve them.

Mostovets noted that the CP of Mexico convention was scheduled for between March 12 and 15, 1960, and if informant returned to the United States in sufficient time CG 5824-S was to be instructed to attend this convention. In the event CG 5824-S was unable to attend the convention, he was to be instructed to go to Cuba and contact the Cuban CP which CP is in contact with other Latin American CPs. Mostovets further instructed that CG 5824-S make a personal report regarding the afore-mentioned contact to the CPSU between May 15, 1960, and the first week of June, 1960.

OBSERVATIONS:

(1) Inasmuch as NY 694-S returned to the United States too late to permit CG 5824-S to attend the CP of Mexico convention, we are presented with an unprecedented opportunity for CG 5824-S to travel to Cuba and confer with officials of the CP of Cuba. This could quite likely result in our obtaining previously unavailable data concerning the Cuban CP as well as other Latin American CPs.

(2) Inasmuch as CG 5824-S would be traveling to Cuba on specific instructions of the CPSU, it is readily apparent that he would be in a position to ask searching questions concerning the Cuban and other Latin American CPs which would not be permissible under other circumstances.

Enclosure sent 3-17-60
1 - Mr. Parsons
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Decker
AJD:ssh
(5)
100-428091

100-428091-653

EX-130 REC-87

10 MAR 21 1960

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(3) Mostovets' instructions that CG 5824-S is to make a personal report to the CPSU between May 15, 1960, and the first week in June, 1960, leaves the door ajar for a fifth Solo mission and inasmuch as this mission would be subsequent to the Summit Conference in Paris May 16, 1960, it could be of tremendous import.

RECOMMENDATION:

Inasmuch as this information is known only to our top informants and to Nikolai Mostovets, it will not be disseminated at this time.

ACTION:

There is attached for your approval an airtel to Chicago instructing that office to immediately discuss with CG 5824-S the data outlined in this memorandum and advising of the extreme import and potential of a mission to Cuba at the present time.

ok.

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DATE 06-14-2011

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1 - Mr. Parsons
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Decker
1 - Liaison Section

The Attorney General

March 18, 1960

Director, FBI

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

(o-sol.)

I thought you would be interested in the following information obtained as a result of our over-all coverage of the Communist Party, USA. This data was obtained from sources which have provided reliable information in the past.

In February, 1960, Nikolai Mostovets, head of the North and South American Sections of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, stated that there are two major Communist Party groups in Mexico at the present time. He stated that one group is headed by Dionisio Encina and that the second group, which consists of younger Communist Party members, has the support of the Communist Parties of the Soviet Union and of Red China. Mostovets added that following the Communist Party of Mexico convention, which he said had been scheduled for March 12 to 15, 1960, Encina will be removed from leadership and expelled from the Communist Party of Mexico.

The Communist Party of Mexico convention, which had originally been scheduled to be held in March, 1960, was postponed indefinitely on March 10, 1960.

This information is also being furnished to the Honorable Richard M. Nixon, Vice President; the Honorable Gordon Gray, Special Assistant to the President; the Honorable Christian A. Herter, the Secretary of State; and Mr. Allen W. Dulles, Director, Central Intelligence Agency;

In view of the extremely sensitive nature of certain of the sources of our information, it is requested that the contents of this communication be afforded the most careful security and its use restricted to a need-to-know basis.

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SEE NOTE ON YELLOW, PAGE TWO

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The Attorney General

NOTE ON YELLOW:

This letter is classified "~~Top Secret~~" since the information was obtained from a highly placed source and unauthorized disclosure of this information would tend to disclose the identity of the source with resultant grave damage to the national defense.

See memorandum Baumgardner to Belmont dated 3-17-60 captioned "Solo, Internal Security - C." AJD:ssh.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
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DATE 06-10-2011

~~TOP SECRET~~

1 - Mr. Parsons
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Decker
1 - Liaison Section

March 18, 1960

VIA LIAISON

delivered to Herter's secretary 3/18/60 gmt

Honorable Christian A. Herter
The Secretary of State
Washington, D. C.

Solo

My dear Mr. Herter:

I thought you would be interested in the following information obtained as a result of our over-all coverage of the Communist Party, USA. This data was obtained from sources which have provided reliable information in the past.

In February, 1960, Nikolai Mostovets, head of the North and South American Sections of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, stated that there are two major Communist Party groups in Mexico at the present time. He stated that one group is headed by Dionisio Encina and that the second group, which consists of younger Communist Party members, has the support of the Communist Parties of the Soviet Union and of Red China. Mostovets added that following the Communist Party of Mexico convention, which he said had been scheduled for March 12 to 15, 1960, Encina will be removed from leadership and expelled from the Communist Party of Mexico.

The Communist Party of Mexico convention, which had originally been scheduled to be held in March, 1960, was postponed indefinitely on March 10, 1960.

The foregoing is being disseminated to appropriate officials of the Government.

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SEE NOTE ON YELLOW, PAGE TWO

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EX-132

6 MAR 21 1960 RECEIVED

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~~TOP SECRET~~

Honorable Christian A. Herter

In view of the extremely sensitive nature of certain of the sources of our information, it is requested that the contents of this communication be afforded the most careful security and its use restricted to a need-to-know basis.

Sincerely yours,

NOTE ON YELLOW:

This letter is classified "Top Secret" since the information was obtained from a highly placed source and unauthorized disclosure of this information would tend to disclose the identity of the source with resultant grave damage to the national defense.

See memorandum Baumgardner to Belmont dated 3-17-60 captioned "Solo, Internal Security - C." AJD:ssh.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
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DATE 06-10-2011

~~TOP SECRET~~

1 - Mr. Parsons
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Liaison Section
1 - Mr. Decker

March 18, 1960

VIA LIAISON

3/21/60

Honorable Gordon Gray
Special Assistant to the President
Executive Office Building
Washington 25, D. C.

NLE 86-127
2/19/86
[S/U]

My dear Mr. Gray:

I thought the President and you would be interested in the following information obtained as a result of our over-all coverage of the Communist Party, USA. This data was obtained from sources which have provided reliable information in the past. U

In February, 1960, Nikolai Mostovets, head of the North and South American Sections of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, stated that there are two major Communist Party groups in Mexico at the present time. He stated that one group is headed by Dionisio Encina and that the second group, which consists of younger Communist Party members, has the support of the Communist Parties of the Soviet Union and of Red China. Mostovets added that following the Communist Party of Mexico convention, which he said had been scheduled for March 12 to 15, 1960, Encina will be removed from leadership and expelled from the Communist Party of Mexico. ~~S~~

The Communist Party of Mexico convention, which had originally been scheduled to be held in March, 1960, was postponed indefinitely on March 10, 1960. ~~S~~

The foregoing is being disseminated to appropriate officials of the Government. U

[100-428091]

[100-428091-656]

REC-14

MAR 21 1960

EX-132

REC'D-READING ROOM
MAR 18 1 22 PM '60

SEE NOTE ON YELLOW, PAGE TWO

AJD:ssh
(7)

Tolson
Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

55 MAR 23 1960

~~TOP SECRET~~

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Honorable Gordon Gray

In view of the extremely sensitive nature of certain of the sources of our information, it is requested that the contents of this communication be afforded the most careful security and its use restricted to a need-to-know basis. U

Sincerely yours,

NOTE ON YELLOW:

This letter is classified "Top Secret" since the information was obtained from a highly placed source and unauthorized disclosure of this information would tend to disclose the identity of the source with resultant grave damage to the national defense. S

See memorandum Baumgardner to Belmont dated 3-17-60 captioned "Solo, Internal Security - C." AJD:ssh.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-10-2011

1 - Mr. Parsons
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Liaison Section
1 - Mr. Dise

March 17, 1960

VIA LIAISON

Delivered 3-18-60 PWD

Miss Rose Mary Woods
Executive Secretary to the Vice President
Room T-6, The Capitol
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Rose Mary:

I am enclosing a letter which I thought the Vice President would like to see.

Sincerely,

Enclosure

MAR 17 1 26 PM '60
READING ROOM
F B I

NOTE ON YELLOW:

See memorandum Baumgardner to Belmont dated 3-16-60, captioned "Solo, Internal Security - C." PWD:kmo
100-428091

PWD:pwf
(6)

REC- 14

100-428091-657

MAR 21 1960

ENCLOSURE

55 MAR 23 1960

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Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

~~TOP SECRET~~

1 - Mr. Parsons
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Liaison Section
1 - Mr. Dise

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 07-01-2011

March 17, 1960

Honorable Richard M. Nixon
The Vice President
Washington 25, D. C.

Delivered 3-18-60 to miss Woods [illegible]

Dear Dick:

I thought you would be interested in the following information obtained as a result of our over-all coverage of the Communist Party, USA. This information was obtained from sources who have provided reliable information in the past.

In February, 1960, in Moscow, Russia, Nikolai Vladimirovich Mostovets, head of the North and South American Sections of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and his assistant, Aleksei Andreevich Grechukhin, stated the Soviets consider the Berlin question to be the most important issue of the day. They indicated the Soviet Union and the "socialist" countries will not compromise over the Berlin question. The Soviets are convinced the West Germans are preparing for war and will move against East Germany without consulting the Western powers once they have a sufficient supply of nuclear weapons. The Soviet Union and other "socialist" countries are prepared for war in the event of such a move.

Our sources also reported that members of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia stated in Prague, Czechoslovakia, in February, 1960, that the Berlin question is a most important issue. They said that "hundreds" of West German agents have been causing trouble in Czechoslovakia and the West Germans are hoping to recover former German territory now held by Czechoslovakia.

REC'D READING ROOM
FBI
MAR 17 1 27 PM '60

ENCLOSURE

100-428091 8

REC- 14

100-428091-657

SEE NOTE ON YELLOW, PAGE TWO

EX-132

PWD:pwf (6)

10 MAR 21 1960

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W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

~~TOP SECRET~~

Honorable Richard M. Nixon

The foregoing information has been disseminated to appropriate agencies and officials of the Government.

In view of the extremely sensitive nature of certain of the sources of our information, it is requested that the contents of this communication be afforded the most careful security and its use restricted to a need-to-know basis.

Sincerely,

NOTE ON YELLOW:

This letter classified ~~"Top~~ Secret" since the information was obtained from a highly placed informant and unauthorized disclosure of the information would tend to disclose the identity of the source, with resultant grave damage to the national defense.

See memorandum Baumgardner to Belmont dated 3-16-60, captioned "Solo, Internal Security - C." PWD:kmo

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-10-2011

D

r. Parsons
r. Belmont
- Liaison Section
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Dise

March 16, 1960

VIA LIAISON

0 Solo

Delivered 3-17-60

Miss Rose Mary Woods
Executive Secretary to the Vice President
Room T-6, The Capitol
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Rose Mary:

I am enclosing a letter which I think the Vice President might want to see.

Sincerely,

Enclosure

100-428091

REC- 14 100-428091

EX-132 5 MAR 18 1960

MAR 16 3 08 PM '60 RECEIVED-DIRECTOR

65

MAR 16 4 02 PM '60 READING ROOM FBI

ENCLOSURE

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W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

PWD:ras
(7)

55 MAR 23 1960

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

~~TOP SECRET~~

1 - Mr. Parsons
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Liaison Section
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Dise

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 07-01-2011

March 16, 1960

Delivered 3-19-60

Honorable Richard M. Nixon
The Vice President
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Dick:

I thought you would be interested in the following information obtained as a result of our over-all coverage of the Communist Party, USA. This data was obtained from sources which have provided reliable information in the past.

In February, 1960, Nikolai Vladimirovich Mostovets, head of the North and South American Sections of the International Department of the Central Committee, Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and his assistant, Aleksei Andreevich Grechukhin, stated that President Eisenhower will receive a far greater reception in the Soviet Union than Nikita Khrushchev received in the United States because of his tremendous popularity with the Russian people. In speaking of Vice President Nixon's visit to the Soviet Union, these functionaries stated Mr. Nixon is considered a capable, though "cunning" man who is well versed in politics. When he asked questions, the Soviets realized he knew what he was talking about.

Grechukhin later stated that President Eisenhower knows and understands the strength of the Soviet Union and acts like a realist. According to Grechukhin, Mr. Nixon, with pressure by reactionary forces, might proceed in a direction different from President Eisenhower's and, therefore, could be a dangerous man as President of the United States.

REC-14 100-428091-658 ENCLOSURE

Mostovets and Grechukhin said the 1960 elections in the United States are most important and the election will determine many important matters in the world. They said the ideal combination for President and Vice President in the United States would be Stevenson and Humphrey, respectively. The Soviets stated Stevenson is a man of deep understanding of the relationship of forces in the world; he is wise in advocating coexistence and

MAR 18 1960

100-428091 SEE NOTE ON YELLOW, PAGE TWO.

EX-4

PWD:ras (7)

~~TOP SECRET~~

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MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

he would support disarmament. The thinking of Stevenson and Humphrey tends to support labor and liberal forces.

The foregoing information is being disseminated to appropriate officials of the Government.

In view of the extremely sensitive nature of certain of the sources of this information, it is requested that the contents of this communication be afforded the most careful security and its use restricted to a need-to-know basis.

Sincerely,

NOTE ON YELLOW:

This letter is classified "Top Secret" since the information was obtained from a highly placed source and unauthorized disclosure of the information would tend to disclose the identity of this source with resultant grave damage to the national defense.

See memo Baumgardner to Belmont 3/16/60 captioned "Solo; Internal Security - C." PWD:djw.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-14-2011

~~TOP SECRET~~

1 - Mr. Parsons
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Decker
1 - Liaison Section

March 18, 1960

The Attorney General

Director, FBI

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

(0-16)

I thought you would be interested in the information contained in the enclosed memorandum. This information was obtained as a result of our over-all coverage of the Communist Party, USA, and pertains to statements made by Anastas Mikoyan, deputy premier of the Soviet Union, concerning the Soviet Union's appraisal of the political situation in Cuba.

This information is also being furnished to the Honorable Richard M. Nixon, the Vice President; Honorable Gordon Gray, Special Assistant to the President; Honorable Christian A. Herter, Secretary of State, and Mr. Allen W. Dulles, Director, Central Intelligence Agency.

In view of the extremely sensitive nature of certain of the sources of this information, it is requested that the contents of this communication be afforded the most careful security and its use restricted to a need-to-know basis.

Enclosure

100-423091

MAILED 27
MAR 1 1960
COMM-FBI

MAR 18 2 07 PM '60
READING ROOM

NOTE ON YELLOW:

This letter and its enclosure are ~~is~~ classified "Top ~~Secret~~" since the information was obtained from a highly placed source, and unauthorized disclosure of the information would tend to disclose the identity of the source, with resultant grave damage to the national defense.

See memorandum Baumgardner to Belmont dated March 17, 1960, captioned "Solo, Internal Security - C," AJD:pwf.

REC- 87 100-428091-659

EX-130

15 MAR 21 1960

AJD:pwf
(8)

~~TOP SECRET~~

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Tele. Room
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55 MAR 23 1960

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-10-2011

U ~~TOP~~ SE~~C~~RET

1 - Mr. Parsons
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Decker
1 - Liaison Section

March 18, 1960

VIA LIAISON

Honorable Christian A. Herter
The Secretary of State
Washington 25, D. C.

Solo

My dear Mr. Herter:

I thought you would be interested in the information contained in the enclosed memorandum. This information was obtained as a result of our over-all coverage of the Communist Party, USA, and pertains to statements made by Anastas Mikoyan, deputy premier of the Soviet Union, concerning the Soviet Union's appraisal of the political situation in Cuba.

In view of the extremely sensitive nature of certain of the sources of this information, it is requested that the contents of this communication be afforded the most careful security and its use restricted to a need-to-know basis.

3-21-60
Delivered
AHB

Sincerely yours,

REC'D-READING ROOM
MAR 18 2 07 PM '60
FBI

Enclosure

100-428091

REC- 14

100-428091-660

EX-102

MAR 21 1960

NOTE ON YELLOW:

See memorandum Baumgardner to Belmont dated March 17, 1960, captioned "Solo; Internal Security - C,"
AJD:pwf.
(Note continued on page two)
AJD:pwf (7)

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Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

55 MAR 23 1960

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

~~TOP~~ SE~~C~~RET

Honorable Christian A. Herter

(Note continued from page one)

This letter ~~is~~ and its enclosure are classified "~~Top~~ Secret" since the information was obtained from a highly placed source, and unauthorized disclosure of the information would tend to disclose the identity of the source, with resultant grave damage to the national defense.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-14-2011

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W.C.Sullivan
Tele Room
…gram
Miss Gandy

FBI

Date: 3/13/60

Transmit the following in ______________________ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637) (41)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C

On 3/12/60, NY 694-S* orally furnished to SA [redacted] [redacted] the information appearing on the following pages. It concerns the Soviets' retaining MARY KAUFMAN and JOHN ABT, CPUSA attorneys, as legal counsel in the USA.

b6
b7C

EX-102

REC-14

100-428091-66

MAR 21 1960

3 -	Bureau	(100-428091) (RM)
1 -	Chicago	(134-46-Sub B) (RM)
1 -	NY 134-91	(INV) (41)
1 -	NY 100-134637	(41)

ACB:msb (41)
(7)

Letter to New York
3-18-60 captioned "Mary Kaufman
SM-C
PWD: kmo
Bufile 101-1744

62 MAY 25 1960

Approved: _______________ Sent _______________ M Per _______________
Special Agent in Charge

~~55 MAR 23 1960~~

MARY KAUFMAN AND JOHN ABT

In Moscow, during February, 1960, NY 694-S*, in conference with NIKOLAI VLADIMIROVICH MOSTOVETS, head of the North and South American Sections of the International Department of the CCCPSU, and ALEKSEI ANDREEVICH GRECHUKHIN, assistant to MOSTOVETS, and in charge of North American Affairs, including the USA but not Canada, told them that MARY KAUFMAN and JOHN ABT, CPUSA attorneys, were still awaiting final authorization from the Soviets to act as legal counsel for the Soviets in the USA. The Soviets, the informant reminded them, had indicated that KAUFMAN, particularly, would be contacted with regard to this matter.

MOSTOVETS and GRECHUKHIN were surprised to hear this report from NY 694-S*, and requested that he prepare a formal written report concerning this matter, which they would submit to the CCCPSU.

NY 694-S* did so, and before leaving Moscow, was told by MOSTOVETS that the Central Committee had acted on the report. MOSTOVETS stated that "someone" soon would leave Moscow for the USA to resolve this matter.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-14-2011

9

FBI

Date: 3/14/60

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS - C

Re Chicago airtel to Bureau, 2/12/60.

On 3/11/60, NY 694-S* orally furnished the information appearing on the following page to SAS [redacted] and THORNTON M. WOOD. This report concerns the willingness of the Soviet Union to accept the son of JORGE W. MAYSONET-HERNANDEZ (Bufile 100-256925) into the Soviet Union for education.

b6
b7C

T. Coleman

Let to SAC San Juan
3/21/60
TC: [illegible]

REC-14

100-428091-662

EX-102

18 MAR 21 1960

3 - Bureau (100-428091)(RM)
1 - Chicago (134-46-SUB B)(AM RM)
1 - New York 134-91 (Inv.)(41)
1 - New York 100-134637 (41)

TMW:jn
(8)

1-D

55 MAR 23 1960

INT. SEC.

Approved: _______________ Sent ________ M Per ________
Special Agent in Charge

JORGE W. MAYSONET-HERNANDEZ

In Moscow, during February, 1960, NY 694-S*, in conference with NIKOLAI VLADIMIROVICH MOSTOVETS, head of the North and South American Sections of the International Department of the CCCPSU, and ALEKSEI ANDREEVICH GRECHUKHIN, assistant to MOSTOVETS, and in charge of North American Affairs, including the USA, but not Canada, was told that the Soviet Union would accept the 14 year old son of JORGE W. MAYSONET for his education. NY 694-S* stated MOSTOVETS stated that in a situation of this type, the Soviet Union "was more than glad" to take a child for his education. At the current time, they have many thousands of children in the Soviet Union for this purpose.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-14-2011

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Callahan
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Malone
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

FBI

Date: 3/17/60

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS - C

NY 694-S* on 3/11/60, orally furnished the information on the following page to SAS THORNTON M. WOOD and [redacted] This report reflects that the informant furnished to the Central Committee of the CCCPSU information concerning the health of CP,USA functionaries and that CCCPSU functionaries were particularly concerned about the alleged barbaric treatment of HENRY WINSTON by US authorities.

b6
b7C

REC. 14

1 rem 243 + 1 destroyed

REC. 14

100-428091-663

MAR 18 1960

3 - Bureau (100-428091)(RM)
1 - Chicago (134-46-Sub B)(AM RM)
1 - NY (134-91)(Inv.)(41)
1 - NY (100-134637)(41)

ACB:jn
(8)

Approved: Special Agent in Charge Sent M Per

55 MAR 23 1960

NY 694-S* Discussed With CCCPSU Functionaries Health of CP,USA Functionaries

While in Moscow during February, 1960, NY 694-S* conferred with NIKOLAI VLADIMIROVICH MOSTOVETS, Head of the North and South American Sections of the International Department of the CCCPSU, and with ALEKSEI ANDREEVICH GRECHUKHIN, Assistant to MOSTOVETS, in Charge of North American Affairs, including the USA, but not Canada.

According to the informant, he submitted to MOSTOVETS and GRECHUKHIN for transmittal to the Central Committee of the CPSU, a written detailed report concerning the health of WILLIAM Z. FOSTER, EUGENE DENNIS, HENRY WINSTON, ROBERT THOMPSON, and GIL GREEN.

4c

MOSTOVETS and GRECHUKHIN were very interested in this report, particularly the part referring to HENRY WINSTON. They expressed deep concern about WINSTON. They stated that they had read about WINSTON's condition in "The Worker" and had read also a statement in the press by GUS HALL concerning WINSTON.

Informant noted that several days after he submitted the above mentioned report, an article appeared in "Pravda" quoting HALL's statement regarding the alleged barbaric treatment WINSTON had received from USA authorities.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-14-2011

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Callahan
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Malone
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C.Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

FBI

Date: 3/15/60

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

~~REC 14~~

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C

NY 694-S* on 3/14/60, orally furnished the information on the following pages to SA ALEXANDER C. BURLINSON. This information refers to a proposed reorganization of "Imported Publications and Products" presently controlled and operated by MARGARET COWL (MARGARET KRUMBEIN). Report also reflects that the suggested reorganization of the company is approved by the "National Book", the Department of the Foreign Ministry of the Soviet Union, in charge of all publications outside the Soviet Union.

We have picked up similar info locally
F

1-RM 12-4-3 +1 destroyed

3 - Bureau (100-428091) (RM)
1 - Chicago (134-46-subB) (AMRM)
1 - New York (134-91) (INV) (41)
1 - NY 100-134637) (41)

100-428091-664

ACB:mml
(8)

REC- 14

MAR 21 1960

EX-102

Approved: _______ Special Agent in Charge

Sent _______ M Per _______

55 MAR 25 1960

THE PROPOSED REORGANIZATION OF "IMPORTED PUBLICATIONS AND PRODUCTS" IS APPROVED BY "NATIONAL BOOK", DEPARTMENT OF THE SOVIET UNION IN CHARGE OF PUBLICATIONS OUTSIDE THE SOVIET UNION

While in Moscow during February, 1960, NY 694-S* conferred at the Office of "National Book", a department of the Foreign Ministry in charge of all publications outside of the Soviet Union, with ZMEUL (PH), who is the president of this department. The informant, as representative of MORRIS CHILDS, Secretary of the International Affairs Committee of the CPUSA, discussed the proposal that there be a reorganization of "Imported Publications and Products", a company in NYC operated by MARGARET COWL (MARGARET KRUMBEIN). This company handles Soviet publications in the U.S.A. The informant advised ZMEUL that as a condition to such reorganization the CPUSA suggested that there be a moratorium of the money due the Soviets - $35,000.00 - for the stocks sold by them to "Imported Publications and Products". As a further condition the informant stated that the present setup with respect to credit should be liberalized giving "more freedom of movement" to the new management in the initial operations of the new business.

ZMEUL stated that he had no objections to the proposals set forth and that he agreed that there be a moratorium with respect to the amount of money due from "Imported Publications and Products." He said that the credit payments could be extended for a period of six months from the time of billing. According to ZMEUL he was very anxious that a business of this kind in the U.S.A. be successful and in time expand. He further indicated that the Soviets would try to avoid the new company's having competition. He said, however, that there were times when the Soviets would have to negotiate with other companies. As an example he cited the instance of the Soviets having negotiated for the publication of a 450-page book on KHRUSHCHEV with Dutton Publishers.

NY 694-S* informed ZMEUL that the CRUSA would treat this reorganization as a very serious matter and would do its best to have the new company operate efficiently.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-14-2011

FBI

Date: 3/17/60

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Callahan
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Malone
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

~~REC 14~~

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS - C

On 3/11/60, NY 694-S* orally furnished the information on the following pages to SAS THORNTON M. WOOD and [redacted] This report concerns WILLIAM SCHNEIDERMAN, member of the CP, USA National Committee between 1957 and 1959.

b6
b7C

1-Rm 1243 destroyed

3 - Bureau (100-428091)(RM)
1 - Chicago (134-46-Sub B)(AM RM)
1 - NY (134-91)(Inv.)(41)
1 - NY (100-134637)(41)

ACB:jn
(8)

100-428091-665

REC- 14

EX-102

MAR 18 1960

pp/ [illegible]

Approved: 55 MAR 23 1960 Special Agent in Charge

Sent ______ Per ______

WILLIAM SCHNEIDERMAN, Northern California CP,USA Functionary

While in Moscow, during February, 1960, NY 694-S* conferred with NIKOLAI VLADIMIROVICH MOSTOVETS, Head of the North and South American Sections of the International Department of the CCCPSU, and with ALEKSEI ANDREEVICH GRECHUKHIN, Assistant to MOSTOVETS, in Charge of North American Affairs, including the USA, but not Canada.

According to NY 694-S*, pursuant to instructions he had received from MORRIS CHILDS, Secretary of the CP,USA International Affairs Committee, he had prepared for submission to the CCCPSU, through MOSTOVETS and GRECHUKHIN, a memorandum requesting that the CCCPSU "reject" a statement made in the Soviet periodical "The Kommunist" that WILLIAM SCHNEIDERMAN was an enemy of the Party. Said article, according to the informant, had been written by FNU PONOMEROV, who is in charge of the International Department of the CCCPSU.

NY 694-S* advised MOSTOVETS and ALEKSEI with respect to the nature of the memorandum he would submit. The latter said,"Why are you doing this?" Before the informant could reply, MOSTOVETS turned to GRECHUKHIN and said in Russian (which the informant understood), "Why is he doing this?" Replying to MOSTOVETS' question, informant stated, "I'm merely carrying out instructions."

On the next day, according to the informant, GRECHUKHIN came to the informant's apartment to pickup the memorandum with respect to SCHNEIDERMAN. NY 694-S* said to GRECHUKHIN,"Why don't you want this memorandum. Will it cause trouble?" ALEKSEI replied,"Yes it will cause trouble with the magazine." Informant stated that he realized that ALEKSEI was attempting to tell him that it would cause trouble with PONOMEROV.

NY 694-S* then said, "we don't want to cause any trouble in this regard so I will withdraw the request." ALEKSEI indicated that he thought the withdrawal of request was a good idea.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-14-2011

~~TOP SECRET~~

1 - Mr. Parsons
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Liaison Section
1 - Mr. Decker

March 18, 1960

VIA LIAISON

dely 3/18/60 [illegible]

Mr. Allen W. Dulles
Director
Central Intelligence Agency
Administration Building
2430 E Street, N. W.
Washington 25, D. C.

[illegible]

Dear Allen:

I thought you would be interested in the following information obtained as a result of our over-all coverage of the Communist Party, USA. This data was obtained from sources which have provided reliable information in the past.

In February, 1960, Nikolai Mostovets, head of the North and South American Sections of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, stated that there are two major Communist Party groups in Mexico at the present time. He stated that one group is headed by Dionisio Encina and that the second group, which consists of younger Communist Party members, has the support of the Communist Parties of the Soviet Union and of Red China. Mostovets added that following the Communist Party of Mexico convention, which he said had been scheduled for March 12 to 15, 1960, Encina will be removed from leadership and expelled from the Communist Party of Mexico.

The Communist Party of Mexico convention, which had originally been scheduled to be held in March, 1960, was postponed indefinitely on March 10, 1960.

The foregoing is being disseminated to appropriate officials of the Government.

MAR 18 1 22 PM '60
FBI
READING ROOM

100-428091

SEE NOTE ON YELLOW, PAGE TWO

AJD:ssh
(7)

REC. 14 100-428091-666

MAR 21 1960

Tolson
Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

55 MAR 23 1960

~~TOP SECRET~~

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Mr. Allen W. Dulles

In view of the extremely sensitive nature of certain of the sources of our information, it is requested that the contents of this communication be afforded the most careful security and its use restricted to a need-to-know basis.

Sincerely,

NOTE ON YELLOW:

This letter is classified "~~Top Secret~~" since the information was obtained from a highly placed source and unauthorized disclosure of this information would tend to disclose the identity of the source with resultant grave damage to the national defense.

See memorandum Baumgardner to Belmont dated 3-17-60 captioned "Solo, Internal Security - C." AJD:ssh.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-10-2011

~~TOP SECRET~~

3/16/2011
ML

1 - Mr. Parsons
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - ~~Liaison Section~~
1 - Mr. Dise

March 17, 1960

VIA LIAISON

Honorable Gordon Gray
Special Assistant to the President
Executive Office Building
Washington 25, D. C.

10
5/10

My dear Mr. Gray:

I thought the President and you would be interested in the following information obtained as a result of our over-all coverage of the Communist Party, USA. This information was obtained from sources who have provided reliable information in the past.

In February, 1960, in Moscow, Russia, Nikolai Vladimirovich Mostovets, head of the North and South American Sections of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and his assistant, Aleksei Andreevich Grechukhin, stated the Soviets consider the Berlin question to be the most important issue of the day. They indicated the Soviet Union and the "socialist" countries will not compromise over the Berlin question. The Soviets are convinced the West Germans are preparing for war and will move against East Germany without consulting the Western powers once they have a sufficient supply of nuclear weapons. The Soviet Union and other "socialist" countries are prepared for war in the event of such a move.

BY COURIER SVC.
08 MAR 18
COMM-FBI

MAR 1 1 26 PM '60
READING ROOM

Our sources also reported that members of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia stated in Prague, Czechoslovakia, in February, 1960, that the Berlin question is a most important issue. They said that "hundreds" of West German agents have been causing trouble in Czechoslovakia and the West Germans are hoping to recover former German territory now held by Czechoslovakia.

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Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

100-428091

REC 14

100-428091-667

55 MAR 23 1960

10 MAR 21 1960

SEE NOTE ON YELLOW, PAGE TWO.

PWD:pwf (6)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

~~TOP SECRET~~

Honorable Gordon Gray

The foregoing information has been disseminated to appropriate agencies and officials of the Government.

In view of the extremely sensitive nature of certain of the sources of our information, it is requested that the contents of this communication be afforded the most careful security and its use restricted to a need-to-know basis.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE ON YELLOW:

This letter classified "~~Top Secret~~" since the information was obtained from a highly placed informant and unauthorized disclosure of the information would tend to disclose the identity of the source, with resultant grave damage to the national defense.

See memorandum Baumgardner to Belmont dated 3-16-60, captioned "Solo, Internal Security - C." PWD:kmo

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-14-2011

O O

FBI

Date: 3/13/60

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Callahan
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Malone
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C.Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

Transmit the following in ______________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)(#41)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C

On March 11, 1960, NY 694-S furnished the information on the following pages to SAS THORNTON M. WOOD and [redacted] This report reflects the opinion of Czech and Soviet CP leaders regarding the Berlin Question.

b6
b7C

Memo Baumgardner to Belmont 3/16/60
Ltrs to Gray, Nixon, Herter,
Dulles, AG. 3/17/60
PWO/bms, [illegible]

③ - Bureau (100-428091)(RM)
1 - Chicago (134-46-SubB)(AMRM)
1 - NY 134-91 (Inv.)(#41)
1 - NY 100-134637

ACB:emv
(8)

EX-130

REC- 71

105-77297 100-428091-668

10 22

memo Whitson to Baumgardner re Berlin Situation, 3-21-60 cw/phw

#59

1-D

55 MAR 23 1960

Approved: ______________ Sent ________M Per ______________
Special Agent in Charge

THE BERLIN QUESTION

While in Moscow in February, 1960, NY 694-S discussed the Berlin Question with NIKOLAI VLADIMIROVICH MOSTOVETS, Head of the North and South American Sections of the International Department of the CCCPSU, and ALEXEI ANDREEVICH GRECHUKHIN, MOSTOVETS' assistant, who is in charge of North American Affairs including the USA but not Canada.

The above-named Soviets stated that as far as the Soviet Union is concerned, the Berlin Question is the most important issue of the day. The West Germans, they said, are preparing for war, and the Soviet Union is convinced that when once the West Germans have what they consider sufficient nuclear weapons, they will move against East Germany without consulting the other Western powers. The Soviet Union, however, and also the other Socialist countries, are prepared for war in the event that the West Germans move against East Germany.

GRECHUKHIN, whom the informant characterized as "a more expressive person" than MOSTOVETS, said, while shaking his fist and stamping his feet, "Those West Germans are like the fiend RASPUTIN. After clubbing him enough to kill him and after holding him under the waters of an icy river, he was still alive when they (his assasins) brought him to the surface. When they looked into his bloody face, they saw he was still alive. "That's the West Germans!"

From the nature of MOSTOVETS' and GRECHUKHIN's remarks, the informant inferred that he was being told that as far as the Soviet Union and the Socialist countries are concerned, the Berlin Question will not be a matter of compromise.

According to NY 694-S, while he was in Moscow he also discussed the Berlin Question with T. TIMOFIEV (TIMMY DENNIS, son of the CPUSA National Chairman EUGENE DENNIS) who is closely associated with the CCCPSU, working for one of the departments thereof. TIMOFIEV, according to the informant, expressed the same opinion concerning the Berlin Question as did MOSTOVETS and GRECHUKHIN.

While in Prague, NY 694-S conferred with LADISLAV KOCMAN (ph), member of the International Department of the Central Committee (English Section) of the Czech CP and ~~that~~ FNU KADERKA, Deputy in Charge of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Czech CP.

NY 694-S asked them what the position of the Czech CP was with respect to Berlin. KOCMAN stated that to the Czech CP, the Berlin Question was a most important issue. He said that for a long time hundreds of West German agents had been causing trouble in Czechoslovakia. The West Germans, he said, are "dreaming" of recovering former German territory now held by Czechoslovakia.

The informant asked KOCMAN and KADERKA what was the significance of a so-called agricultural conference held in Moscow in February, 1960. He was told that the conference had little to do with agriculture - that after a comparatively short discussion of agricultural matters, there were individual conferences between CPSU leaders and the secretaries of the various other CP's represented at the said conference.

The informant then inquired whether the conference discussed the Berlin Question. He was given no direct answer to the question, but was told, "It was very good for our country."

Probably / OLDRICH KADERKA = Deputy chief, International Dept, Central Committee of (CCS) CP of Czechoslovakia

LADISLAV KOCHMAN

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-14-2011

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont   DATE: March 10, 1960

56
16

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Our top level informant, CG 5824-S, advised that he had been in contact with Victor Perlo during the week of February 14, 1960. Perlo advised he had received a request from England for certain specific items printed by the U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. Perlo advised the informant these documents were for ultimate transmittal to the Chinese communists by way of England. Perlo has been previously identified by Elizabeth Bentley, a confessed Soviet espionage agent, as a Soviet agent who headed up an underground group of Government employees during the middle 1940s. Recently Perlo has been preparing articles on economic matters for Communist Party, USA, publications.

Perlo indicated to CG 5824-S that he did not wish to be bothered with this type of request and that while he would fulfill this request, he would not do anything like it in the future. He asked the informant if he could forward the material directly to Communist China and the informant agreed to do this, thereafter transmitting the documents obtained by Perlo to a Post Office box in Peking, China, which the informant uses for mailing purposes to the Red Chinese.

The informant provided a list of the documents collected by Perlo and a review of this list discloses that the Chinese are interested in public statements relating to peace and other matters concerning which various individuals have testified before Congressional committees relating to Communist China. All the documents transmitted are public source information. In this respect it is noted that the Chinese requested a number of specific clippings from the "Congressional Record."

REC-71 100-428091-669

EX-130

ACTION:

None. This is for your information.

MAR 18 1960

100-428091
1 - Mr. Belmont 1 - Mr. Parsons
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Dise

3/11

PWD:ras
(6)
55 MAR 23 1960

~~TOP SECRET~~

March 18, 1960

STATEMENTS BY ANASTAS MIKOYAN DEPUTY PREMIER OF THE SOVIET UNION CONCERNING THE CUBAN POLITICAL SITUATION

Sources which have furnished reliable information in the past to the Federal Bureau of Investigation have reported that Anastas Mikoyan, deputy premier of the Soviet Union, made the following statements upon his return to the Soviet Union from his recent visit to Cuba concerning his appraisal of the Cuban political situation.

Mikoyan stated that the Soviet Union is very pleased with the situation in Cuba today. The Cuban revolutionary movement is considered by the Soviets to be a genuine nationalist movement supported overwhelmingly by the peasantry and by certain groups of city workers. He said that the Cuban revolution is in good hands and that Fidel Castro is going in the right direction.

Mikoyan noted that the Communist Party of Cuba had made certain mistakes before and after the revolution, which mistakes could result in isolating the Communist Party of Cuba from the revolutionary movement. For example, Mikoyan said that the Communist Party of Cuba attempted to exert too much pressure on Fidel Castro to accelerate the movement. Mikoyan told the Communist Party members in the Cuban leadership that there is no need to exert undue pressure on Fidel Castro at this time because of the Communist Party of Cuba's strength in the trade unions and in the agrarian reform movement. Mikoyan added that in view of the current situation in Cuba, the trade unions and agrarian movement will be able to exert their own natural pressures. Mikoyan characterized Castro's brother, Raoul Castro, and the Cuban ministers of finance and agriculture as Communist Party members.

REC- 69 100-42[illegible]1-670

15 MAR 21 1960

Mikoyan opined that the agreement under which the Soviet Union will purchase Cuban sugar will not assist in solving the Cuban sugar crisis. However, it will afford an excellent opportunity for the Soviets to barter with Cuba

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Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
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Ingram
Gandy

SEE NOTE ON YELLOW, PAGE TWO

ORIGINAL ON PLASTIPLATE

AJD:pws:kmo (11)

~~TOP SECRET~~

55 MAR 23 1960

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

3-22-60

and is interpreted by the Soviets as a method of improving relations between Cuba and the Soviet Union. In addition, the Soviets believe that this situation will also improve relations between the Soviet Union and other Latin American countries that are in sympathy with the Cuban revolution.

The Soviet Union and Cuba have agreed that it would not be feasible to establish diplomatic relations between the two countries at this time as it might antagonize the United States prior to the Summit Conference. Mikoyan added, however, that diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and Cuba will be effected at the proper time.

NOTE ON YELLOW:

This memorandum is classified "~~Top Secret~~" since the information was obtained from a highly placed source, and unauthorized disclosure of the information would tend to disclose the identity of the source, with resultant grave damage to the national defense.

See memorandum Baumgardner to Belmont dated March 17, 1960, captioned "Solo; Internal Security - C."
AJD:pwf

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-14-2011

FBI

Date: 3-14-60

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS - C

On 3/11/60, NY 694-S* furnished the information on the following pages to SAS [redacted] and THORNTON M. WOOD. This report reflects the desire of the Czechoslovakian CP to have MARGARET FRANCES HOPE WAINWRIGHT, aka HOPE FOYE, (Bufile 100-375185) come to Czechoslovakia to live and work. The report further reflects the desire expressed by MISCHA ALTMAN, and his wife, PEARL, to go to Czechoslovakia to live.

b6
b7C

The files of the NYO reflect that in March, 1959, WAINWRIGHT was a Security Index subject of the Los Angeles Division.

Altman has been out of USA since 1950 traveling in Europe - no need [illegible] to field re: him
MJ

Letter to Mex City + LA 3/18/60 re: Wainwright
MJ

1, Romney + 3 + 1 [illegible]

3 - Bureau (100-428091)(RM)
1 - Chicago (134-46-Sub B)(AM RM)
1 - New York (134-91)(Inv)(41)
1 - New York (100-134637)(41)

TMW:jn
(8)

100-428091-671

EX-1

REC- 69

18 MAR 15 1960

55 MAR 23 1960

Approved: Special Agent in Charge

Sent ____ M Per ____

INT. SEC.

HOPE FOYE

While in Prague, Czechoslovakia, 2/16-18/60, and 2/29-3/2/60, NY 694-S* conferred with LADISLAV KOCMAN (ph), member of the International Department of the Central Committee (English Section) of the Czechoslovakian CP.

NY 694-S* was requested by KOCMAN to locate a female Negro singer named HOPE FOYE, who was last known to be residing somewhere in California. FOYE should be told that the Czechoslovakian CP desired her to come to Czechoslovakia to live and work where they would make a career for her.

MISCHA and PEARL ALTMAN

While in Prague, Czechoslovakia, 2/16-18/60, and 2/29-3/2/60, NY 694-S* conferred with LADISLAV KOCMAN (ph), member of the International Department of the Central Committee (English Section) of the Czechoslovakian CP.

KOCMAN told NY 694-S* that MISCHA ALTMAN had indicated a desire to come into Czechoslovakia to live and work, although KOCMAN was not sure of the type work he did. KOCMAN advised NY 694-S* that ALTMAN's wife, PEARL, had been a translator for the United Nations at Geneva, Switzerland, and her services could be utilized in Czechoslovakia. He indicated that for the last six months, ALTMAN had been traveling in Hungary.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-14-2011

FBI

Date: 3/16/60

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Callahan
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Malone
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
~~Mr. Trotter~~
Mr. W.C.Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)(41)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C

Interviews with NY 694-S* have been temporarily suspended owing to illness of informant, who has advised he is suffering from palpitations of the heart and kidney spasms. His physician has told him his condition is due to tension. Informant advised that information of outstanding importance already has been furnished to the NYO.

Interviews will be resumed as soon as [redacted] NY 694-S*'s health permits.

3 - Bureau (100-428091)(RM)
1 - Chicago (134-46-Sub-B)(RM)
1 - NY 134-91 (INV)(41)
1 - NY 100-134637 (41)

ACB:msb
(7)

REC-28 EX-132

100-428091-672

18 MAR 17 1960

Approved: ______ Sent ______ M Per ______
Special Agent in Charge

51 MAR 23 1960

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-14-2011

~~TOP SECRET~~

1 - Mr. Parsons
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Liaison Section
1 - Mr. Decker

March 18, 1960

VIA LIAISON

To A. Dulles
CIA - 3/21/60
AB

0310

Mr. Allen W. Dulles
Director
Central Intelligence Agency
Administration Building
2430 E Street, N. W.
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Allen:

I thought you would be interested in the information contained in the enclosed memorandum. This information was obtained as a result of our over-all coverage of the Communist Party, USA, and pertains to statements made by Anastas Mikoyan, deputy premier of the Soviet Union, concerning the Soviet Union's appraisal of the political situation in Cuba.

In view of the extremely sensitive nature of certain of the sources of this information, it is requested that the contents of this communication be afforded the most careful security and its use restricted to a need-to-know basis.

Sincerely,

REC- 91

100-428091-673

24 MAR 22 1960

MAR 18 2 07 PM '60
READING ROOM

Enclosure

100-428091

EX-102

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W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

SEE NOTE ON YELLOW, PAGE TWO.

AJD:pwf (7)

~~TOP SECRET~~

55 MAR 23 1960

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

~~TOP~~ SECRET

Mr. Allen W. Dulles

NOTE ON YELLOW:

This letter ~~is~~ and its enclosure are classified "~~Top~~ Secret" since the information was obtained from a highly placed source, and unauthorized disclosure of the information would tend to disclose the identity of the source, with resultant grave damage to the national defense.

See memorandum Baumgardner to Belmont dated March 17, 1960, captioned "Solo; Internal Security - C," AJD:pwf.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-14-2011

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

O O

FBI

Date: 3/15/60

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Callahan
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Malone
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
[illegible]
Mr. W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

REC 91

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS - C

Reference is made to Chicago letter to Bureau, 4/23/54, captioned, "TIMOTHY WALDRON, was., SM-C."

On 3/11/60, NY 694-S* furnished the information on the following pages to SAS [redacted] and THORNTON M. WOOD.

US
B Approx 1930

The information reported concerns TIMOTHY WALDRON, aka., TIMOTHY WALSH, TIMOTHY DENNIS, who, it is noted, is the son of EUGENE DENNIS, National Chairman of the CP, USA.

Russia
Cz

b6
b7C

REC- 91
100-428091-1774

Rm 1243

3 - Bureau (100-428091)(RM)
1 - Chicago (134-46-SUB B)(AM RM)
1 - New York (134-91)(Inv.)(41)
1 - New York (100-134637)(41)

24 MAR 17 1960

TMW:jn
(8)

INT. SEC.

EX-102

55 MAR 23 1960

Approved: Special Agent in Charge Sent M Per

TIMOTHY DENNIS, also known as TIMOFIEV

While in Moscow, February, 1960, NY 694-S* spent considerable time conferring with the son of the CP, USA National Chairman EUGENE DENNIS. According to NY 694-S* this person is known in the Soviet Union solely as TIMOFIEV or T. TIMOFIEV, with no mention of his American name ever being made. During his conferences with TIMOFIEV, whom he knew as a boy, he ascertained the following information concerning his personal life:

TIMOFIEV is presently about 30 years old. It is the independent recollection of NY 694-S* that he was left in Russia by EUGENE DENNIS and his wife, PEGGY, about 1936-1937, at the time they were entering the illegal apparatus. It is also NY 694-S*'s recollection that the DENNIS' left him in Russia since they did not have anything else to do with him, and he recalls having been told that once they made their decision to leave their son in Russia, they simply walked out of the room, leaving TIMOTHY there kicking and screaming.

From his discussions with TIMOFIEV, he learned he was brought up as a state ward, and being parentless, was sent to school with sons of Soviet leaders, such as ANASTAS MIKOYAN, and sons of foreign CP leaders, who were in Russia at the time, such as MAO TSE TUNG. When his primary schooling was completed and time came to specialize in his training, he chose the international field and specialized in the North American area.

Subsequently, TIMOFIEV worked on the North American Radio for six years becoming a specialist in this field. When the "World Marxist Review" started, TIMOFIEV went to Prague, Czechoslovakia, where he worked on this publication for a year and a half.

TIMOFIEV has worked closely with the Central Committee of the CPSU and currently is a member of a committee referred to as "The World Institute of Human Affairs" which is a department of the Central Committee of the CPSU.

NY 694-S* further reported that TIMOFIEV works closely with the Central Committee, CPSU, and includes among his friends, the sons of top Soviet and Chinese leaders with whom he attended school.

From other sources contacted, NY 694-S* learned TIMOFIEV has earned quite a reputation as an author, and has written for "Pravda." He is considered a wealthy man having recently written a book from which he derived considerable royalties. Further, he has recently written a theoretical article which appeared in "Pravda" on International Revisionism in which he cited JOSEPH STAROBIN as a symbol of international revisionism.

TIMOFIEV is considered a brilliant man and one of the rising younger leaders in the Soviet Union. In informant's opinion, he will in time become one of the members of the Central Committee CPSU.

Informant pointed out that TIMOFIEV was raised by the Soviet Union and considers himself strictly a Soviet.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-10-2011

1 - Mr. Parsons
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Decker
1 - Liaison Section

March 18, 1960

VIA LIAISON

Delivered with encl. 3-21-60

Miss Rose Mary Woods
Executive Secretary to the Vice President
Room T-6, The Capitol
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Rose Mary:

I am enclosing a letter, with enclosure, which I think the Vice President might want to see.

Sincerely,

Enclosures (2)

100-428091

MAR 18 2 07 PM '60
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

NOTE ON YELLOW:

See memorandum Baumgardner to Mr. Belmont dated March 17, 1960, captioned "SOLO, Internal Security - C"
AJD:pwf.

REC- 91

AJD:pwf
(7)

100-428091-675

10 MAR 22 1960

ENCLOSURE

Tolson
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Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

55 MAR 23 1960

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

~~TOP SECRET~~

1 - Mr. Parsons
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Decker
1 - Liaison Section

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 07-01-2011

March 18, 1960

Honorable Richard M. Nixon
The Vice President
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Dick:

I thought you would be interested in the information contained in the enclosed memorandum. This information was obtained as a result of our over-all coverage of the Communist Party, USA, and pertains to statements made by Anastas Mikoyan, deputy premier of the Soviet Union, concerning the Soviet Union's appraisal of the political situation in Cuba.

This information is being disseminated to appropriate officials of the Government.

In view of the extremely sensitive nature of certain of the sources of this information, it is requested that the contents of this communication be afforded the most careful security and its use restricted to a need-to-know basis.

Sincerely,

MAR 18 2 07 PM '60
FBI
READING ROOM

Enclosure

100-428091

NOTE ON YELLOW:

See memorandum Baumgardner to Belmont dated March 17, 1960, captioned "Solo; Internal Security - C."
AJD:pwf

ENCLOSURE

(Note continued on page two)

REC- 91

AJD:pwf
(7)

~~TOP SECRET~~

10 MAR 22 1960

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Tolson ____
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W.C. Sullivan ____
Tele. Room ____
Ingram ____
Gandy ____

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

~~TOP SECRET~~

Honorable Richard M. Nixon

(Note continued from page one)

This letter and its enclosure are classified "~~Top Secret~~" since the information was obtained from a highly-placed source, and unauthorized disclosure of the information would tend to disclose the identity of the source, with resultant grave damage to the national defense.

~~TOP SECRET~~

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-10-2011

1 - Mr. Parsons
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Liaison Section
1 - Mr. Decker

March 18, 1960

VIA LIAISON

delivered 3-21-60 PNT

Miss Rose Mary Woods
Executive Secretary to the Vice President
Room T-6, The Capitol
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Rose Mary:

I am enclosing a letter which I thought the Vice President would like to see.

Sincerely,

at 6:15 pm Miss Woods - she was called - she just said she was leaving - Vermont for the weekend - no way to get this to him - she told [illegible] suggest we hold + [illegible] on Mon. a.m. next. JMT 3/18/60

Enclosure

NOTE ON YELLOW:

See memorandum Baumgardner to Belmont dated 3-17-60 captioned "Solo, Internal Security - C." AJD:ssh.

100-428091

REC- 91

100-428091-676

10 MAR 22 1960

AJD:ssh
(7)

ENCLOSURE

Tolson
Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

55 MAR 23 1960

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

22 PM '60

~~TOP SECRET~~

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 07-01-2011

1 - Mr. Parsons
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Liaison Section
1 - Mr. Decker

March 18, 1960

Honorable Richard M. Nixon
The Vice President
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Dick:

I thought you would be interested in the following information obtained as a result of our overall coverage of the Communist Party, USA. This data was obtained from sources which have provided reliable information in the past.

In February, 1960, Nikolai Mostovets, head of the North and South American Sections of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, stated that there are two major Communist Party groups in Mexico at the present time. He stated that one group is headed by Dionisio Encina and that the second group, which consists of younger Communist Party members, has the support of the Communist Parties of the Soviet Union and of Red China. Mostovets added that following the Communist Party of Mexico convention, which he said had been scheduled for March 12 to 15, 1960, Encina will be removed from leadership and expelled from the Communist Party of Mexico.

The Communist Party of Mexico convention, which had originally been scheduled to be held in March, 1960, was postponed indefinitely on March 10, 1960.

The foregoing is being disseminated to appropriate officials of the Government.

In view of the extremely sensitive nature of certain of the sources of our information, it is requested that the contents of this communication be afforded the most careful security and its use restricted to a need-to-know basis.

Sincerely,

MAR 18 1 22 PM '60
REC'D-READING ROOM
F B I

ENCLOSURE

REC-91 100-428091-676

19 MAR 23 1960

SEE NOTE ON YELLOW, PAGE TWO
100-428091
AJD:ssh
(7) ssh

Tolson
Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

~~TOP SECRET~~

Honorable Richard M. Nixon

NOTE ON YELLOW:(

This letter is classified "~~Top Secret~~" since the information was obtained from a highly placed source and unauthorized disclosure of this information would tend to disclose the identity of the source with resultant grave damage to the national defense.

See memorandum Baumgardner to Belmont dated 3-17-60 captioned "Solo, Internal Security - C." AJD:ssh.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-14-2011

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Callahan
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Malone
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C.Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

FBI

Date: 3/13/60

Transmit the following in ________ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)(41)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS - C

On 3/11/60, NY 694-S* orally furnished to SAS THORNTON M. WOOD and [redacted] information on the following pages. This report reflects that the Chinese CP has indicated for the second time that it is anxious that CURTIS RITTER go to China.

b6
b7C

3 - BUREAU (100-428091)(RM)
1 - CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)(AMRM)
1 - NY 134-91 (Inv)(41)
1 - NY 100-134637 (41)

1cc returned Rm 1243

REC 38

EX-130

100-428091-677

5 MAR 18 1960

ACB:mfd (41)
(7)

Let to NK
3/17/60 1-NY

TKR/fbm

INT.-SEC.

Approved: ________ Special Agent in Charge   Sent ________ M   Per ________

55 APR 15 1960

CURTIS RITTER

In Prague, in March, 1960, NY 694-S* conferred with CHAO YI MIN, member of the Central Committee of the Chinese CP, who is also a representative of the Chinese CP to the "World Marxist Review" and one of the editors of the said publication.

MIN told NY 694-S* that the Chinese CP again requests that CURTIS RITTER be contacted and informed that the Chinese CP desires that she go to China. She should be told that her traveling expenses will be paid for by the Chinese and that presently "there is a ticket waiting for her in Berne, Switzerland."

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-14-2011

FBI

Date: 3/16/60

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Belmont ✓
Mr. Callahan
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Malone
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C.Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS - C

NY 694-S*, on 3/14/60, orally furnished the information on the following pages to SA [redacted] [redacted] This report reflects that the Czech CP would welcome progressive writers, actors and artists to live or work in Czechoslovakia, and that they would appreciate receiving lists of "progressives" who could be invited to Czech Embassy affairs in the USA.

b6
b7C

3 - 1 - em 2+3 - destroyed
3 - Bureau (100-428091) (RM)
1 - Chicago (134-46-Sub B) (RM)
1 - New York (134-91) (INV.) (41)
1 - New York (100-134637) (41)

REC 41 100-428091-678

ACB:gmg
(8)

18 MAR 17 1960

Approved: Special Agent in Charge

Sent Per

55 MAR 23 1960

The Czech CP is Interested in Progressives From the U.S. Coming to Czechoslovakia To Live or to Work

In a discussion in Prague on 2/29/60, with LADISLAV KOZMAN (ph), member of the International Dept. of the Central Committee (English Section) of the Czech CP, informant was told by KOZMAN that he should inform MORRIS CHILDS, Secretary of the CP,USA Committee on International Affairs that the following should be given most serious consideration by the CP,USA:

1. He stated that the Czech CP is most anxious that American writers, actors and artists who are talented, popular and progressive come to Czechoslovakia, either to live or to work there.

2. He stated he would appreciate the CP,USA's advising him concerning any important novels, or other serious works written by American authors, which would be of benefit to Czechoslovakia. The Czechs, he stated, would be more than pleased to make translations of such works.

3. He stated that the Czech CP would appreciate the CP,USA's submitting to them a list of outstanding public figures, particularly of outstanding progressive individuals. The list is important, he stated, inasmuch as the Czechs would like to invite such people to their affairs at their Embassy in the USA.

4. The Czech CP is most appreciative of the material already sent to it by MORRIS CHILDS and would appreciate his continuing to send to them important books and other material which would give them a picture of the US, both economically and politically.

5. The Czechs would welcome any delegations that could be sent to them, and even though such delegations be unofficial, the members thereof would be guests of various Czech "institutions" in which they might be interested.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-10-2011

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Callahan
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Malone
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C.Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

FBI

Date: [3/15/60] ✗

~~SECRET~~

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

REC-28

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: [SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)] ✗

SUBJECT: SOLO (S)
IS - C

On 3/14/60, NY 694-S* orally furnished the information on the following pages to SA [redacted] [redacted] This report concerns delegations from the US scheduled to visit the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia. (S)

b6
b7C

5/23/79

CLASS. & EXT. BY ~~SP-1 gak/jt~~
REASON - FCIM ~~II, 1-2.4.2~~ 2,3
DATE OF REVIEW ~~3/15/80~~

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF
DATE

[3] - Bureau (100-428091)(RM)
[1] - Chicago (134-46-Sub B)(RM) (4)
[1] - NY 134-91 (Inv.) (41)
[1] - NY 100-134637 (41)

[ACB:jn] (4)
(7)

REC-28

[100-428091-679] ✗

SECRET

10 MAR 23 1960

Approved: Special Agent in Charge

Sent M Per

SUBV. CONTROL

INT.

55 MAR 25 1960

Delegations Scheduled to Visit the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia

On 2/19/60, in Prague, NY 694-S* contacted LADISLAV KOCMAN (ph), member of the International Department of the Central Committee (English Section) of the Czechoslovakian CP. Among other matters discussed, the informant advised KOCMAN that he had been instructed by the International ~~Department~~ Affairs Committee of the CP,USA to inform the Czechoslovakian CP that within the next few months, various delegations and individuals from the USA would visit the Soviet Union, after which they would visit Czechoslovakia. Informant advised KOCMAN that these delegations would have to be approved by the Soviet Union and that upon his return to Prague after a trip to Moscow, he would further advise KOCMAN with respect to specifically what delegations had been approved by the Soviet Union.

(S)

In Moscow, the informant submitted to NIKOLAI VLADIMIROVICH MOSTOVETS, Head of the North and South American Sections of the International Department of the CPSU, a list of delegations and individuals scheduled to visit the Soviet Union. MOSTOVETS submitted this list to the Central Committee of the CPSU and subsequently, MOSTOVETS advised the informant that the list had been approved by the Central Committee as follows:

New York Trade Union Delegation

MOSTOVETS stated that the New York Trade Union Delegation,consisting of eleven members scheduled to arrive in Moscow on or before 5/1/60, to spend a period of two to three weeks in a tour of the Soviet Union, would be the guests of "The Trade Union Institution" and that their visas could be obtained in the USA.

Women's Delegation Headed by ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN

MOSTOVETS stated that a Women's Delegation,headed by ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN, could come to Moscow after the

~~SECRET~~

Copenhagen Conference, which the said delegation would attend on 4/21/60. He said that this delegation would be welcomed by the women's organizations in the Soviet Union and that the length of their stay was not in question. He further remarked that the Soviets would be glad to extend all courtesies, including medical care and rest, to this delegation, particularly to ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN.

Chicago Mid-West Delegation

MOSTOVETS reported that the Chicago Mid-West Delegation, consisting of important Negro intellectuals and officials, would be acceptable. He urged that all details and important data concerning the individuals in this delegation be sent to Moscow immediately so that visas could be prepared and the institutions,which they would be interested in contacting, notified.

~~(S)~~

Cleveland Steel Delegation

MOSTOVETS stated that the Cleveland Steel Delegation would be accepted and welcomed,and that also,with respect to this group, all important details and important data concerning them be sent immediately to the Soviet Union so that visas could be prepared and institutions, which they may wish to contact, notified.

Broad Mid-West Delegation

MOSTOVETS stated that the Broad Mid-West Delegation, consisting of trade union officials, textile workers, steel workers, auto workers, harvester workers, packing workers, and butchers, who were scheduled to go to Moscow in July, were acceptable. He said that it was most urgent that their names, biographies, and pertinent data concerning them be sent at once to Moscow so that visas could be prepared for them and the institutions,which they wished to contact, be notified.

~~SECRET.~~

~~SECRET~~

Women's Delegation to Ghana

MOSTOVETS stated that the Women's Delegation to the Ghana Conference was acceptable. He stated that they would be welcomed to come to Moscow before or after the said conference. He urged that this delegation include no more than 15 people and that all details regarding this delegation be furnished in advance.

LIL GREEN

MOSTOVETS reported that the Soviet Union would welcome LIL GREEN, wife of GIL GREEN, to the Soviet Union. They would like to show her all honors. She may go there as the guest of the Soviet Union for as long a period as she may desire; however, the Soviet Union is to be notified in advance so that proper receptions can be arranged for her and her trip made successful.

According to MOSTOVETS, he was at a loss to know whether or not BEN GREEN (brother of GIL GREEN) and the latter's wife, FLORENCE, could be accepted, inasmuch as there was no "category" in which they could be placed. The problem concerned the institutions whose guests they should be. However, since they have been most active in the Amnesty Campaign for Political Prisoners, it would be well that they be accepted as guests of a similar committee in the Soviet Union. It was suggested, therefore, that the CP, USA create an amnesty commission around them. MOSTOVETS requested that Soviets be informed as soon as possible with respect to what action the CP, USA may take in this matter.

(X)

CHARLENE MITCHELL

According to MOSTOVETS, the CP, USA would welcome to Moscow, CHARLENE MITCHELL, Negro woman, member of the CP, USA National Committee. He said that while in Moscow, she would be afforded the opportunity of receiving whatever medical treatment and rest that she might require. He said that "her case would be considered entirely medical."

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

VICTOR PERLO

VICTOR PERLO, MOSTOVETS reported, would be accepted as an economist and writer. It was desired that the CP,USA furnish immediately,data on his background and age. PERLO would be the guest of economic institutions and publishing houses while in the Soviet Union.

MOSTOVETS stated that with respect to delegations, in order that these delegations be successful and that proper attention and courtesy be extended to them, it was requested that a large delegation should consist of no more than 15 people; that a medium size delegation consist of about ten people; and that an average delegation consist of seven or eight people.

(X)

MOSTOVETS continued that he realized that these delegations were unofficial, but nevertheless it was important that the arrival of these delegations in Moscow be known well in advance so that they could be referred to "pertinent institutions" and that their tour be made successful. MOSTOVETS also suggested that the CP,USA furnish detailed information regarding the individual delegations and the organizations to which they belong, such information to include background information and information regarding the ages and attitudes of the persons involved.

MOSTOVETS further advised that it was imperative that in the event any of the delegates desire to stay longer in the Soviet Union, such information should be reported well in advance to Moscow. He further stated that if anyone should desire to visit friends or relatives in the Soviet Union, such information also should be furnished well in advance and reflect exactly where such relatives live. He explained that there are many places in the Soviet Union that are restricted and that these people should be advised in advance with respect to whether or not they would be permitted to visit such relatives.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Upon going to Prague from Moscow, prior to returning to the USA, NY 694-S* recontacted LADISLAV KOCMAN, mentioned above, and advised him with respect to the fact that various delegations had been accepted to the Soviet Union and would go to Prague from Moscow. (~~S~~)

~~SECRET~~

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-10-2011

1 - Mr. Parsons
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Donohue
1 - Liaison Section
1 - Mr. Decker

March 22, 1960

BY COURIER SERVICE

O. Solo

Miss Rose Mary Woods
Executive Secretary to the Vice President
Room T-6, The Capitol
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Rose Mary:

I am enclosing a letter, with enclosure, which I think the Vice President might want to see.

Sincerely,

BY COURIER SVC.
13 MAR 22
COMM - FBI

MAR 22 3 02 PM '60
REC'D-READING ROOM
F B I

Enclosures - 2

✓

NOTE ON YELLOW:

See memo Baumgardner to Belmont captioned "Solo, IS-C" dated 3/21/60 by AJD:kmo.

ENCLOSURE

100-423091
AJD:mpp
(8)

REC-28 100-428091-680

Tolson
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DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

55 MAR 25 1960 MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

-132

~~TOP SECRET~~

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 07-01-2011

1 - Mr. Parsons
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Donohue
1 - Liaison Section
1 - Mr. Decker

March 22, 1960

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable Richard M. Nixon
The Vice President
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Dick:

I thought you would be interested in the information contained in the enclosed memorandum. This information was obtained as a result of our over-all coverage of the Communist Party, USA, and pertains to the Soviet Russian and Red Chinese attitudes toward Yugoslavia and India and the Yugoslavian relationship with Iraq and Egypt.

This information is being disseminated to appropriate officials of the Government.

In view of the extremely sensitive nature of certain of the sources of this information, it is requested that the contents of this communication be afforded the most careful security and its use restricted to a need-to-know basis.

Sincerely,

EDGAR

BY COURIER SVC.
13 MAR 2 3
COMM-FBI

MAR 22 3 02 PM '60
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

Enclosure

NOTE ON YELLOW: This letter and its enclosure are classified "Top Secret" since the information was obtained from a highly placed source and unauthorized disclosure of this information would tend to disclose the identity of this source with resultant grave damage to the national defense. See memo Baumgardner to Belmont captioned "Solo, IS-6" dated 3/21/60 by AJD:kmo.

ENCLOSURE

REC- 28 100-428091-680

AJD:MPP (8)

103-428091

Tolson
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Parsons
Belmont
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Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

~~TOP SECRET~~

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-14-2011

~~TOP~~ SECRET

Mr. Parsons
Mr. Belmont
Liaison Section
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Decker

March 21, 1960

3/21/60

Mr. Allen W. Dulles
Director
Central Intelligence Agency
Administration Building
2430 E Street, N. W.
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Allen:

I thought you would be interested in the following information which was obtained as a result of our over-all coverage of the Communist Party, USA, concerning statements made by Nikolai Mostovets, Head of the North and South American Sections of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) in February, 1960.

Mostovets stated that the CPSU is interested in having Negroes and Puerto Ricans of university age attend the Friendship of the Peoples' University in Moscow, Russia. According to Mostovets the course would last approximately five years and all of the expenses incidental to the travel of the Negro and Puerto Rican students would be paid by the CPSU. He added that the students should arrive in Moscow prior to September, 1960.

S/E sent to Liaison

~~BY COURIER SVC.~~
~~11 MAR 2 0~~
~~COMM-FBI~~

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that a recent issue of the "Moscow News" stated that the above university is being organized under the auspices of the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee, the Union of Soviet Societies of Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions.

Concerning the Communist Party of Puerto Rico (CPPR), Mostovets said that the Soviets have recently received information that this Communist Party desires

MAR 21 1 46 PM '60

100-428091

AJD:ser/ras
(7)

~~TOP SECRET~~

SEE NOTE ON YELLOW,
PAGE TWO.

REC-23 100-428091-681

MAR 23 1960

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Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
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Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

55 MAR 25 1960

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

financial assistance from the CPSU. He added that if the CPPR will submit an authoritative proposal with regard to the exact amounts needed the CPSU will give the proposal serious consideration. He added that the Communist Party of Cuba has agreed to organize a "Friends Committee" for the assistance of the CPPR and this organization will be able to furnish any immediate financial assistance needed by the CPPR.

In view of the extremely sensitive nature of certain of the sources of our information, it is requested that the contents of this communication be afforded the most careful security and its use restricted to a need-to-know basis.

Sincerely,

EDGAR

NOTE ON YELLOW:

This letter is classified "~~Top Secret~~" since the information was obtained from a highly placed source and unauthorized disclosure of this information would tend to disclose the identity of this source with resultant grave damage to the national defense. See memorandum Baumgardner to Belmont dated 3-18-60 captioned Solo Internal Security - C by A.J. Decker: ser.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-14-2011

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Callahan
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Malone
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

FBI

Date: 3/16/60

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS - C

NY 694-S* on 3/14/60, orally furnished the information on the following pages to SA [redacted] [redacted] This report refers to JOHN PITTMAN, "Daily Worker" correspondent in Moscow, and to the latter's wife, MARGARET.

b6
b7C

REC-27 100-428091-682

18 MAR 17 1960

1-Rm. 1243 + destroy

~~3~~ - Bureau (100-428091) (RM)
1 - Chicago (134-46-Sub B)(RM)
1 - New York (134-91)(INV.) (41)
1 - New York (100-134637) (41)

ACB:gmg
(8)

Approved: ______ Sent ______ M Per ______
Special Agent in Charge

55 MAR 25 1960

AIRTEL TO BUREAU
NY 100-134637

JOHN PITTMAN and MARGARET PITTMAN

While in Moscow in February, 1960, NY694-S* discussed JOHN PITTMAN, "Daily Worker" correspondent in Moscow, and the latter's wife, MARGARET, with NIKOLAI VLADIMIROVICH MOSTOVETS, Head of the North and South American Sections of the International Dept. of the CCCPSU and withALEKSEI ANDREEVICH GRECHUKHIN, Assistant to MOSTOVETS, and in charge of North American affairs, including the USA but not Canada.

US
Russia
Pittman
mrs John
Pittman

Informant noted that at the time he was in Moscow, JOHN PITTMAN was out of town. He was asked by the above-named CPSU functionaries whether he desired to see PITTMAN while he was in Moscow. Informant told them that for security reasons, he thought it better that he should not see PITTMAN. MOSTOVETS and GRECHUKHIN agreed that this was probably a good idea.

It was agreed that when NY 694-S* should go to Prague from Moscow, he would prepare a letter to PITTMAN which would be mailed from Prague. This note would contain a brief discussion of the recent CP,USA Convention, the results thereof, and some of the plans for reorganizing"The Worker," including change of content and format. The informant would also request that PITTMAN keep a record of all the articles that he writes in Moscow and that a year from now he write a book based upon these articles. Also included in the proposed note would be instructions to PITTMAN that he study and learn the Russian language, which would make him a more effective correspondent in Moscow.

MOSTOVETS and GRECHUKHIN told the informant that they would like PITTMAN to stay in Moscow for two more years. They noted that PITTMAN and his wife are studying the Russian language with a very competent instructor.

They stated that they are concerned about the fact that MARGARET PITTMAN has "made herself" the correspondent of the "People's World." They said this is a cause of embarrassment since other accredited newspapers, such as the "New York Times" and the "Herald Tribune" may raise the question that they are entitled to a larger quota of correspondents if she is being regarded as an accredited correspondent.

They stated that they are also concerned about the matter of PITTMAN's Federal income taxes, which are due on 4/15/60. They requested that MORRIS CHILDS look into this matter, as well as the matter of V. J. JEROME's taxes.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-14-2011

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: March 16, 1960

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Our top level informant, NY 694-S, on his return from the recent trip to Prague, Czechoslovakia, and Moscow, reported the attitude of Russian and Czechoslovakian spokesmen relating to the Berlin situation.

The Soviets and Czechs consider the Berlin Question to be most important and the informant received the impression the Soviets will not compromise over Berlin. The Soviets are convinced the West Germans are preparing for war and will move against East Germany without consulting the Western powers once they feel they have sufficient nuclear power to do so. The Soviets are prepared for any such move. The Czechs stated West German agents have been causing trouble in Czechoslovakia and the West Germans are "dreaming" of recovering former German territory now held by Czechoslovakia.

OBSERVATIONS:

It is believed the foregoing information relating to Berlin and the West German situation is of interest to and should be disseminated to the Honorable Gordon Gray, Special Assistant to the President; the Honorable Richard M. Nixon, the Vice President; Honorable Christian A. Herter, the Secretary of State; Mr. Allen Dulles, Director, Central Intelligence Agency; and the Attorney General.

ACTION:

Attached for approval are letters under "~~Top~~ Secret" classification to the ~~afore-~~mentioned Government officials.

Enclosures

100-428091

1 - Mr. Parsons
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Dise

PWD:kmo
(5)

REC- 27

100-428091-684

10 MAR 23 1960

EX-132

#5

55 MAR 25 1960

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-14-2011

~~TOP SECRET~~

1 - Mr. Parsons
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner

The Attorney General

March 22, 1960

1 - Mr. Donohue
1 - Mr. Decker
1 - Liaison Section

Director, FBI

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

I thought you would be interested in the information contained in the enclosed memorandum. This information was obtained as a result of our over-all coverage of the Communist Party, USA, and pertains to the Soviet Russian and Red Chinese attitudes toward Yugoslavia and India and the Yugoslavian relationship with Iraq and Egypt.

This information is also being furnished to the Honorable Richard M. Nixon, the Vice President; Honorable Gordon Gray, Special Assistant to the President; Honorable Christian A. Herter, the Secretary of State; and Mr. Allen W. Dulles, Director, Central Intelligence Agency.

In view of the extremely sensitive nature of certain of the sources of this information, it is requested that the contents of this communication be afforded the most careful security and its use restricted to a need-to-know basis.

Enclosure

100-428091

NOTE ON YELLOW:

This letter and its enclosure are classified "~~Top Secret~~" since the information was obtained from a highly placed source and unauthorized disclosure of this information would tend to disclose the identity of this source with resultant grave damage to the national defense. See memo Baumgardner to Belmont dated 3-21-60, captioned "Solo, Internal Security - C." AJD:kmo

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MAR 22 1960
COMM-FBI

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AJD:kmo

ENCLOSURE (9)

REC- 27

100-428091-1683

EX-130

15 MAR 28 1960

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~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP~~ SECRET

1 - Mr. Parsons
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Donohue
1 - Mr. Decker
1 - Liaison Section

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 07-01-2011

D. Garrow
Classified by 1678 NFD/mg
Declassify on: OADR 4/19/86
NLE 86-127

March 22, 1960

STATEMENTS MADE BY LEADING SOVIET AND RED CHINESE OFFICIALS IN MOSCOW, RUSSIA, AND PRAGUE, CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Sources which have furnished reliable information in the past have reported that Nikolai Mostovets, head of the North and South American Sections of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU), made the following statements in Moscow, Russia, during the month of February, 1960. Mostovets stated that the Soviets would like to re-establish normal relations with the Communist Party of Yugoslavia (CPY) so that the latter group might be "neutralized as a buffer." An important member of the CPY, Politburo, recently conferred with the Secretariat of the CPSU in regard to this matter. Communist China is a barrier to the re-establishment of normal relations between the two countries as the communist Chinese are absolutely opposed to such relations. According to Mostovets, the real policy maker of Yugoslavia is Edward Krdelj, Vice President of Yugoslavia.

In regard to this matter our sources have reported that Chao yi-Min, a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC), and one of the editors of the international communist journal, "World Marxist Review," emphatically stated in Prague, Czechoslovakia, in February, 1960, that the CPC will not recognize Tito and the CPY in the future. Chao accused Tito and his agents of engaging in anticommunist and anti-Soviet activities in the Near East. Chao related that Tito could not establish the same relationship with Abdel el-Kassem, Premier of Iraq, that he had with Gamal Abdel Nasser, President of the United Arab Republic. Tito, therefore, plotted with Nasser to assassinate Kassem. A colonel in the Yugoslav Army was assigned to arrange the assassination of Kassem. However, the plot was never consummated and was exposed by secret Soviet agents in Iraq. Chao concluded that on the surface cordial relations exist between the CPC and the CPSU and there are no problems existing in the economic field. However, he added that Yugoslavia is responsible for some of the differences between the CPC and the CPSU.

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SEE NOTE ON YELLOW, PAGE TWO

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ENCLOSURE

100-4[illegible]-633

With respect to the present whereabouts of Wan Min, reportedly a top Chinese Communist Party leader during the formation of the CPC, Chao stated that he is in Moscow and is "sick in the head." Chao added that the present Chinese Ambassador to Czechoslovakia is also "sick in the head" and unlikely to retain his position much longer.

According to our source, Timmy Dennis, son of the Communist Party, USA, national chairman, Eugene Dennis, was heard to make the following statements in Moscow, Russia, in February, 1960. Dennis reportedly works closely with the Central Committee of the CPSU and includes among his friends the sons of the top Soviet and Red Chinese leaders. Dennis confirmed the foregoing statements of Mostovets regarding the desires of the CPSU to re-establish normal relations with the CPY. He said that another disagreement between the Red Chinese and the CPSU revolves around Prime Minister Nehru of India. The Red Chinese consider Nehru a confused nationalist and a weakling who has a tendency toward United States imperialism and the Chinese have no respect for him.

Dennis added that the Soviet Union's political relations with Nasser and the United Arab Republic are changing. Owing to political pressure of the CPC and the CPSU, there is "a thinning out" of the political relations between the Soviet Union and Nasser.

Dennis further related there is "cult of the personality" problem developing in the CPC with respect to Mao-tse-tung. The Chinese, however, have been able to conceal this situation perfectly.

NOTE ON YELLOW:

This memorandum is classified "~~Top Secret~~" since the information was obtained from a highly placed source, and unauthorized disclosure of the information would tend to disclose the identity of the source, with resultant grave damage to the national defense.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-14-2011

[redacted]

1 - Mr. Parsons
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Liaison Section
1 - Mr. Decker

March 18, 1960

VIA LIAISON

Honorable Gordon Gray
Special Assistant to the President
Executive Office Building
Washington 25, D. C.

(U S/)

My dear Mr. Gray:

I thought the President and you would be interested in the information contained in the enclosed memorandum. This information was obtained as a result of our over-all coverage of the Communist Party, USA, and pertains to statements made by Anastas Mikoyan, deputy premier of the Soviet Union, concerning the Soviet Union's appraisal of the political situation in Cuba.

This information is being disseminated to appropriate officials of the Government.

In view of the extremely sensitive nature of certain of the sources of this information, it is requested that the contents of this communication be afforded the most careful security and its use restricted to a need-to-know basis.

BY COURIER SVC.
10 MAR 3 1
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

Edgar Hoover

REC- 27

100-428091-685

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13 MAR 23 1960

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Enclosure

100-428091

SEE NOTE ON YELLOW, PAGE TWO

AJD:pwf (7)

[redacted]

2/2/98

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Honorable Gordon Gray

NOTE ON YELLOW:

This letter and its enclosure ~~is~~ are classified "~~Top~~ Secret" since the information was obtained from a highly placed source and unauthorized disclosure of the information would tend to disclose the identity of the source, with resultant grave damage to the national defense.

See memorandum Baumgardner to Belmont dated March 17, 1960, captioned "Solo, Internal Security - C," AJD:pwf.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-10-2011

~~TOP SECRET~~

- Mr. Parsons
- Mr. Belmont
- Liaison Section
- Mr. Baumgardner

1 - Mr. Decker

March 21, 1960

VIA LIAISON

Honorable Christian A. Herter
The Secretary of State
Washington, D. C.

0 Solo

My dear Mr. Herter:

I thought you would be interested in the following information which was obtained as a result of our over-all coverage of the Communist Party, USA, concerning statements made by Nikolai Mostovets, Head of the North and South American Sections of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) in February, 1960.

Mostovets stated that the CPSU is interested in having Negroes and Puerto Ricans of university age attend the Friendship of the Peoples' University in Moscow, Russia. According to Mostovets the course would last approximately five years and all of the expenses incidental to the travel of the Negro and Puerto Rican students would be paid by the CPSU. He added that the students should arrive in Moscow prior to September, 1960.

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A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that a recent issue of the "Moscow News" stated that the above university is being organized under the auspices of the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee, the Union of Soviet Societies of Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions.

3/21/60 delivered OS

100-4 [illegible] 1686

REC-27

Concerning the Communist Party of Puerto Rico (CPPR), Mostovets said that the Soviets have recently received information that this Communist Party desires financial assistance from the CPSU. He added that if the CPPR will submit an authoritative proposal with regard to the exact amounts needed the CPSU will give

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100-428091
AJD:ser/ras (7)

EX-12

~~TOP SECRET~~

SEE NOTE ON YELLOW, PAGE TWO.

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

55 MAR 25 1960

the proposal serious consideration. He added that the Communist Party of Cuba has agreed to organize a "Friends Committee" for the assistance of the CPPR and this organization will be able to furnish any immediate financial assistance needed by the CPPR.

In view of the extremely sensitive nature of certain of the sources of our information, it is requested that the contents of this communication be afforded the most careful security and its use restricted to a need-to-know basis.

Sincerely yours,

NOTE ON YELLOW:

This letter is classified "~~Top~~ Secret" since the information was obtained from a highly placed source and unauthorized disclosure of this information would tend to disclose the identity of this source with resultant grave damage to the national defense. See memorandum Baumgardner to Belmont dated 3-18-60 captioned Solo Internal Security - C by A.J. Decker: ser.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-10-2011

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1 - Mr. Decker

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~~D. Garrow 6/28/88 mj~~
~~Classified by [illegible]~~
4/18/89
NLE 86-127

March 21, 1960

VIA LIAISON

Honorable Gordon Gray
Special Assistant to the President
Executive Office Building
Washington 25, D. C.

My dear Mr. Gray:

I thought that the President and you would be interested in the following information which was obtained as a result of our over-all coverage of the Communist Party, USA, concerning statements made by Nikolai Mostovets, Head of the North and South American Sections of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) in February, 1960.

Mostovets stated that the CPSU is interested in having Negroes and Puerto Ricans of university age attend the Friendship of the Peoples' University in Moscow, Russia. According to Mostovets the course would last approximately five years and all of the expenses incidental to the travel of the Negro and Puerto Rican students would be paid by the CPSU. He added that the students should arrive in Moscow prior to September, 1960.

REC'D READING ROOM
MAR 21 1 46 PM '60

BY COURIER SVC.
11 MAR 22
COMM-FBI

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that a recent issue of the "Moscow News" stated that the above university is being organized under the auspices of the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee, the Union of Soviet Societies of Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions.

REC-27 100-428091-687

MAR 23 1960

Concerning the Communist Party of Puerto Rico (CPPR), Mostovets said that the Soviets have recently received information that this Communist Party desires financial assistance from the CPSU. He added that if the CPPR will submit an authoritative proposal with

100-428091
AJD:ser
(7)

SEE NOTE ON YELLOW PAGE 2

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Gandy

55 MAR 25 1960

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Honorable Gordon Gray

regard to the exact amounts needed the CPSU will give the proposal serious consideration. He added that the Communist Party of Cuba has agreed to organize a "Friends Committee" for the assistance of the CPPR and this organization will be able to furnish any immediate financial assistance needed by the CPPR. S

This information is being disseminated to appropriate officials of the Government. U

In view of the extremely sensitive nature of certain of the sources of our information, it is requested that the contents of this communication be afforded the most careful security and its use restricted to a need-to-know basis. U

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE ON YELLOW:

[This letter is classified "Top Secret" since the information was obtained from a highly placed source and unauthorized disclosure of this information would tend to disclose the identity of this source with resultant grave damage to the national defense.] S See memorandum Baumgardner to Belmont dated 3-18-60 captioned Solo Internal Security - C by A.J. Decker: ser.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-14-2011

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Callahan
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Malone
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

FBI

Date: 3/13/60

Transmit the following in ____________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS - C

On 3/12/60, NY 694-S orally furnished to SA [redacted] the information on the following pages. This report concerns the political situation in Cuba, ANASTAS MIKOYAN's instructions to Communists in the Cuban leadership during his recent visit to Cuba, and his evaluation of the Cuban CP situation.

b6
b7C

memo Baumgardner to Mr Belmont 3-17-60 agl:pw;
Letter to VP, AG, Gray, Herter + Dulles 3-18-60 agl:pw

1-R-12431 [illegible]

3 - Bureau (100-428091) (RM)
1 - Chicago (134-46-SubB) (AMRM)
1 - New York (134-91) (INV) (41)
1 - New York (100-134637) (41)

REC- 91

100-428091-688

ACB:sab
(8)

6 MAR 23 1960

Approved: ____________ Special Agent in Charge

Sent ____________M Per ____________

53 MAR 30 1960

THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN CUBA, AND MIKOYAN's INSTRUCTIONS TO COMMUNISTS IN THE CUBAN LEADERSHIP AND HIS EVALUATION OF THE CUBAN CP SITUATION

In Moscow, in February, 1960, NY 694-S discussed with T. TIMOFIEV (TIMMY DENNIS, son of the CP, USA National Chairman EUGENE DENNIS) the Cuban situation. TIMOFIEV furnished the informant with information he said he had obtained from his close friend and fellow worker at the "World Institute of Human Affairs" - SERGEI MIKOYAN, son of ANASTAS MIKOYAN. SERGEI, according to TIMOFIEV, had accompanied his father to Cuba. SERGEI is being groomed for political and diplomatic work.

TIMOFIEV advised as follows:

The Soviets are very pleased with the situation in Cuba, which can be characterized as a genuine nationalist movement. There was a discussion between MIKOYAN and the Communists in the Cuban leadership regarding whether the Cuban revolt could be characterized as a bourgeois democratic revolution. It was agreed that at the moment this would not be a true characterization inasmuch as Cuba is an agrarian nation and also a nation most of whose industries were owned and controlled by non-Cuban interests.

MIKOYAN stated that since the Cuban bourgeoise is not wholeheartedly supporting FIDEL CASTRO, the revolution could not be characterized as a bourgeois democratic revolution. There is, however, a genuine nationalist movement, supported overwhelmingly by the peasantry and sections of city workers.

MIKOYAN said that the Cuban CP made mistakes before and after the revolt, mistakes that could result in isolating the Cuban CP from the revolutionary movement. The Cuban CP was exerting too much pressure on CASTRO to accelerate the movement. The CP in Iraq had made the same mistake, that is it pushed the Kassim forces too fast. The result was that KASSIM was compelled to react against the CP, and had to slow the pace of the movement considerably.

O D

A further result of the Iraq CP's mistake was that it did not secure the position of strength which it had hoped to obtain.

MIKOYAN told the Communists in the Cuban leadership that there was no need to exert undue pressure on CASTRO at this time because CP strength exists in the trade unions and in the agrarian reform. In view of the current situation in Cuba, there is no need for further pressure on CASTRO, for in time these movements (trade union and agrarian reform) will exert their own natural pressures.

According to SERGEI, TIMOFIEV told the informant, it was understood that the 2½ cents per pound paid by the Soviets for Cuban sugar was a ridiculous price and did not assist in solving the Cuban sugar crisis. However, the sugar situation afforded an excellent opportunity for the Soviets to barter with Cuba - sugar for military and farm equipment. This was a friendly gesture to improve relations between Cuba and the Soviet Union and also to improve relations between the Soviet Union and the Latin American countries in sympathy with the Cuban revolt.

It was agreed that establishment of diplomatic relations between Cuba and the Soviet Union at the time of the barter would not be feasible - that to do so might tend to antagonize the US Government and President EISENHOWER in a period prior to the Summit Conference. The Soviets did not want this to happen. The "Summit spirit" had to be preserved. The establishment, however, of diplomatic relations between Cuba and the Soviet Union undoubtedly would be effected at the proper time.

MIKOYAN believes the Cuban situation is in "good hands". He thinks highly of FIDEL CASTRO and believes the latter is "going in the right direction". CASTRO's brother RAOUL is a CP member, as are the Cuban Ministers of Finance and Agriculture.

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DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-14-2011

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. Parsons
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Liaison Section
1 - Mr. Decker

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TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont DATE: March 17, 1960

FROM : F. J. Baumgardner

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

NY 694-S returned to United States on 3-10-60 following the fourth Solo mission to Prague, Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union. My memorandum 3-11-60 set forth the highlights of information received by informant during this most recent mission. The Director noted that dissemination of this memorandum should be expedited on receipt of details.

By airtel 3-13-60, New York advised of informant's conversation with Timmy Dennis, a son of Eugene Dennis, chairman, Communist Party, USA, which conversation was held in Moscow in February, 1960. Timmy Dennis has resided in Russia since about 1936 or 1937.

Dennis furnished informant with information he received from Sergei Mikoyan, the son of Anastas Mikoyan, deputy premier of the Soviet Union.

According to information attributed to Anastas Mikoyan, the Soviets are very pleased with the situation in Cuba, which they consider to be a nationalist movement supported overwhelmingly by the peasantry and sections of city workers. Mikoyan thinks highly of Fidel Castro and believes that Castro is going in the right direction. Mikoyan characterized Castro's brother Raoul and the Cuban ministers of finance and agriculture as Communist Party (CP) members. Mikoyan instructed the Cubans not to exert undue pressure on Fidel Castro at present in view of the CP strength in trade unions and the agrarian reform movement which will result in these movements exerting their own natural pressures.

Mikoyan claimed that the agreement by which the Soviet Union will purchase Cuban sugar will not assist in solving the Cuban sugar crisis. However, it will afford an excellent opportunity for the Soviets to barter with Cuba and is interpreted by the Soviets as a method of improving relations between Cuba and the Soviet Union. In addition, Mikoyan believes that this agreement will also improve relations between the Soviet Union and the Latin American countries, who are in sympathy with the Cuban Revolution.

Enclosures sent 3-21-60

REC-91 100-428091-689

100-428091

AJD:pwf
(6)

6 MAR 23 1960

EX

55 MAR 29 1960

According to Mikoyan, the Soviets and Cubans agreed that it would not be feasible to establish diplomatic relations between the two countries at this time as it might antagonize the United States prior to the Summit Conference. However, Mikoyan stated that diplomatic relations between Cuba and the Soviet Union will be effected at the proper time.

ACTION:

[illegible] for appropriate [illegible]

Attached for your approval are appropriate communications incorporating pertinent data furnished by this informant. If you agree, these communications, with a "Top Secret" classification, will be forwarded to the Honorable Richard M. Nixon, the Vice President; Honorable Gordon Gray, Special Assistant to the President; Honorable Christian A. Herter, the Secretary of State; Mr. Allen W. Dulles, Director, Central Intelligence Agency; and the Attorney General.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-10-2011

O ~~TOP SECRET~~

1 - Mr. Parsons
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Donohue
1 - Mr. Decker
1 - Liaison Section

March 22, 1960

BY COURIER SERVICE

Mr. Allen W. Dulles
Director
Central Intelligence Agency
Administration Building
2430 E Street, N. W.
Washington 25, D. C.

Solo

Dear Allen:

I thought you would be interested in the information contained in the enclosed memorandum. This information was obtained as a result of our over-all coverage of the Communist Party, USA, and pertains to the Soviet Russian and Red Chinese attitudes toward Yugoslavia and India and the Yugoslavian relationship with Iraq and Egypt.

In view of the extremely sensitive nature of certain of the sources of this information, it is requested that the contents of this communication be afforded the most careful security and its use restricted to a need-to-know basis.

Sincerely,
EDGAR

BY COURIER SVC.
13 MAR 2 3
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100-428091-690
10 MAR 23 1960

Enclosure
100-428091

NOTE ON YELLOW: This letter and its enclosure are classified "Top Secret" since the information was obtained from a highly placed source and unauthorized disclosure of this information would tend to disclose the identity of this source with resultant grave damage to the national defense. See memo Baumgardner to Belmont dated 3-21-60, captioned "Solo, Internal Security - C." AJD:kme
AJD:kme (8)

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55 MAR 25 1960 MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

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DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
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DATE 06-10-2011

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1 - Mr. Parsons
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Donohue
1 - Mr. Decker
1 - Liaison Section

March 22, 1960

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable Christian A. Herter
The Secretary of State
Washington 25, D. C.

Solo

My dear Mr. Herter:

I thought you would be interested in the information contained in the enclosed memorandum. This information was obtained as a result of our over-all coverage of the Communist Party, USA, and pertains to the Soviet Russian and Red Chinese attitudes toward Yugoslavia and India and the Yugoslavian relationship with Iraq and Egypt.

In view of the extremely sensitive nature of certain of the sources of this information, it is requested that the contents of this communication be afforded the most careful security and its use restricted to a need-to-know basis.

BY COURIER SVC.
13 MAR 22
COMM - FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAR 27 3 01 PM '60
REC'D - READING ROOM
FBI

Enclosure

100-428091

EX-135

NOTE ON YELLOW: This letter and its enclosure are classified ~~"Top Secret"~~ since the information was obtained from a highly placed source and unauthorized disclosure of this information would tend to disclose the identity of this source with resultant grave damage to the national defense. See memo Baumgardner to Belmont dated 3-21-60, captioned "Solo, Internal Security - C." AJD:kmo

REC- 91 100-428091-1691

AJD:kmo (8)

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16 MAR 23 1960

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-10-2011

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1 - Mr. Parsons
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Donohue
1 - Liaison Section
1 - Mr. Decker

D. Garron
Classified by 1678 RPP/mg 2/19/86
Declassify on: OADR
NLE 86-127

March 22, 1960

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable Gordon Gray
Special Assistant to the President
Executive Office Building
Washington 25, D. C.

Solo

My dear Mr. Gray:

I thought the President and you would be interested in the information contained in the enclosed memorandum. This information was obtained as a result of our over-all coverage of the Communist Party, USA, and pertains to the Soviet Russian and Red Chinese attitudes toward Yugoslavia and India and the Yugoslavian relationship with Iraq and Egypt. S

This information is also being furnished to the Honorable Richard M. Nixon, the Vice President; Honorable Christian A. Herter, the Secretary of State; Mr. Allen W. Dulles, Director, Central Intelligence Agency; and to the Attorney General.

In view of the extremely sensitive nature of certain of the sources of this information, it is requested that the contents of this communication be afforded the most careful security and its use restricted to a need-to-know basis.

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MAR 23 3 02 PM '60

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC.
13 MAR 22
COMM-FBI

NOTE ON YELLOW: This letter and its enclosure are classified "~~Top Secret~~" since the information was obtained from a highly placed source and unauthorized disclosure of this information would tend to disclose the identity of this source with resultant grave damage to the national defense. See memo Baumgardner to Belmont captioned "Solo," IS-C," by AJD:kmo dated 3/21/60. S

Enclosure

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10 MAR 28 1960

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FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-10-2011

1 - Liaison Section
1 - Mr. Parsons
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Decker

March 21, 1960

VIA LIAISON

Delivered w. Rose. 3-21-60

Miss Rose Mary Woods
Executive Secretary to the Vice President
Room T-6, The Capitol
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Rose Mary:

I am enclosing a letter which I think the Vice President might want to see.

Sincerely,

Enclosure

NOTE ON YELLOW:

See memorandum Baumgardner to Belmont dated 3-18-60 captioned "Solo, Internal Security - C" by A.J. Decker: ser.

REC-91 100-428091-693

ENCLOSURE

AJD:ser
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W.C. Sullivan ___
Tele. Room ___
Ingram ___
Gandy ___

5 MAR 25 1960

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

~~TOP SECRET~~

- Mr. Parsons
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Liaison Section
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Decker

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 07-01-2011

March 21, 1960

Honorable Richard M. Nixon
The Vice President
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Dick:

I thought you would be interested in the following information which was obtained as a result of our over-all coverage of the Communist Party, USA, concerning statements made by Nikolai Mostovets, Head of the North and South American Sections of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) in February, 1960.

Mostovets stated that the CPSU is interested in having Negroes and Puerto Ricans of university age attend the Friendship of the Peoples' University in Moscow, Russia. According to Mostovets the course would last approximately five years and all of the expenses incidental to the travel of the Negro and Puerto Rican students would be paid by the CPSU. He added that the students should arrive in Moscow prior to September, 1960.

MAR 21 1 46 PM '60
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that a recent issue of the "Moscow News" stated that the above university is being organized under the auspices of the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee, the Union of Soviet Societies of Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions.

ENCLOSURE

REC- 91 100-428091-693

Concerning the Communist Party of Puerto Rico (CPPR), Mostovets said that the Soviets have recently received information that this Communist Party desires financial assistance from the CPSU. He added that if the CPPR will submit an authoritative proposal with regard to the exact amounts needed the CPSU will give

20 MAR 23 1960

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McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

100-428091 SEE NOTE ON YELLOW, PAGE 2.

AJD:ser/ras
(7)

~~TOP SECRET~~

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Honorable Richard M. Nixon

the proposal serious consideration. He added that the Communist Party of Cuba has agreed to organize a "Friends Committee" for the assistance of the CPPR and this organization will be able to furnish any immediate financial assistance needed by the CPPR.

This information is being disseminated to appropriate officials of the Government.

In view of the extremely sensitive nature of certain of the sources of our information, it is requested that the contents of this communication be afforded the most careful security and its use restricted to a need-to-know basis.

Sincerely,

NOTE ON YELLOW:

This letter is classified "~~Top Secret~~" since the information was obtained from a highly placed source and unauthorized disclosure of this information would tend to disclose the identity of this source with resultant grave damage to the national defense. See memorandum Baumgardner to Belmont dated 3-18-60 captioned "Solo, Internal Security - C" by A.J. Decker: ser.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-14-2011

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Callahan
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Malone
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

FBI

Date: 3/13/60

Transmit the following in ____________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)(41)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C

NY 694-S*, on March 12, 1960, orally furnished the information on the following pages to SA [redacted] This report reflects that the CPSU desires that the CPUSA send to Moscow for attendance at the "Friendship of the Peoples University" some young Negro and Puerto Rican students, who should arrive there before September, 1960. It reflects further that the CPSU will pay all expenses incident to their traveling.

b6
b7C

②-1-R-1243 +1 [illegible]

③ - Bureau (100-428091)(RM)
1 - Chicago (134-46-Sub B)(RM)
1 - NY 134-91 (INV)(41)
1 - NY 100-134637 (41)

ACB:msb (41)
(7)

REC- 68
100-428091-694
EX-132
10 MAR 23 1960

Approved: ____________ Sent ________ M Per ________
Special Agent in Charge

55 MAR 25 1960

CPSU DESIRES CPUSA SEND NEGRO AND PUERTO RICAN STUDENTS TO MOSCOW FOR ATTENDANCE AT THE "FRIENDSHIP OF THE PEOPLES UNIVERSITY"

In Moscow, during February, 1960, NY 694-S* was told by NIKOLAI VLADIMIROVICH MOSTOVETS, head of the North and South American Sections of the International Department of the CCPSU, that the CPUSA should attempt to send to Moscow, for attendance at the "Friendship of the Peoples University," some young Negro and Puerto Rican students. He indicated that the course would be for about five years. MOSTOVETS stated that these students should arrive in Moscow before September, 1960, and that all expenses incident to their traveling would be paid for by the Soviets.

NY 694-S* advised that there appeared an article in the Moscow News respecting the aforesaid "Friendship of the Peoples University." Some of the pertinent parts of the article are as follows:

"In his speech at the Gadjah Mada University, Indonesia's national university, N. S. KHRUSHCHOV, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R., stated that in a desire to render assistance to the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America in the training of their national cadres--engineers, agricultural specialists, doctors, teachers, economists and specialists in other branches of knowledge--the Soviet Government had decided to establish a Friendship of the Peoples University in Moscow."

"The Friendship of the Peoples University is being organized under the auspices of the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee, the Union of Soviet Societies of Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions."

"Men and women up to 35 years of age, irrespective of race, nationality and religion, will be considered for entrance to the University. Applications may be submitted through public "organizations or government institutions in the countries, concerned, through the Embassies and Consulates of the U.S.S.R. in those countries, or directly to the University."

"In 1960 it is expected to take in 500 aplicants, with a view to increasing the total number of students to three or four thousand in the next few years.

"Training at the Friendship of the Peoples University will be free of charge. The University will provide stipends, free medical aid and hostel accommodation to all students, and pay the travelling expenses of the students to Moscow and back.

"The necessary textbooks and educational aids for students will be published in Russian and in the respective languages of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples."

"The University will invite eminent scientists and scholars from the countries of Asia, Africa, Latin America and other countries to take part in teaching work.".

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-14-2011

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Belmont ✓
Mr. Callahan
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Malone
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C.Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

F B I

Date: 3/11/60

Transmit the following in ____________________ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED (Priority or Method of Mailing)

15

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)(415)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C

NY 694-S* on March 11, 1960, orally furnished the information on the following pages to SAS [redacted] [redacted] and THORNTON M. WOOD. This report contains the itinerary and a listing of persons with whom NY 694-S* met on his recent trip to Czechoslovakia and Russia.

b6
b7C

1-Rm-1243

3 - Bureau (100-428091) (RM)
1 - Chicago (134-46-Sub B) (AMRM)
1 - NY 134-91 (INV) (41)
1 - NY 100-134637 (415)

REC. 68

100-428091-695

20 MAR 23 1960

ACB:msb (41)
(7)

EX-132

1 cc Baumgardner
C. C. - Wick.

Approved: ____________________ Special Agent in Charge   Sent __________ M   Per __________

55 MAR 25 1960

ITINERARY AND LISTING OF PERSONS WITH WHOM DISCUSSIONS WERE HELD ON TRIP TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA AND RUSSIA

Itinerary

The informant left NYC via the "SS Queen Mary" on 2/3/60, and owing to delay at sea, did not reach London until 2/9/60. He went from London to Paris where he arrived late evening of 2/9/60. He left Paris early on 2/13/60, and arrived in Brussels on the afternoon of 2/13/60. In Brussels he contacted the Czechoslovakian Consulate and picked up a floating visa for the trip to Prague. He left Brussels on the 16th of February and arrived in Prague late on the same date.

Informant remained in Prague until the evening of 2/18/60, when he left for Moscow, arriving there at midnight on 2/18/60. He left Moscow on Monday, 2/29/60, for Prague, and arrived there late on 2/29/60. On 3/2/60, the informant left Prague for Zurich, Switzerland, where he arrived on the same day. On Saturday, 3/5/60, he left by train for Paris, arriving there on the same date. Also on 3/5/60, he left Paris for Le Havre, arriving there later in the evening of 3/5/60. At midnight on 3/5/60, he boarded the "SS United States" for his return trip to the United States.

Persons With Whom Discussions were Held

Prague, Czechoslovakia

In Prague, the informant conferred with LADISLAV KOCMAN (PH), member of the International Department of the Central Committee (English Section) of the Czech CP. He also conferred with FNU KADERKA, Deputy in Charge of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Czech CP. He also talked with CHAO YI MIN, member of the Central Committee of the Chinese CP, one of the editors of the "World Marxist Review" and a representative of the Chinese CP to the "World Marxist Review."

In Prague, he also conferred with the Secretariat of the World Federation of Trade Unions, who were the following: FNU APARICIO, GRACCI and LOUIS SALLIENT.

Also in Prague, NY 694-S* met at the headquarters of the "World Marxist Review" the following: FNU RUMYANTSEV, Editor-in-Chief of the "World Marxist Review" and a member of the Central Committee of the CPSU; CHAO YI MIN and ALEXEI MATREERICH. Informant also met TKATSHENKO, who is the Chief Assistant to RUMYANTSEV.

Moscow, USSR

In Moscow, the informant conferred with NIKOLAI VLADIMIROVICH MOSTOVETS, Head of the North and South American Sections of the International Department of the CCCPSU. He also conferred with ALEKSEI ANDREEVICH GRECHUKHIN, Assistant to MOSTOVETS and in charge of North American Affairs, primarily the USA, but excluding Canada.

Also in Moscow, he met and talked with SEMA KUSNETSOV, translator and employee of the International Department of the CCCPSU and one "OLGA" LNU, also a translator from the CCCPSU, who acted as the informant's translator and guide while he was in Moscow.

While in Moscow, informant also met and talked with MOROVIEV, former Head of the Amtorg Trading Corporation in the USA, who is currently head of the department in the Foreign Ministry controlling fur enterprises in the Soviet Union.

Informant also conferred with one FNU ZUELL, who was in charge of distribution of Soviet publications outside of the Soviet Union. The informant also was in contact with PAVLO SATYUKOV, Editor of Pravda and T. TIMOFIEV (TIMMY DENNIS).

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-14-2011

FBI

Date: 3/16/60

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Belmont ✓
Mr. Callahan
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Malone
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C.Sullivan
~~Tele. Room~~
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

REC 68

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS - C

NY 694-S* on 3/14/60, orally furnished the information on the following pages to SA [redacted] This report reflects that the CP,USA/send to the Soviet Union competent translators.

b6
b7C

~~3~~ 1 - Rm 1 2 & 3 + 1 destroyed
3 - Bureau (100-428091) (RM)
1 - Chicago (134-46-Sub B) (RM)
1 - New York (134-91) (INV.) (41)
1 - New York (100-134637) (41)

100-428091-696

REC- 68
EX-132

18 MAR 17 1960

ACB:gmg
(8)

Approved: Special Agent in Charge

Sent M Per

INT. SEC.

55 MAR 25 1960

AIRTED TO BUREAU
NY 100-134637

CPSU Desires that CP,USA Send to Moscow Competent Translators

While in Moscow during February, 1960, NY 694-S* among other matters, discussed the question of translators with NIKOLAI VLADIMIROVICH MOSTOVETS, Head of the North and South American Sections of the International Dept. of the CCCPSU, and ALEKSEI ANDREEVICH GRECHUKHIN, Assistant to MOSTOVETS, and in charge of North American affairs, including the USA but not Canada.

MOSTOVETS and GRECHUKHIN stated that they would be pleased to translate for the CP,USA works from Russian into English, but that unfortunately at that time there was a shortage of translators. They stated that they requested that the CP,USA, if possible, send to Moscow competent translators who could stay there for a period of from six months to one year. It was important, however, they stated, that such people be well groomed in Marxism-Leninism and be staunch Communists.

They stated that V. J. JEROME, who is now in Moscow, is a translator, but to use him now for such a purpose is out of the question. He has more work than he can handle and the task in which he is now involved will require at least another year of his time. They said they had in mind requesting that GEORGE MORRIS be sent to Moscow for translation work.

NY 694-S* informed them that in view of the fact that MORRIS is now Labor Editor of "The Worker," it would seem that the CP,USA would not release him for translation work in Moscow.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-14-2011

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Callahan
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Malone
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

FBI

Date: 3/17/60

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

REC-68

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS - C

NY 694-S* on 3/11/60, orally furnished the information on the following page to SAS THORNTON M. WOOD and [redacted] This report concerns the Chicago periodical "Maverick" edited by Chicago CP Revisionists.

b6
b7C

1-Rm 1243 + 1 destroyed

3 - Bureau (100-428091)(RM)
1 - Chicago (134-46-Sub B)(AM RM)
1 - NY (134-91)(Inv.)(41)
1 - NY (100-134637)(41)

REC-68

100-428091-697

7 MAR 18 1960

EX-132

ACB:jn
(8)

Approved: Special Agent in Charge

Sent M Per

55 MAR 25 1960

"Maverick", Chicago CP Periodical Edited by CP Revisionists

While in Moscow, during February, 1960, NY 694-S* conferred with NIKOLAI VLADIMIROVICH MOSTOVETS, Head of the North and South American Sections of the International Department of the CCCPSU, and with ALEKSEI ANDREEVICH GRECHUKHIN, Assistant to MOSTOVETS, in Charge of North American Affairs, including the USA, but not Canada.

According to the informant, he submitted to MOSTOVETS and ALEKSEI, for transmittal to the CCCPSU, a memorandum that the Chicago periodical "Maverick", edited by CP Revisionists (FRED FINE, etc.) had received a telegram from the Soviet magazine, "Crocodile", requesting that "Maverick" submit an article concerning KHRUSHCHEV's visit to the USA. "Maverick" did submit to "Crocodile" the requested article.

The telegram in question was used by "Maverick" to establish that "Maverick" was a periodical approved by the Soviets.

The informant, in the memorandum, further advised that the CP, USA requested that fromnow on the Soviets should consult previously with the International Affairs Committee of the CP, USA before becoming involved in any such transaction.

MOSTOVETS and GRECHUKHIN thanked informant for the memorandum and stated that they were sure that the CCCPSU, in the future, would check with the International Affairs Committee of the CP, USA before making any such commitments as had been made in the case of "Maverick."

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-14-2011

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FBI

Date: 3/18/60

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)(41)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C

NY 694-S*, on March 11, 1960, orally furnished the information on the following pages to SAS THORNTON M. WOOD and [redacted] This report reflects that a representative of the Chinese CP gave to NY 694-S*, in Prague, $50,000.00 for transmittal to the CP,USA.

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b7C

see memo B'gardner to Belmont 3/11/60 PWD:ras

1-Rm. 1243

3 - Bureau (100-428091)(RM)
1 - Chicago (134-46-Sub-B)(RM)
1 - NY 134-91 (INV)(41)
1 - NY 100-134637 (41)

ACB:msb (41)
(8)

REC-41

100-428091-698

20 MAR 19 1960

EX 135

INT. SEC.

cc-wick

cc Baumgardner

F46 2286

51 MAR 25 1960

Approved: Special Agent in Charge Sent M Per

REPRESENTATIVE OF CHINESE CP GAVE TO NY 694-S*, IN PRAGUE, $50,000.00 FOR TRANSMITTAL TO CP,USA

In Prague, in February, 1960, before going to Moscow, NY 694-S* contacted CHAO YI MIN, member of the Central Committee of the Chinese CP, who also is a representative of the Chinese CP to the "World Marxist Review" and one of the editors of said publication.

Pursuant to instructions from MORRIS CHILDS, Secretary of the International Affairs Committee of the CP,USA, NY 694-S* contacted CHAO YI MIN in Prague for a two-fold purpose: (1) To receive from MIN money being given to the CPUSA by the Chinese CP, and (2) To furnish MIN, for transmittal to the Chinese CP, information regarding the CP,USA.

The informant told MIN that he was contacting the latter with regard to matters previously discussed in China with the Chinese CP leadership by MORRIS CHILDS. CHAO stated that he was aware of the purpose of NY 694-S*'s visit to him. (After discussion of matters reported to the Bureau in other communications, the informant and MIN discussed the subject of money to be given by the Chinese CP to the CP,USA.)

MIN offered to transfer to the informant immediately $50,000 in $100 bills. NY 694-S* told MIN that since the informant would leave shortly for Moscow, he would not accept the money at that time, but would do so on his return to Prague from Moscow. They agreed that it would not be wise for the informant to have $50,000 in his possession while in Moscow, inasmuch as the CPSU had no knowledge of this money transaction between the Chinese CP and the CP,USA.

MIN told NY 694-S* that had the informant arrived in Prague during the past Christmas week, as originally planned, MIN would have had only $25,000 to transfer to the informant. MIN said that the Chinese CP had experienced difficulty in accumulating $100 bills, which were what they desired the $50,000 to consist of. When it became apparent that NY 694-S* would not arrive in Prague as per scheduled, MIN made a short trip to China, and while there, he was given an additional

$25,000 in $100 bills for transmittal to the CP,USA through NY 694-S*.

It was agreed that NY 694-S* would be given the $50,000 by MIN upon the informant's return to Prague, provided, however, that NY 694-S* arrive in Prague before March 3, 1960, at which time, MIN was scheduled to go to China again.

NY 694-S* suggested to MIN that, "If by some chance, the informant should be delayed in Moscow, MIN, who would return to China via Moscow, meet NY 694-S* at the Chinese Embassy in Moscow for the transfer of the money.

MIN said, "That is not a good idea. Even though the Chinese Ambassador is a good friend, this transaction of ours must be handled here--but only the two of us. Nobody else knows, or should know, the nature of our business." MIN indicated that since he had obtained possession of the $50,000, he had exercised extreme caution to safeguard it, never leaving it out of his sight.

After a trip to Moscow, where he stayed about ten days, NY 694-S* returned to Prague, where MIN delivered to him the aforementioned $50,000 in $100 bills.

NY 694-S* noted that in his conversations with MIN concerning the money, MIN gave no indication whether the Chinese CP intended to make further donations to the CP,USA.

The serial numbers on the aforementioned bills are being checked by the NYO against the list of serial numbers on bills issued to Soviet establishments in New York City and Washington, D. C. The Bureau will be advised concerning any positive identification of these bills by the NYO.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-14-2011

~~TOP SECRET~~

1 - Mr. Parsons
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Decker
1 - Liaison Section

March 23, 1960

The Attorney General

Director, FBI

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

MAR 23 4 46 PM '60 READING ROOM

I thought that you would be interested in the following information obtained as a result of our over-all coverage of the Communist Party, USA, concerning statements made by Nikolai Mostovets, the head of the North and South American Sections of the International Department, Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU).

In February, 1960, Mostovets stated that the Central Committee of the CPSU is engaged in preparing a new program for the 22nd Congress of the CPSU in 1961. The draft of this new program is expected to be finished in September, 1960, and will contain two main points: (1) the new domestic program (Way to Communism) and (2) the international relationship between the Soviet Union and socialist countries with capitalist countries.

Mostovets indicated that a number of older Communist Party (CP) leaders will be removed from their present positions; however, the individuals to be removed are not members of the present Presidium. He continued that in the near future certain young CP leaders will appear in positions of prominence. He added that Dmitry Stepanovich Polyansky is the most promising potential top leader among the young CP members. He described Polyansky as an alternate member of the Presidium and Premier of the Russian Federated Republic.

Polyansky was the head of a delegation of Soviet Republics officials which visited the United States during February, 1960.

REC'D-READING ROOM MAR 23 3 49 PM '60

REC- 87

100-428091-699

100-428091

MAILED 23
[illegible]
COMM-FBI

EX-132

15 MAR 24 1960

AJD:mpp (8)

SEE NOTE ON YELLOW, PAGE TWO

~~TOP SECRET~~

Tolson
Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
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Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

65 MAR 25 1960

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

The Attorney General

This information is also being furnished to the Honorable Richard M. Nixon, the Vice President; Honorable Gordon Gray, Special Assistant to the President; Honorable Christian A. Herter, Secretary of State; and Mr. Allen W. Dulles, Director, Central Intelligence Agency.

In view of the extremely sensitive nature of certain of the sources of this information, it is requested that the contents of this communication be afforded the most careful security and its use restricted to a need-to-know basis.

NOTE ON YELLOW:

This letter is classified ~~"Top Secret"~~ since the information was obtained from a highly placed source and unauthorized disclosure of this information would tend to disclose the identity of the source with resultant grave damage to the national defense.

See memo Baumgardner to Belmont captioned "Solo, Internal Security - C" dated 3/22/60 by AJD:mar.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-14-2011

FBI

Date: 3/16/60

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Callahan
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Malone
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C.Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS - C

On 3/14/60, NY 694-S* orally furnished the information on the following pages to SA [redacted] [redacted] This report reflects that the informant advised foreign CP functionaries that CP,USA functionaries, including members of the National Committee, would have to have specific authority from the CP,USA Secretariat to speak officially for the CP,USA.

b6
b7C

REC-49

1-Rm 12 #3 d1 destroyed

EX-130

③ - Bureau (100-428091)(RM)
1 - Chicago (134-46-Sub B)(AM RM)
1 - NY (134-91)(Inv.)(41)
1 - NY (100-134637)(41)

REC- 49 100-428091-700

ACB:jn
(7)

18 MAR 17 1960

SEC

Approved: 51 MAR 25 1960 Special Agent in Charge

Sent ______ M Per ______

Informant Advised Foreign CP,USA Functionaries Regarding Limitations on Authority of CP,USA Functionaries to Speak Officially for the CP,USA

On the instructions of the CP,USA, NY 694-S* advised Czech CP functionaries and a Chinese CP functionary, whom he contacted in Prague, and CPSU functionaries, whom he contacted in Moscow, with respect to limitations on the authority of individual CP,USA functionaries or others who, in the future, would make contact with the Czech, Soviet, and Chinese Communist Parties. The CP functionaries to whom the informant furnished the information were: LADISLAV KOCMAN (ph), member of the International Department of the Central Committee (English Section) of the Czech CP; FNU KADERKA, Deputy in Charge of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Czech CP; CHAO YI MIN, member of the Central Committee of the Chinese CP, one of the editors of the "World Marxist Review", and a representative of the Chinese CP to the "World Marxist Review"; NIKOLAI VLADIMIROVICH MOSTOVETS, Head of the North and South American Sections of the International Department of the COCPSU; and ALEKSEI ANDREEVICH GRECHUKHIN, Assistant to MOSTOVETS, in Charge of North American Affairs, including the USA, but not Canada.

CHINA

NO Loc

The informant advised these persons to inform their respective parties that no one from the CP,USA, national functionary or otherwise, has authority to represent the CP,USA officially in contacts with other parties unless such person has specific authority to do so from the CP,USA Secretariat, through the International Affairs Committee of the CP,USA, of which MORRIS CHILDS is Secretary. The informant told them that there were three members of the CP,USA International Affairs Committee: GENE DENNIS, Chairman; GUS HALL; and MORRIS CHILDS, Secretary. He told them it should be clear that persons without such specific authority would speak only for themselves as individuals and in no way represent the CP,USA officially.

The foreign CP functionaries, to whom the informant furnished the above information, stated that in the past they had, on occasion, been embarrassed by reason of not knowing whether a particular individual contacting them had authority to speak officially for the CP, USA. They said they were pleased to have this matter finally resolved.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-14-2011

FBI

Date: 3/16/60

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

REC-71

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Callahan
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Malone
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C.Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS - C

NY 694-S* on 3/14/60, orally furnished the information on the following pages to SA [redacted] [redacted] This report reflects that the Soviets are not interested in appointing an agency in the USA for the sale of Soviet furs, but would be willing to sell furs to USA furriers.

b6
b7C

REC-71

EX-130

100-428091-707

18 MAR 17 1960

3-1-Rm 1243 + [illegible]

3-Bureau (100-428091)(RM)
1-Chicago (134-46-Sub B)(AM RM)
1-NY (134-91)(Inv.)(41)
1-NY (100-134637)(41)

ACB:jn
(8)

INT. SEC.

Approved: ______________ Sent ______________ M Per ______________
Special Agent in Charge

55 MAR 29 1960

Soviets Not Interested in Establishing Fur Agency in USA, But Are Willing to Sell to USA Furriers

During February, 1960, NY 694-S* had a meeting at the Office of the Foreign Ministry in Moscow with NIKOLAI IVANOVICH MOURAVIEV, former head of the Amtorg Trading Corporation in NYC, and presently head of the Fur Department of the Soviet Foreign Ministry.

Before this meeting, the informant had submitted to the Central Committee of the CPSU a memorandum reflecting the following:

A group of businessmen headed by Mr. HENRY KATCHEN, an important furrier with interests in Maximillan Furs and Saks Fifth Avenue in NYC, represent a group of fur manufacturers who would like to secure an exclusive fur agency from the Soviet Government. It was desired that this agency include Canada as well as the US. This group of furriers had outlets and warehouse space available and had the support of Maximillan Furs and Saks Fifth Avenue.

Upon meeting with MOURAVIEV, the subject matter of the above memorandum was discussed. MOURAVIEV stated that the proposal was neither feasible nor legal and that the Soviet Government did not give such agencies as this to anyone, despite whatever good recommendations that they may have. MOURAVIEV further stated that KATCHEN was no stranger to him and that the latter is well thought of in the Soviet Union, that his name is on a "preferred list." MOURAVIEV also exhibited to the informant a catalogue on which appeared the names of all prominent manufacturers and businessmen in the fur industry. KATCHEN's name appeared on this list.

MOURAVIEV noted that all products with which his department deals must be paid for in cash before delivery, particularly the kind of furs in which KATCHEN is interested, namely, broadtail, Persian lamb, and sables. He stated that at the last auction held in Leningrad, furs of these types were sold for cash before the auction began.

MOURAVIEV stated that his department would be very appreciative if the fur manufacturers and the fur unions in the USA,and all other people involved in the fur industry in the US,would increase their activities with respect to lobbying in Washington for lifting of the embargo on the sale of furs banned in the US, namely mink, ermine, kolinsky, stone marten, bone marten, vicelle,and red foxes. MOURAVIEV said that if this embargo could be withdrawn,it would be beneficial to his department, to the fur industry, and to workers and merchants alike.

MOURAVIEV said that even though he could not give to Mr. KATCHEN and his associates a fur agency, he would be pleased to do business with Mr. KATCHEN and the latter's associates even to the extent of selling to them prior to the Leningrad auction. He said that he could sell to them the entire shipment of the particular furs that KATCHEN and his associates desire.

Informant told MOURAVIEV that he would advise KATCHEN with regard to the information MOURAVIEV had given him and asked whether or not MOURAVIEV would object to KATCHEN or one of his colleagues continuing the discussion with MOURAVIEV regarding this matter. MOURAVIEV replied that there would be no objection on his part nor on the part of the Ministry, which is in over-all charge of this department. He said,infact,he would be most pleased to meet with KATCHEN and his associates. He stated that he could now offer to KATCHEN $50,000.00 worth of sables.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-14-2011

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Callahan
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Malone
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C.Sullivan
Tele. Room
~~Mr. Ingram~~
Miss Gandy

FBI

Date: 3/15/60

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637) (41)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C

REC- 69

On March 14, 1960, NY 694-S* orally furnished the information on the following pages to SA [redacted]. This report concerns the World Federation of Trade Unions.

b6
b7C

info. re. de Caux previously received see 100-260007 Sub 89 2-23-60

(re de Caux)

0-17 to NY 3-23-60 re inquiries info "CIO News" AD/Bcm

1 - Rm. 1243 + 1 destroyed
3 - Bureau (100-428091) (RM)
1 - Chicago (134-46-Sub B) (RM)
1 - NY 134-91 (INV) (41)
1 - NY 100-134637 (41)

ACB:msb (41)
(7)

100-428091-702

REC- 69 6 MAR 24 1960

2586

Approved: ______________ Sent ________ M Per ______________
Special Agent in Charge

55 MAR 25 1960

WORLD FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS

On Tuesday, February 16, 1960, in Prague, it was arranged that NY 694-S* meet with LOUIS SALLIENT, Secretary of the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU), and (FNU) GRACCI and (FNU) APERICIO, also associated with the WFTU. The informant gave them "greetings" from the CP,USA National Secretariat and from the CP,USA International Affairs Committee, of which MORRIS CHILDS is secretary, and told them that he was there to report, pursuant to the request of LOUIS SALLIENT, concerning placing someone to represent the WFTU in the United Nations.

NY 694-S* told them that he was reporting in behalf of MORRIS CHILDS, particularly, the Secretary of the CP,USA International Affairs Committee. The informant advised them as follows:

So far, the CP,USA has succeeded in contacting LEN de CAUX, former editor of the "CIO News" and of the "March of Labor." LEN de CAUX now resides in California. It was proposed to DE CAUX that he work in the United Nations, and the latter is giving serious consideration to this matter, but at the moment, has not decided whether or not to accept the post. SALLIENT and his associates, the informant stated, would be advised as soon as possible with respect to DE CAUX's decision.

SALLIENT thanked the informant for his information and requested that NY 694-S* convey the greetings of himself and the other two members of the WFTU Secretariat to the CPUSA leadership. He requested also that their congratulations be offered to the CP,USA leadership elected at the recent 17th National Convention of the CP,USA.

According to SALLIENT, the WFTU Secretariat is anxiously awaiting reports that may be forthcoming concerning the labor movement in the USA, and, at the moment, are intensely interested in the development of the trade union movement in the United States and in the A. PHILLIP RANDOLPH fight with GEORGE MEANY at the AFL-CIO leadership conference held in Florida. He said that RANDOLPH's fight was particularly interesting, inasmuch as he and other leading Negro trade unionists are fighting segregation in the USA.

SALLIENT asked whether the informant had any other information regarding this matter which he might be able to furnish in a report. NY 694-S* told them that his objective in meeting SALLIENT and the other secretaries was to furnish the report concerning LEN DE CAUX and to transmit to them greetings from the top leaders of the CP,USA. He stated he personally had no information concerning the RANDOLPH fight with GEORGE MEANY. Informant advised that on his return to the United States, he would advise the CP,USA of SALLIENT's interest in this matter and would request that the CP,USA furnish him pertinent information as soon as possible.

SALLIENT and the other secretaries indicated that they were familiar with the development of various Negro trade union committees which are being formed in Detroit, in the South and on the West Coast and which are fighting the top leadership in the AFL-CIO for a truer representation of Negro labor leaders in labor councils, federations, etc., in the United States. They indicated that they are aware of the fact that a sharp struggle is developing against the "labor fakers" who pursue a policy of segregation of top Negro leaders.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-10-2011

~~TOP SECRET~~

1 - Mr. Parsons
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Decker

March 23, 1960

BY COURIER SERVICE

REC'D-READING ROOM
MAR 23 4 46 PM '60
FBI

Mr. Allen W. Dulles
Director
Central Intelligence Agency
Administration Building
2430 E Street, N. W.
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Allen:

I thought that you would be interested in the following information obtained as a result of our over-all coverage of the Communist Party, USA, concerning statements made by Nikolai Mostovets, the head of the North and South American Sections of the International Department, Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU).

REC'D READING ROOM
MAR 23 3 50 PM '60
FBI

In February, 1960, Mostovets stated that the Central Committee of the CPSU is engaged in preparing a new program for the 22nd Congress of the CPSU in 1961. The draft of this new program is expected to be finished in September, 1960, and will contain two main points: (1) the new domestic program (Way to Communism) and (2) the international relationship between the Soviet Union and socialist countries with capitalist countries.

BY COURIER SVC.
15 MAR 23
COMM-FBI

Mostovets indicated that a number of older Communist Party (CP) leaders will be removed from their present positions; however, the individuals to be removed are not members of the present Presidium. He continued that in the near future certain young CP leaders will appear in positions of prominence. He added that Dmitry Stepanovich Polyansky is the most promising potential top leader among the young CP members. He described Polyansky as an alternate member of the Presidium and Premier of the Russian Federated Republic.

REC-68
CP-428091-1703
MAR 25 1960

100-428091
AJD:mar (7)

SEE NOTE ON YELLOW PAGE TWO

Tolson
Mohr
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Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

55 MAR 29 1960

~~TOP SECRET~~

Mr. Allen W. Dulles

Polyansky was the head of a delegation of Soviet Republics officials which visited the United States during February, 1960.

In view of the extremely sensitive nature of certain of the sources of this information it is requested that the contents of this communication be afforded the most careful security and its use restricted to a need-to-know basis.

Sincerely,
EDGAR

NOTE ON YELLOW:

See memo Baumgardner to Belmont dated 3-22-60 captioned "Solo, Internal Security - C," AJD:mar.

This letter is classified "~~Top Secret~~" since the information was obtained from a highly placed source and unauthorized disclosure of this information would tend to disclose the identity of the source with resultant grave damage to the national defense.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-10-2011

~~TOP~~ SECRET

1 - Mr. Parsons
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Decker

March 23, 1960

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable Christian A. Herter
The Secretary of State
Washington 25, D. C.

0 - 10

MAR 23 4 46 PM '60
FBI
READING ROOM

My dear Mr. Herter:

I thought that you would be interested in the following information obtained as a result of our over-all coverage of the Communist Party, USA, concerning statements made by Nikolai Mostovets, the head of the North and South American Sections of the International Department, Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU).

In February, 1960, Mostovets stated that the Central Committee of the CPSU is engaged in preparing a new program for the 22nd Congress of the CPSU in 1961. The draft of this new program is expected to be finished in September, 1960, and will contain two main points: (1) the new domestic program (Way to Communism) and (2) the international relationship between the Soviet Union and socialist countries with capitalist countries.

BY COURIER SVC.
15 MAR 23
COMM-FBI

MAR 23 3 50 PM '60
FBI
READING ROOM

Mostovets indicated that a number of older Communist Party (CP) leaders will be removed from their present positions; however, the individuals to be removed are not members of the present Presidium. He continued that in the near future certain young CP leaders will appear in positions of prominence. He added that Dmitry Stepanovich Polyansky is the most promising potential top leader among the young CP members. He described Polyansky as an alternate member of the Presidium and Premier of the Russian Federated Republic.

REC-68 12 [illegible]11-1004

MAR 25 1960

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Tolson
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Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

100-428091

AJD:mar (7)

SEE NOTE ON YELLOW PAGE TWO

~~TOP~~ SECRET

55 MAR 29 1960

TELETYPE UNIT

Honorable Christian A. Herter

Polyansky was the head of a delegation of Soviet Republics officials which visited the United States during February, 1960.

In view of the extremely sensitive nature of certain of the sources of this information it is requested that the contents of this communication be afforded the most careful security and its use restricted to a need-to-know basis.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

100-[illegible]

NOTE ON YELLOW:

See memo Baumgardner to Belmont dated 3-22-60 captioned "Solo, Internal Security - C," AJD:mar.

This letter is classified "~~Top Secret~~" since the information was obtained from a highly placed source and unauthorized disclosure of this information would tend to disclose the identity of the source with resultant grave damage to the national defense.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-10-2011

~~TOP SECRET~~

1 - Mr. Parsons
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Liaison Section
1 - Mr. Decker

March 23, 1960

BY COURIER SERVICE

FBI READING ROOM MAR 23 4 46 PM '60

Honorable Gordon Gray
Special Assistant to the President
Executive Office Building
Washington 25, D. C.

~~Declassified~~ 2/19/88 NLE 88-127

My dear Mr. Gray:

I thought the President and you would be interested in the following information obtained as a result of our over-all coverage of the Communist Party, USA, [concerning statements made by Nikolai Mostovets, the head of the North and South American Sections of the International Department, Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU).] (S)

In February, 1960, Mostovets stated that the Central Committee of the CPSU is engaged in preparing a new program for the 22nd Congress of the CPSU in 1961. The draft of this new program is expected to be finished in September, 1960, and will contain two main points: (1) the new domestic program (Way to Communism) and (2) the international relationship between the Soviet Union and socialist countries with capitalist countries. (S)

MAR 23 3 50 PM '60 READING ROOM

BY COURIER SVC. 15 MAR 23 '60 COMM-FBI

Mostovets indicated that a number of older Communist Party (CP) leaders will be removed from their present positions; however, the individuals to be removed are not members of the present Presidium. He continued that in the near future certain young CP leaders will appear in positions of prominence. He added that Dmitry Stepanovich Polyansky is the most promising potential top leader among the young CP members. He described Polyansky as an alternate member of the Presidium and Premier of the Russian Federated Republic. (S)

REC-68 100-428091-785

Polyansky was the head of a delegation of Soviet Republics officials which visited the United States during February, 1960. (S)

EX-135

13 MAR 25 1960

Tolson
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McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

NOTE ON YELLOW: This letter is classified "~~Top Secret~~" since the information was obtained from a highly placed source and unauthorized disclosure of this information would tend to disclose the identity of the source with resultant grave damage to the national defense. (S)

AJD:mar:mpp (7)

~~TOP SECRET~~

NOTE ON YELLOW, CONTINUED
PAGE TWO

55 MAR 29 1960 MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT ☐

100-428091

Honorable Gordon Gray

This information is being disseminated to appropriate officials of the Government. U

In view of the extremely sensitive nature of certain of the sources of this information, it is requested that the contents of this communication be afforded the most careful security and its use restricted to a need-to-know basis. U

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE ON YELLOW CONTINUED:

See memo Baumgardner to Belmont dated 3/22/60 captioned "Solo, Internal Security - C" by AJD:mar.

Parsons
- Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Liaison Section
1 - Mr. Decker

March 23, 1960

BY COURIER SERVICE

Solo

Miss Rose Mary Woods
Executive Secretary to the Vice President
Room T-6, The Capitol
Washington 25, D. C.

MAR 23 4 46 PM '60
REC'D READING ROOM
FBI

Dear Rose Mary:

I am enclosing a letter which I think the Vice President might want to see.

Sincerely,

JEH

100-428091

NOTE ON YELLOW

See memo Baumgardner to Belmont dated 3-22-60 captioned "Solo, Internal Security - C," AJD:mar.

MAR 23 3 50 PM '60
REC'D READING ROOM
FBI

EX-135

Enclosure

ENCLOSURE

REC- 68 100-428091-706

13 MAR 25 1960

AJD:mar
(7)

Tolson
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Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

MAR 23 6 52 PM '60

BY COURIER SVC.
15 MAR 234
COMM-FBI

55 MAR 29 1960 MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

~~TOP SECRET~~

1 - Mr. Parsons
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Liaison Section
1 - Mr. Docker

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 07-01-2011

March 23, 1960

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable Richard M. Nixon
The Vice President
Washington 25, D. C.

MAR 23 4 46 PM '60 READING ROOM

Dear Dick:

I thought you would be interested in the following information obtained as a result of our over-all coverage of the Communist Party, USA, concerning statements made by Nikolai Mostovets, the head of the North and South American Sections of the International Department, Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU).

In February, 1960, Mostovets stated that the Central Committee of the CPSU is engaged in preparing a new program for the 22nd Congress of the CPSU in 1961. The draft of this new program is expected to be finished in September, 1960, and will contain two main points: (1) the new domestic program (Way to Communism) and (2) the international relationship between the Soviet Union and socialist countries with capitalist countries.

MAR 23 3 50 PM '60 REC'D-READING ROOM

Mostovets indicated that a number of older Communist Party (CP) leaders will be removed from their present positions; however, the individuals to be removed are not members of the present Presidium. He continued that in the near future certain young CP leaders will appear in positions of prominence. He added that Dmitry Stepanovich Polyansky is the most promising potential top leader among the young CP members. He described Polyansky as an alternate member of the Presidium and Premier of the Russian Federated Republic.

100-428091-106

REC- 68

ENCLOSURE

Polyansky was the head of a delegation of Soviet Republics officials which visited the United States during February, 1960.

Tolson
Mohr
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Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

100-428091

MAR 25 1960

SEE NOTE ON YELLOW, PAGE TWO

AJD:mpp (7)

BY COURIER SVC.
15 MAR 234
COMM - FBI

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐ ~~TOP SECRET~~

Honorable Richard M. Nixon

This information is being disseminated to appropriate officials of the Government.

In view of the extremely sensitive nature of certain of the sources of this information, it is requested that the contents of this communication be afforded the most careful security and its use restricted to a need-to-know basis.

Sincerely,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE ON YELLOW:

This letter is classified "~~Top Secret~~" since the information was obtained from a highly placed source and unauthorized disclosure of this information would tend to disclose the identity of the source with resultant grave damage to the national defense.

See memo Baumgardner to Belmont captioned "Solo, Internal Security - C" dated 3/22/60 by AJD:mar.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-14-2011

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: 3/23/60

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637-Sub A)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C

ReBulet, 2/3/60, and remylet, 2/5/60.

Upon his return to NY from abroad, NY 694-S was interviewed concerning the $2500.00 transferred to CG 5824-S on 12/15/59, and not reported to the NYO. He said he would check his records regarding this matter.

On 2/23/60, the informant advised that he had transferred the sum of $2500.00 to CG 5824-S on 12/15/59, and had inadvertently failed to include this item in his report to the NYO. The balance on hand as of 12/21/59, should have been reported by him as $31,000.00 instead of $33,500.00.

1 - R - 1247

2-Bureau (100-428091) (RM)
1-New York 100-134637-Sub A (41)

ACB:ume
(3)

REC- 87 100-428091-707

EX-130

~~24~~ 25
23 MAR 1960

INT. SEC.

55 MAR 29 1960

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-14-2011

+2092

FBI

Date: 3/18/60

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)(41)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C

NY 694-S*, on March 14, 1960, orally furnished the information on the following pages to SA [redacted] This report reflects that CPSU and Czech CP functionaries requested detailed information concerning members of the newly elected Secretariat and the National Committee of the CP, USA. It also reflects that the CPSU desires a list of Trotskyites in the USA.

b6
b7C

REC-14 100-428091-708

20 MAR 19 1960

cc-wick

R- 1243

EX-102

3 - Bureau (100-428091) (RM)
1 - Chicago (134-46-Sub B) (RM)
1 - NY 134-91 (INV) (41)
1 - NY 100-134637 (41)

ACB:msb (41)
(8)

50 MAR 29 1960

Approved: Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

CPSU AND CZECH CP FUNCTIONARIES REQUESTED DETAILED INFORMATION CONCERNING MEMBERS OF THE NEWLY ELECTED SECRETARIAT AND THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE CP,USA. THEY ALSO REQUESTED A LIST OF TROTSKYITES IN THE USA.

While in Prague, in February, 1960, NY 694-S* conferred with LADISLAV KOCMAN (phonetic), member of the International Department of the Central Committee (English Section) of the Czech CP, and with (FNU) KADERKA, Deputy in charge of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Czech CP. These Czech CP functionaries requested that the informant furnish, for transmittal to the Central Committee of the Czech CP, a detailed written report reflecting background information concerning the members of the new Secretariat and National Committee of the CP,USA elected at the recent CP,USA Convention. They requested further that the report contain a breakdown with respect to race, sex, and "left or right" position of these individuals. To the extent that he could, NY 694-S* submitted to KOCMAN, by memorandum, the information requested.

In Prague, also, at the request of CHAO YI MIN, member of the Central Committee of the Chinese CP, one of the editors of the "World Marxist Review," and representative of the Chinese CP to the "World Marxist Review," the informant furnished MIN with a list of the new CP,USA National Secretariat and National Committee. The informant also furnished to MIN biographical information concerning the names on this list.

In Moscow, also during February, 1960, NY 694-S* conferred with NIKOLAI VLADIMIROVICH MOSTOVETS, head of the North and South American Sections of the International Department of the CCCPSU, and with ALEKSEI ANDREEVICH GRECHUKHIN, assistant to MOSTOVETS and in charge of North American Affairs, including the USA, but not in Canada. MOSTOVETS and GRECHUKHIN also requested detailed information, in memorandum form, regarding the new CP,USA Secretariat and National Committee. They requested that the information furnished include a breakdown with respect to race and sex. The informant furnished to them, in memorandum form, and to the extent that he was able to do so, the information they requested.

NY 694-S* noted that MOSTOVETS and GRECHUKHIN had desired information concerning the number of votes which each member of the newly elected CP,USA National Committee had received. NY 694-S* advised them that he was not in a position to give them such information.

MOSTOVETS stated that, if possible, he would like to obtain from the CP,USA a list of Trotskyites in the USA, together with all information available concerning such persons. He requested that this matter be brought to the attention of MORRIS CHILDS, Secretary of the CP,USA International Affairs Committee. The informant was unable to tell MOSTOVETS whether the CP,USA had available such information concerning Trotskyites.

MOSTOVETS remarked that, "The Trotskyites still receive top priority as dangerous and cunning foes."

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-14-2011

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: March 23, 1960

FROM : Mr. W. A. Branigan

1 - Belmont
1 - Branigan
1 - Dise
1 - Aull

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

This memorandum is prepared to inform you that the Communist Party of China is interested in having Mary Jane and Philip Olin Keeney come to China to live and work.

The Keeneys have been previously identified as members of the Communist Party and they have a long history of Communist Party association. Their associates include such individuals as Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, who was identified by Elizabeth Bentley as a Soviet espionage agent; Gerhardt Eisler, present East German communist official; and other individuals suspected of espionage against the U.S. The Keeneys have both previously utilized the Fifth Amendment before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee.

On March 11, 1960, NY 694-S advised the New York Office that while in Prague, Czechoslovakia, during February and March, 1960, he conferred with Chao Yi Min, a member of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party who is also a representative of the Chinese Communist Party to the "World Marxist Review" and one of the editors of that publication.

Min told NY 694-S that the Chinese Communist Party requested that he locate Philip Keeney and his wife, Mary Jane Keeney, and advise them that the Chinese Communist Party desires them to come to China to live and work; that they were to be told their traveling expenses would be paid by the Chinese; that airplane tickets are presently awaiting them in Bern, Switzerland, and that they will be reimbursed for their travel from the United States to Bern.

RECOMMENDATION:

The above is submitted for information and is not being disseminated outside the Bureau in view of the highly delicate source through which the information was obtained. The New York Office is alert to the possibility that the Keeneys may consider this offer.

100-428091

WAA:sen
(5)

WAA

EX-130

REC-28

100-428091-709

10 MAR 28 1960

ESP

55 MAR 29 1960

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-14-2011

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Callahan
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Malone
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C.Sullivan
Tele. Room
~~Mr. Ingram~~
Miss Gandy

FBI

Date: 3/17/60

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS - C

REC-82

EX-131

NY 694-S* on 3/11/60, orally furnished the information on the following page to SAS THORNTON M. WOOD and [redacted] This report reflects that functionaries of the CCCPSU charged that according to their records, CLARENCE HATHAWAY, Chairman of the NYS CP, has been in contact with the FBI.

b6
b7C

EX-130

1-Am 1243 + 1 destroyed

3 - Bureau (100-428091)(RM)
1 - Chicago (134-46-Sub B)(AM RM)
1 - NY (134-91)(Inv.)(41)
1 - NY (100-134637)(41)

ACB:jn
(8)

REC-28 100-428091-710

7 MAR 18 1960

Approved: Special Agent in Charge

Sent M Per

55 APR 15 1960

CLARENCE HATHAWAY Charged by CCCPSU Functionaries With Having Been in Contact With the FBI

While in Moscow, during February, 1960, NY 694-S* conferred with NIKOLAI VLADIMIROVICH MOSTOVETS, Head of the North and South American Sections of the International Department of the CCCPSU, and with ALEKSEI ANDREEVICH GRECHUKHIN, Assistant to MOSTOVETS, in Charge of North American Affairs, including the USA, but not Canada.

MOSTOVETS and GRECHUKHIN asked the informant to tell them exactly what he knew about CLARENCE HATHAWAY, currently Chairman of the NYS CP. They professed to know little about HATHAWAY and indicated that as a matter of interest, they would appreciate learning more about him. They also requested that the informant submit to them a written report concerning his knowledge of HATHAWAY, which report, they stated, they wished to furnish to the CCCPSU.

Shortly before the informant left Moscow to go to Prague, he had another conference with MOSTOVETS and ALEKSEI. At this time, they told him that according to their "archives", HATHAWAY had been an "Agent" of the FBI in 1920; that in 1941, he had been seen in contact with an FBI Agent; and that in 1947, in San Francisco, he again had been seen speaking to an FBI Agent. They told the informant that it was imperative that immediately upon his return to the USA, he furnish this information to MORRIS CHILDS, Secretary of the CP, USA International Affairs Committee.

~~TOP SECRET~~

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-10-2011

10:04 AM

March 23, 1960

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON
MR. PARSONS
MR. BELMONT
MR. DELOACH

I returned an earlier telephone call from the Attorney General who stated he had been looking over the top secret memorandum dated March 21, 1960, re "Communist Party, USA, International Relations - C" concerning the recruiting program of Negroes and Puerto Ricans of university age to the Friendship of the Peoples' University in Moscow, Russia. He thought it would be a wonderful opportunity if we could get someone in this program, perhaps a young Puerto Rican who could attend the school for a period of five years as he felt this would be a big strike for our side if this could be accomplished. I commented that we might be able to work something out along this line; that either a Negro or a Puerto Rican might be worked in, that this school is to all intents and purposes an espionage school and the individuals attending are indoctrinated with communist theories and a young man subjected to this for five years would be pretty well brainwashed. I commented I thought this was an excellent suggestion.

I told the Attorney General that one of our informants is a top level functionary of the Communist Party here and he recently came back and brought with him considerable money and only Dennis, Hall and our informant know of this and no one else in the Party is aware of it. I commented such activity made one sick when the Russians are talking of peaceful co-existance while all the time the Soviet government is actually mixing into communist affairs in this country. The Attorney General then commented that I might consider getting the latest information from this informant and putting it into one memorandum, having it broken down into subject matter so that it could be easily read for the President's use. He thought it might be a good idea for me to take this over to the President and call it to his attention so he will read it, as he felt that much of the material which was given to others for circulation to interested parties was not always read. I commented that many of these persons underrate the information because they do not know the exact source and perhaps feel that it comes from down the line whereas actually this information comes direct from the inside and at the highest level. I stated we have been talking with our informant since he got back

Tolson
Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

cc-Mr. Ingram
JEH:EH (8)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

55 MAR 29 1960

711

24 MAR 25 1960

~~TOP SECRET~~

and we have been getting more and more information from him each day and I would have this all assembled, by topics, and pinpoint it down so it could be simply read like the material which was prepared for the President's use at Camp David. I stated it might be well to add a page or two on some recent activity at the Embassy and its staff and the United Nations Staff which is highly top secret and some of which we cannot disseminate. I commented some of this involved some blackmailing and framing of young Americans, on homosexual charges, who were going to Moscow. The Attorney General was advised that we had three such cases just recently; that these youths were going over on an exchange tour and some of the guides at the Exposition approached them and they indulged in homosexual activities and pictures were taken and they were confronted with these pictures and threatened with exposure unless they agreed to carry out espionage in this country and also get scientific material from our government. The Attorney General was further advised ~~that~~ it so happened that we had gotten the picture of the man who framed Joseph Alsop; that Alsop had identified this individual from a picture in Allen Dulles' Office. I stated the man who framed Alsop is one of the top advisors in intelligence in this country to the Kremlin and the material he prepares comes to the personal attention of Khrushchev. I stated they picked a high official to do this which again shows the viciousness of the Soviet setup.

Russian

us

I told the Attorney General that I would get started on both of these items, to get someone into the school, and also to prepare the memorandum for him.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

SENT FROM D. O.
TIME
DATE
BY

Tolson
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Rosen
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W.C. Sullivan
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SOLO

Operation SOLO was a long-running FBI program to infiltrate the Communist Party of the United States and gather intelligence about its relationship to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, China, and other communist nations. It officially began in 1958 and ended in 1977, although Morris and Jack Childs, two of the principal agents in the operation, had been involved with the Bureau for several years prior. The files posted here constitute the first two releases made from the FBI's SOLO file. They range from March 1958 to August 1960. Subsequent releases will be added in the future. Read a related story at

http://www.fbi.gov/news/stories/2011/august/byte-out-of-history-communist-agent-tells-all/.

PART 19 OF 22

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-10-2011

~~TOP SECRET~~

1 - Liaison Section
1 - Mr. Decker

3/16/2011
ML

REC- 35 100-428091- 712

Date: March 23, 1960

To: Office of Security
Department of State

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director

Subject: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

The following information was obtained as a result of our over-all coverage of the Communist Party (CP), USA, and concerns statements made by Aleksey Runyantsev, editor in chief of the "World Marxist Review," the theoretical journal of international communism published in Prague, Czechoslovakia.

In February, 1960, Runyantsev stated that he considers the circulation of the "World Marxist Review" in the United States to be most important and urged that every effort be made to increase its circulation in this country and to reach a wider range of readers. He advocated that this publication be made available to libraries, universities and to serious students throughout the United States.

According to Runyantsev, the "World Marxist Review" is particularly interested in publishing articles written by ranking members of the CP, USA, and pointed out that articles by Eugene Dennis, chairman, CP, USA, and Gus Hall, general secretary, CP, USA, will be included in issues of this publication in the immediate future.

In view of the extremely sensitive nature of certain of the sources of our information, it is requested

BY COURIER SVC.
14 MAR 23
COMM-FBI

AJD:ras
(10)

SEE NOTE ON YELLOW, PAGE 2.

~~TOP SECRET~~

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Tele. Room
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55 MAR 29 1960 MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

53 10 1960

Office of Security
Department of State

that the contents of this communication be afforded the most careful security and its use restricted to a need-to-know basis.

1 - Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence
Department of the Army

Attention: Chief, Security Division

1 - Office of Special Investigations
Air Force

Attention: Chief, Counter Intelligence Division

1 - Director of Naval Intelligence

1 - Director
Central Intelligence Agency

Attention: Deputy Director, Plans

1 - AAG J. Walter Yeagley (By O-6 (D) same date)

NOTE ON YELLOW:

This letter is classified ~~"Top Secret"~~ since the information was obtained from a highly placed source and unauthorized disclosure of this information would tend to disclose the identity of this source with resultant grave damage to the national defense.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-14-2011

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Callahan
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Malone
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C.Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

FBI

Date: 3/15/60

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637) (41)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C

On 3/14/60, NY 694-S* orally furnished the information on the following pages to SA [redacted] This report concerns the "World Marxist Review."

b6
b7C

Ltr. to State
cc - CIA, ACSI,
ONI, AAG Yeagley (Byo-6(D))
OSI - 3/23/60
ajD:eas

Shabatt

3 - Bureau (100-428091) (RM)
1 - Chicago (134-46-Sub B) (RM)
1 - NY 134-91 (INV) (41)
1 - NY 100-134637 (41)

EX-103

ACB:msb (41)
(7)

REC- 35 100-428091-712

10 MAR 28 1960

Approved: ______________________
Special Agent in Charge

Sent ____________ M Per ______________

"WORLD MARXIST REVIEW"

On February 16 and 29, 1960, NY 694-S* conferred, in Prague, with ~~(FNU) RUMYANTSEV~~, Editor of the "World Marxist Review" and also a member of the Central Committee of the CPSU.
ALEKSEY RUMYANTSEV

At a meeting in RUMYANTSEV's office, the latter told the informant that he considers the magazine ("World Marxist Review") in the U. S. most important and that every effort should be made to increase its circulation there to even a wider range of readers. It should be available at libraries, universities, and to serious students throughout the United States. He said that, unfortunately, the circulation is limited, but that he understood the handicaps involved, such as State Department regulations, mailing of material to readers, and the general situation in the CP,USA, which, at the moment, is not of assistance to the circulation of the "World Marxist Review."

RUMYANTSEV said that he saw, however, a change for the Party in the U. S., since the visit of KHRUSHCHEV. A good example was the recent TV interview of GUS HALL and the radio broadcasting of the convention proceedings of the American Party.

He said it was true that there was not an overwhelming acceptance of these programs, but that, nevertheless, it was a happy event and most important that at this time the leader of the American Party could be televised to twenty million viewers.

RUMTANTSEV also expressed pleasure at the fact that in recent weeks a "Hollywood 10 writer" (reference is probably to DALTON TRUMBO), who was ostracized and persecuted in the days of Mc Carthy, was reported in the press as having written an important script to be made into a movie picture.

In a subsequent meeting at RUMYANTSEV's office on the same date, there were present RUMYANTSEV, his assistant, ALEXEI MATREEVICH, and CHAO-YI-MIN, who is an Assistant Editor of the "World Marxist Review," and also the representative of the Chinese CP to the "World Marxist Review." CHAO, furthermore, is a "candidate" member of the Central Committee of the CP of China.

NY 694-S* initiated the conversation by extending to the entire group the greetings of the new General Secretary of the CP,USA, GUS HALL, and of the other members of the CP,USA Secretariat.

The informant advised them that they would receive an article for publication in the "World Marxist Review" written by EUGENE DENNIS, that this article was being sent to them without comment, and that, if any changes should be made therein, the CP,USA should be advised immediately, since the article had already been set up in a galley form for publication in "Political Affairs." RUMYANTSEV expressed pleasure that such an article by DENNIS had been sent to them. He said that actually the article had arrived on that very morning, and that as yet he had not had a chance to have it translated. He said that he was sure that any article coming from the CP,USA, particularly from EUGENE DENNIS, was most important and would be most welcome.

RUMYANTSEV suggested, however, that it would be best if both printings of the DENNIS article be made at the same time. He said that if by some chance it was planned to print the article in "Political Affairs" in the March issue of that magazine, it would perhaps be wise to delay such printing until the April issue, which would coincide with the date of the printing in the "World Marxist Review."

NY 694-S* told RUMYANTSEV that he could give him no guarantees with respect to when the article would be printed in "Political Affairs" and said that he would, however, notify the CP,USA as soon as possible with respect to RUMYANTSEV's request. He felt that if there were time, the CP,USA would be pleased to conform with RUMYANTSEV's suggestion.

It was agreed that NY 694-S* and the "World Marxist Review" staff named above would meet again before the informant would leave for the United States. It was understood that at that later date the DENNIS article would have been translated and RUMYANTSEV would be in a position to inform NY 694-S* concerning any suggested changes in the DENNIS article.

On the informant's return to Prague on February 29, 1960, he was notified by ALEXEI MATREEVICH that RUMYANTSEV and another of his chief assistants, (FNU) TKATSHENKO, would like to confer with the informant as soon as possible and would come to the latter's hotel to talk with him there. RUMYANTSEV and MATREEVICH/and TKATSHENKO came to the informant's hotel and the informant was told that the DENNIS article had been translated and was considered to be most timely and important. However, they stated that, by reason of the fact that the article was 39 pages in length, it was much too long. They said, since time is of the essence, did the informant have the authority to authorize that the article be cut in half to approximately twenty pages. NY 694-S* told them he could not assume responsibility in that regard, having no authority to do so, and he suggested that the article be printed in full, despite its length. He stated that should they cut the article down to twenty pages, it might lead to a serious misunderstanding. The CP,USA leaders might think that the editors of the "World Marxist Review" disagreed with the contents of the article.

After a lengthy discussion about this matter between themselves, the "World Marxist Review" representatives agreed that perhaps the article should be printed in full and that no serious changes should be made therein. However, they requested that they be allowed to make one change, which would constitute an omission. They desired to eliminate a paragraph which quoted KENNON (the DENNIS article was based upon KENNON's speech), in which paragraph it is stated that the Red Army had occupied Finland in 1940. This was after the Finnish-Russian war of that year. NY 694-S* told them that he was sure that it would be permissible for them to do that and said he assumed the responsibility to authorize them to make the said omission.

It was further agreed that the following would be done: That the article be printed in two installments because of its length--the first half to be printed in the March issue and the other half in the April issue. It was further agreed that the "World Marxist Review" representatives would mail the translation of this article to MORRIS CHILDS, the Secretary of the International Affairs Committee of the CP,USA.

RUMYANTSEV told the informant that HY LUMER's article, which actually was the speech the latter made at the 17th Convention of the CP,USA concerning the economic situation in the USA, had been translated and would be printed. He stated that the content of the article would be the same but "rounded out" to read in a more popular vein. RUMYANTSEV stated further that the "World Marxist Review" was anxiously awaiting the article by GUS HALL, which would be entitled "The 17th Convention of the CP,USA and Its Tasks."

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-14-2011

FBI

Date: 3/23/60

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS - C

NY 694-S*, on 3/21/60, orally furnished the information on the following pages to SA [redacted] [redacted] This report contains information that CHAO YI MIN and the informant had mutual friends and that MIN is interested in maintaining contact with NY 694-S*.

b6
b7C

1-Rm 1243 + destroyed

3 - Bureau (100-428091)(RM)
1 - Chicago (134-46-Sub B)(RM)
1 - New York (134-91)(Inv.)(41)
1 - New York (100-134637) (41)

ACB:jn
(8)

100-428091-713

REC-19

MAR 24 1960

EX-135

~~ESP. SEC.~~

INT. SEC.

Approved: ____________ Special Agent in Charge Sent ________ M Per ________

55 MAR 29 1960

CHAO YI MIN and NY 694-S*
Have Mutual Friends

In Prague, in March, 1960, NY 694-S* conferred with CHAO YI MIN, member of the Central Committee of the Chinese CP, who is also a representative of the Chinese CP to the "World Marxist Review", and one of the editors of the said publication.

During the conversation with CHAO YI MIN, NY 694-S* and MIN reminisced about their past activities in the CP. They discovered they had mutual friends, who MIN had known when he was in the Chinese CP underground in Shanghai before the revolution. These friends included HARRY KWIET and GRACE and MANNIE GRANICH.

MIN was particularly interested in obtaining information about KWIET and expressed sorrow to learn that the latter is dead. KWIET, the informant told MIN, had been a radio operator aboard a US ship that was torpedoed by a German submarine.

MIN stated that the GRANICHes were not apparatus people, but had edited a magazine in Shanghai in 1934. He said he had great respect for them. Also, MIN reported he had known AGNES SMEDLEY and ANNA LOUISE STRONG.

MIN disclosed that he is 57 years of age, married, and the father of a 35 year old son who works for the Chinese CP. MIN is also a grandfather.

The informant remarked to MIN, "according to the Capitalist press, you (the Chinese) are now making rockets." MIN laughed and replied, "we are not making them, now, but we will."

NY 694-S* asked MIN whether, on the death of CHIANG KAI SHEK, the Nationalist Government on Formosa would topple. MIN replied, "no-his son will take over."

The informant said his (CHIANG KAI SHEK'S) son was a Lenin school student and a roommate of MORRIS CHILDS.

MIN added, "yes, he was also in OGPU when he was in Russia."

MIN also told the informant that ALFRED DEWHURST, Canadian CP representative to the "World Marxist Review", had completed his assignment on the said publication and would return to Canada after a visit to China.

MIN was extremely friendly with NY 694-S*. He apologized profusely for his poor English and said he would make an effort to improve it since he and NY 694-S* had so many matters of mutual interest that they could discuss. He hoped that NY 694-S* would return to Prague in the near future.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-14-2011

FBI

Date: 3/14/60

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Belmont ✓
Mr. Callahan
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Malone
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C.Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS - C

On 3/11/60, NY 694-S* orally furnished to SAS [redacted] and THORNTON M. WOOD information set out on the following page. This report reflects that the Chinese CP has indicated it desires MARY JANE KEENEY (Bufile 101-467) and her husband, PHILIP OLIN KEENEY, to come to China to live and work.

b6
b7C

100-1243 - destroyed

3 - Bureau (100-428091)(RM)
1 - Chicago (134-46-SUB B)(AM RM)
1 - New York 134-91 (Inv.)(41)
1 - New York 100-134637 (41)

TMW:jn
(8)

REC- 19 100-428091-714

13 MAR 15 1960

EX-135

Approved: Special Agent in Charge Sent M Per

55 MAR 29 1960

memo Branigan - Belmont 3-2X-60 WAA:gds

NY 100-134637

PHILIP KEENEY
MARY JANE KEENEY

In Prague, Czechoslovakia, in the periods 2/16-18/60 and 2/29-3/2/60, NY 694-S* conferred with CHAO YI MIN, a member of the Central Committee of the Chinese CP who is also a representative of the Chinese CP to the "World Marxist Review", and one of the editors of that publication.

MIN told NY 694-S* that the Chinese CP requested that he locate PHILIP KEEKEY and his wife, MARY JANE KEEKEY, 41 King Street, NY, NY, and advise them that the Chinese CP desires them to come to China to live and work. They should be told that their traveling expenses will be paid by the Chinese, and that presently, there are airplane tickets awaiting them in Berne, Switzerland. They will be reimbursed for their travel from the US to Berne.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-14-2011

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: March 17, 1960

56
10

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

While in Moscow, Russia, in connection with Solo operation number four, NY 694-S had the occasion to converse with Nikolai Mostovets, head, North and South American Sections, International Department, Central Committee, Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) in February, 1960. The details of this discussion are set forth in New York airtel March 13, 1960.

In reference to the CP of Mexico, Mostovets related that there are two CP groups in Mexico, one headed by Dionisio Encina and a second headed by younger CP members which has the support of the CPSU and the CP of China. Mostovets said that following the CP of Mexico convention which Mostovets stated had been scheduled for March 12 to 15, 1960, Encina will be removed from leadership and expelled from the CP of Mexico. (The Bureau has received previous information that this convention had been scheduled for March, 1960, but on March 10, 1960, it was postponed indefinitely.)

OBSERVATIONS:

In view of the increasing interest in Latin America brought about by Anastas Mikoyan's recent visits to Mexico and Cuba and the President's recent tour of South America, this information is quite pertinent. Despite statements by Khrushchev and other Soviet leaders to the contrary, it is quite evident that the CPSU not only has interest in other CPs but is making every effort to control these CPs.

ACTION:

There are attached for your approval appropriate communications incorporating pertinent data furnished by this informant. If you agree, these communications with a "~~Top~~ Secret" classification will be furnished to the Honorable Richard M. Nixon, the Vice President; Honorable Christian A. Herter, the Secretary of State; Mr. Allen Dulles, Director, Central Intelligence Agency; Honorable Gordon Gray, Special Assistant to the President; and the Attorney General.

100-428091
Enclosures
1 - Mr. Parsons
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Liaison Section
1 - Mr. Decker
AJD:ssh
(6)

100-428091-715

EX-130

REC- 69

6 MAR 23 1960

55 APR 15 1960

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-14-2011

FBI

Date: 3/18/60

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS - C

NY 694-S* on 3/11/60, orally furnished the information on the following page to SAS [redacted] [redacted] and THORNTON M. WOOD. This report reflects information concerning the current status of ALFRED K. STERN and MARTHA DODD STERN; who are currently at Prague, Czechoslovakia.

b6
b7C

B. TURNER

- 1R-1243 EX-130

100-428091-716

20 MAR 19 1960

REC-69

3 - Bureau (100-428091)(RM)
1 - Chicago (134-46-Sub B)(AM RM)
1 - NY (134-91)(Inv.)(41)
1 - NY (100-134637)(41)

TMW:jn
(8)

cc-wick

cc: [illegible]

Approved: ______ Special Agent in Charge

Sent ______ M Per ______

55 APR 15 1960

NY 100-134637

ALFRED K. STERN, aka
MARTHA DODD STERN, aka

While in Prague, Czechoslovakia, 2/16-18/60 and 2/29-3/2/60, NY 694-S* conferred with LADISLAV KOCMAN (ph), member of the International Department of the Central Committee (English Section) of the Czechoslovakian CP, as well as (FNU) KADERKA, Deputy in Charge of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovakian CP.

While in conference with either KOCMAN or KADERKA, informant was asked to speak with ALFRED K. STERN and MARTHA DODD STERN; however, he pointed out that since he was operating in an illegal status, he could not very well contact these two individuals or else his status would become known. Informant advised contacting Agents that should he have spoken with the STERNS, his cover would have been dissipated at once.

The question of his contacting the STERNS was not raised again, however, through discussions with KOCMAN and KADERKA, he gained the impression that the STERNS were living in Prague like millionaires and the Czech Government wished it could rid itself of them. He also was told by an unrecalled source that ALFRED K. STERN had tired of inactivity and had interposed himself upon the Czech Government setting himself up as a building constructing expert, thus becoming involved in the building construction program of the Czech Government. Informant recalled he had been told STERN had btotched up his part of the building constructions program and had cost the Czech Government about a million dollars.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-14-2011

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: March 23, 1960

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

1 - Mr. Parsons
1 - Administrative Div.
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - J. D. Donohue
1 - Mr. Decker

BAUMGARDNER

Solo is the code name for the operation involving our top informants, CG 5824-S and NY 694-S, as the liaison representatives between the Communist Party (CP), USA, and top level leaders of the CPs of the Soviet Union and other Iron Curtain countries.

NY 694-S went abroad on 2/3/60 in connection with Solo mission number four and returned to the United States on 3/10/60. While abroad, he contacted important functionaries of the Czechoslovakian, Chinese and Soviet CPs from whom he obtained information of considerable import, particularly concerning matters of current international interest.

Despite being away from his wife and children for this extended period of time, informant, immediately upon return to New York, was interviewed at length regarding this mission and all important information developed has been obtained. This information has been analyzed by the Bureau and disseminated with the Director's approval on a selective basis to high-ranking officials of our Government.

New York, by airtel 3/22/60, suggests that the Bureau may desire to express its appreciation to the informant for his unusual service by giving him a bonus payment of $1,000.

OBSERVATIONS:

It is to be observed that subsequent to Solo missions one and three, CG 5824-S was given a personal letter from the Director and a bonus payment of $1,000. There is no question but that Solo mission number four developed very important information and that the informant endangered his life in undertaking this mission.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. That NY 694-S be afforded a bonus payment in the amount of $1,000. It is believed that informant certainly merits recognition for his outstanding services in this operation above and beyond his usual remuneration.

55 APR 15 1960

Enclosures Rec'd 3-24-60
100-428091
AJD:ras (7)

REC-75 100-428091-717

J. Johnson
6221 IB

10 MAR 29 1960

#5

2. That a personal letter of commendation over the Director's signature be directed to NY 694-S. This letter will be delivered to informant by the SAC, New York, for perusal and then immediately returned to the New York Office and retained in the safe.

ACTION:

There is attached for your approval an appropriate communication to the SAC, New York. Enclosed with this communication is a personal letter of commendation from the Director to NY 694-S. Appropriate instructions are included regarding the manner in which this communication is to be made available to the informant. Instructions are also included to afford the informant a cash bonus payment of $1,000.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-14-2011

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: March 18, 1960

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

1 - Liaison Section
1 - Mr. Parsons
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Decker

NY 694-S* returned to the United States 3-10-60 following a solo mission to Prague, Czechoslovakia, and the Soviet Union. The highlights of this mission were set forth in my memorandum 3-11-60. The Director noted that the information developed should be disseminated expeditiously on receipt of details.

New York by airtels 3/13,15/60 advised of informant's conversations with Nikolai Mostovets, Head, North and South American Sections Central Committee Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) in Moscow, February, 1960. Mostovets stated that the CPSU will give serious consideration to providing financial assistance to the Communist Party of Puerto Rico (CPPR) upon receipt of a proposal outlining the exact amounts needed. He added that the Communist Party of Cuba has agreed to organize a "Friends Committee" to assist the CPPR and this group would be able to furnish any immediate financial assistance needed by the CPPR.

Mostovets also stated that the CPSU desires that the Communist Party, USA, send young Negro and Puerto Rican students to Moscow prior to September, 1960, to attend the Friendship of the Peoples' University in Moscow for a course to last about five years. The travel expenses of the students will be paid by the CPSU. A recent issue of the "Moscow News" stated that the above university is being organized under the auspices of the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee, the Union of Soviet Societies of Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions.

ACTION:

There are attached for your approval appropriate communications incorporating pertinent data furnished by this informant. If you agree these communications with a ~~"Top Secret"~~ classification will be furnished to the Honorable Richard M. Nixon, the Vice President; Honorable Gordon Gray, Special Assistant to the President; Honorable Christian A. Herter, Secretary of State; Mr. Allen W. Dulles, Director, Central Intelligence Agency and the Attorney General.

100-428091

Enclosure sent 3-21-60

AJD:ser
(6)

REC- 19

EX. 131

100-428091-718

10 MAR 29 1960

55 APR 15 1960

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-14-2011

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: March 18, 1960

1 - Mr. Parsons
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Decker

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Chicago, by attached airtel 3/14/60, advised of the secret meeting held in the Sheraton-Atlantic Hotel, New York City, 3/11/60, between Eugene Dennis, chairman, Communist Party (CP), USA, Gus Hall, general secretary, CP, USA, and our informant, CG 5824-S. The primary purpose of this meeting was to enable Dennis and our informant to brief Hall concerning the CP, USA's relationship with foreign communist parties, particularly in regard to the receipt of funds.

This meeting was held under stringent security with the major portion of the meeting conducted through written notes which were immediately destroyed.

Hall was advised concerning the funds being received from the CP of the Soviet Union and the fact that $200,000 is expected for 1960. He was given a general run-down on the condition of the CP, USA, finances with emphasis on the depletion of its reserve fund since 1956. Hall was also advised of the function of the auditing committee, CP, USA, of which committee CG 5824-S is a ranking member. In connection with CP, USA, relations with other CPs, it was decided that a small secret commission to be known as the International Affairs Commission will be established, consisting of Eugene Dennis, Gus Hall and CG 5824-S. This commission will act in behalf of the Secretariat, CP, USA, but will not consult with the Secretariat. The CP, USA, members will not be informed of the commission's existence; however, its composition will be made known to foreign CPs.

It was agreed at this meeting that the matters discussed, especially the receipt of funds from the Soviet Union, will be known only to Dennis, Hall and our informant. It was also agreed that with the exception of emergency situations, any expenditures of funds received from the Soviet Union will have to be authorized by Dennis, Hall and informant.

OBSERVATIONS:

ENCLOSURE

We are extremely fortunate that our informant, CG 5824-S, is in a position where he will be able to keep the Bureau fully apprised of funds received from foreign CPs as well as the relationship of the CP, USA, with foreign CPs. This is especially significant in view of the fact that this information is being restricted to Hall and Dennis, the two top CP functionaries in this country, and our informant.

Enclosure
100-428091
AJD:ras
(5)

REC-19 100-428091-122

EX-131

10 MAR 29 1960

55 APR 15 1960

__ACTION:__

We have already disseminated on a highly selected basis the information referred to during this discussion concerning Russian funds as well as other information resulting from the Solo trip. This meeting reflects the machinations of these party officials and is outlined for the Director's information.

AD

3/21

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-14-2011

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Belmont ✓
Mr. Callahan
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Malone
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C.Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

FBI

Date: 3/14/60

Transmit the following in ________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via A I R T E L   AIRTEL - REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46)(Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

CG 5824-S*, on 3/11/60, orally furnished the information on the following pages to SA JOHN E. KEATING. This report pertains to a meeting between MORRIS CHILDS, EUGENE DENNIS, and GUS HALL, which was held on 3/11/60 under maximum security conditions.

1 - Rm 1123 + 1 destroyed LOPEZ

~~4~~ 4 - Bureau
~~(1 - 100-3-102)(CP-USA, Funds)(Reserve Funds)~~
1 - New York (100-134637)(SOLO)
1 - Chicago

JEK/kws
(6)

ENCLOSURE

EX. - 131 REC- 19

100-428091-722

~~20~~ 10 MAR ~~16~~ 29 1960

INT. SEC.

cc-Wick

Memo Baumgardner to Belmont 3/18/60

Approved: JML/cj   Sent ________ M   Per ________
Special Agent in Charge

March 11, 1960

MEETING BETWEEN MORRIS CHILDS, EUGENE DENNIS, AND GUS HALL IN NEW YORK CITY ON MARCH 11, 1960

On Friday, March 11, 1960, there was a meeting in New York City between MORRIS CHILDS, Secretary of the Foreign Affairs and Peace Commission of the Communist Party - USA (CPUSA); GUS HALL, Executive Secretary of the CPUSA; and EUGENE DENNIS, Chairman of the CPUSA. This meeting was held in Room #900 of the Sheraton-Atlantic Hotel in New York City. The room had been rented by JACK CHILDS, using the name of JACK BROOKS. The meeting started shortly after noon and lasted until about 6:00 P.M. EUGENE DENNIS felt that since this hotel room was located on a floor where a toy convention was in progress, it offered good security. However, he still insisted that the major portion of the meeting be conducted in writing and that the notes be immediately destroyed because of the subject matter under discussion.

Agenda

This meeting was held primarily to acquaint GUS HALL with the relationship of the CPUSA with other Communist Parties, particularly in regard to the receipt of funds. Most of the briefing in regard to funds was done by CHILDS, who was following the instructions of DENNIS in regard to the amounts mentioned.

The agenda for the meeting was as follows:

I. Report on the General Status of Finances of the CPUSA.

II. Functioning of the Foreign Affairs and Peace Commission of the CPUSA.

III. Miscellaneous Items of Information from CHILDS.

I. REPORT ON THE GENERAL STATUS OF FINANCES OF THE CPUSA

Remarks of MORRIS CHILDS

CHILDS indicated in writing that the prospects are that the CPUSA will get $200,000 in 1960. He also indicated that this prospect is based on promises made in 1958. He explained that the original request for financial assistance for the CPUSA was presented to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) in 1958. He wrote that he had been informed that an international commission of all socialist countries who make contributions to a fund to assist other Communist Parties had to vote on the request. CHILDS indicated that the first money received did not arrive until late 1958 or early 1959.

Continuing, CHILDS indicated that if $200,000 is received in 1960, it will be earmarked as follows:

$75,000	for "The Worker"
$50,000	for general Party work
$40,000	for trade union concentration
$25,000	for Negro work
$10,000	for miscellaneous items, which includes travel expenses.

CHILDS also stated that for the first time, the CPUSA has in its possession some of the money received from the socialist countries for ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG and International Publishers. Further, that the CPSU has stated that if the CPUSA wants to use some of this money for the Party, it is all right to do so.

Again per instructions of DENNIS, CHILDS told HALL that, in round numbers, the CPUSA has $75,000 on hand, and this includes the funds in the possession of ISADORE WOFSY. There was also a "reserve" of $75,000, but some of this money is not in this country at the present time but will be received later. Again on instructions of DENNIS, CHILDS told HALL that of the sums received from the Soviet Union, at least 25% has to be put away as a "reserve" until the Party can build up its "reserve". CHILDS also told HALL that up to the present time, DENNIS had given the orders and/or permission for any expenditures of funds received from the Soviet Union.

During this discussion, it was agreed that henceforth, any expenditures of sums received from the Soviet Union will have to be authorized by HALL, DENNIS, and CHILDS. However, if it is not possible during some emergency for all three to meet, then any one of the three may, without prior consultation with the other two, authorize an expenditure of up to $1,000. Subsequently, the other two would be notified and the amount would be taken from the sums received from the Soviet Union.

CHILDS also indicated that it may take as many as ten trips a year to bring the money from the Soviet Union into the United States. Some of the money comes in from Canada. Furthermore, the Central Committee of the CPSU will only deal with certain persons in regard to financial matters. In Canada, TIM BUCK is the only person who can receive the money directly from the Soviets.

Remarks of EUGENE DENNIS

EUGENE DENNIS supplemented the written statements of CHILDS. DENNIS said that the CPUSA is in worse shape financially at the present time than it was in the late 1940's and early 1950's. DENNIS indicated in writing that there were times up to 1956 when the CPUSA had as much as $350,000 in reserve and, in addition, had businesses and an income from the funds handled by ISADORE WOFSY.

DENNIS said that from $100,000 to $150,000 was dissipated by the Right wing, certain leaders in the New York District, and then by the ultra-Left. He said it is now necessary to build a reserve that will not be dissipated.

Then DENNIS said that he has talked with ISADORE WOFSY since the first of the year, and WOFSY said that his annual income from his sources is now under $20,000, while the fund being handled by WOFSY is being used up at the rate of $4,000 to $5,000 per week.

Remarks of GUS HALL

GUS HALL said he understands the situation in regard to the receipt of funds from the Soviet Union. He stated he knows the difficulties involved and that it is necessary to be careful.

Then HALL stated that it will be necessary to create a different atmosphere in the National Office of the CPUSA in regard to the handling of funds. He explained that there is presently an atmosphere in the National Office that money will be made available by WOFSY for the asking. HALL cited the following individuals as being primarily responsible for creating this atmosphere: JAMES JACKSON, WILLIAM L. PATTERSON, PHIL BART, IRVING POTASH, and CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT.

HALL reiterated that it is necessary to create a different atmosphere concerning funds. He cited an example to illustrate his point. He stated that recently he issued orders that those receiving their salary from the National Office would receive only half pay. Shortly thereafter, the New York District came in with a big dues payment to the National Office. RUTH ROBERTS stated immediately that with this money, it would now be possible to pay everyone his full salary.

Auditing Committee

HALL said that there has to be a different system for the control of funds. He said that there really has been no audit, and that the Auditing Committee will have to get to work.

It was then agreed that in the near future, an Auditing Committee, consisting of MORRIS CHILDS, JACK KLING, and possibly IRVING HERMAN, or, as an alternate for HERMAN, HELEN WINTER, will look over the national budget and will try to work out ways and means of raising money.

12th-13 Realty Corporation

DENNIS stated that the Party still has an interest in the building on 12th Street. He stated that the Party has an income of approximately $6,000 a year from this building. DENNIS also said that there is an opportunity to sell this building, but some people believe that it would be wise to keep the building for another year or two. He said that it might be possible to sell the building for approximately $250,000. There is a mortgage of approximately $100,000. Thus, if the building were sold, the Party may have a net of $100,000 to $150,000 in cash.

Discussion of Methods to Raise Funds

HALL said that it will be necessary for the Party to consider the establishment of businesses to raise money. However, it will be necessary to find specialists for this purpose. He said that PHIL BART is not doing enough organizing to raise funds, and that ISADORE WOFSY has said that new blood is needed in the Finance Committee. HALL said that it will be necessary to prepare a list of people and see if it is possible to obtain donations from these people. He stated that he will see some persons of this type, discuss the Party and Communism with them, and attempt to get donations from them. He went on to say that other Party leaders should also see persons whose names will be placed on this list.

Then GUS HALL said that he had asked BEN DAVIS if DAVIS was receiving any money from FRANCES DAMON. DAVIS said that he was not. HALL said he had learned that DAMON said that she had tried to see DENNIS for six months, but was unable to do so. DENNIS denied this. He said he had seen DAMON in July, and at that time she said that she had some personal problems. In general, DENNIS indicated by his remarks that he was thoroughly familiar with the situation in regard to DAMON.

It was agreed at this meeting that the Party must try to obtain business experts to advise it in regard to investments. Also, that an effort must be made to get people to invest capital for Party business enterprises, and that it is necessary to have the entire Party organization try to raise money. Further, that there has to be a strict control of the Party budget and especially the expenditures. Also, that once every three months HALL, DENNIS, and CHILDS will meet to discuss finances.

Request that MORRIS CHILDS Move to New York City

At this point, HALL asked CHILDS to move from Chicago to New York City. He said that CHILDS could be a big help generally in New York. CHILDS complained that he was already being misused by the Party. Further, that he has a job outside the Party in Chicago and that right now it would be better from his personal standpoint if he stayed in Chicago. HALL asked if CHILDS could get a transfer of his job assignment outside the Party from Chicago to New York City. CHILDS replied he thought that it was unfair to ask him to do this and that this would be taking unfair advantage of him. He urged further consideration be given to this matter before he is asked to move from Chicago to New York.

The Handling of Funds from Physical and Bookkeeping Standpoints

It was then agreed that it will be necessary to work out bookkeeping methods for the funneling of funds received from the Soviet Union into the funds handled by ISADORE WOFSY and from WOFSY into the Party and "The Worker". One possibility is the preparation of a list of names of individuals and the securing of their permission to list them as contributors of sums of money to the Party.

HALL also stated that he knows a Finnish woman who lives in Upstate New York. He said that she knows OTTO KUUSINEN and his family. In the past, she has held funds for the CPUSA. HALL said that he would swear by her. He suggested that CHILDS might want to consider using this woman to act as a courier, handle funds, act as a depository for funds, etc. Both HALL and DENNIS said that they will try to get people who will work with CHILDS in the handling of funds, act as couriers, etc.

Discussion of ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG, of International Publishers, and JOE FIELDS, of New Century Publishers

Both HALL and DENNIS stated that ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG is still regarding International Publishers as his personal business and personal property. They stated that TRACHTENBERG has got to be convinced that this is the property of the CPUSA. They also stated that the Party has a program for publications which TRACHTENBERG cannot stop. They stated that an effort was made to create a committee to look into International Publishers. No one wanted to volunteer for this committee except BEN DAVIS. HY LUMER objected to DAVIS as a member of this committee. HALL said he told LUMER that it was incorrect to object when a Negro volunteers for a committee.

HALL also complained that TRACHTENBERG, who also controls some funds resulting from the liquidation of the Jefferson School of Social Science, would not even authorize an expenditure from those funds for a telephone for a Party school in New York.

HALL complained that JOE FIELDS is a "moss back"; that is, FIELDS has no initiative and sits on his behind most of the time.

CHILDS said that he agreed that TRACHTENBERG cannot continue to operate International Publishers as a private domain. CHILDS stated, however, that TRACHTENBERG has complained that the Party leadership has not made him a member of even a minor committee. CHILDS suggested that since TRACHTENBERG is an old man, that TRACHTENBERG be treated gently and be given some assignment to compensate for the loss of exclusive control of the affairs of International Publishers.

Conclusion of the Discussion on CPUSA Funds and Businesses

This phase of this meeting was concluded by DENNIS telling HALL that he now knows as much as DENNIS and CHILDS about the financial situation in the CPUSA. DENNIS said that he had been anxious for HALL to have this information. It was agreed that the financial matters discussed at this meeting, especially the information concerning the receipt of funds from the Soviet Union, will be the knowledge of the three persons present at this meeting.

II. FUNCTIONING OF THE FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND PEACE COMMISSION OF THE CPUSA

CHILDS started the discussion of the second item on the agenda by stating that he had heard that some people had raised the question as to the usefulness of the Foreign Affairs and Peace Commission of the CPUSA, of which DENNIS has been the Chairman and CHILDS the Secretary. CHILDS said he had also heard that HALL was in agreement with those who opposed this commission.

HALL replied and said that it is true that he is opposed to this commission. He stated he did not see any need for the commission. He said that for the most part, this commission has been composed of armchair philosophers, such as ABE MAGIL, JIM ALLEN, JOE NORTH, etc. HALL also stated he felt that foreign affairs are so important that they should be considered by the Secretariat and/or the National Executive Committee.

DENNIS said he thought that it was not proper for HALL to make the statement that he was opposed to the Foreign Affairs and Peace Commission without first discussing the commission and its functions with him. DENNIS said it was because of this that he had refused to agree to continue to serve on this commission.

CHILDS then discussed how the Foreign Affairs and Peace Commission operated in the past. He said that as Secretary of this commission, he had made reports to the National Executive Committee and at other meetings. He said that through the efforts of this commission, the CPUSA has established contacts with the major Communist Parties throughout the world. He also stated that if BEN DAVIS said that this commission was the personal arm of GENE DENNIS, then it was an error on the part of HALL not to deny this allegation and to point out that as a result of the efforts of this commission, the CPUSA has earned the respect of the Communist Parties of the Soviet Union, China, Czechoslovakia, and, in fact, of Communist Parties the world over.

HALL then stated he felt that the things CHILDS was talking about -- that is, the relationship of the CPUSA with other Communist Parties -- should not be discussed in a large commission such as the International Affairs and Peace Commission has been.

Therefore, he proposed that the large International Affairs and Peace Commission be abolished. However, there should be a small, secret commission which will deal with the relationship of the CPUSA with other Parties, contacts between the CPUSA with other Parties, etc. While this would be a secret commission inside the CPUSA, its composition would be known to other Communist Parties.

DENNIS and CHILDS agreed with this proposal of HALL. It was agreed that this secret commission will be known as the International Affairs Commission. It will act in behalf of the Secretariat of the CPUSA, but without consulting the Secretariat, except in some instances when members of the Secretariat may be contacted on an individual basis. EUGENE DENNIS will be the Chairman, MORRIS CHILDS the Secretary, and GUS HALL a member of this commission. There may or may not be a large International Affairs and Peace Commission in addition to this small International Affairs Commission.

III. MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF INFORMATION FROM MORRIS CHILDS

CLARENCE HATHAWAY

CHILDS saved a "bomb-shell" for the last item on the agenda. CHILDS stated he had learned, without naming his source, that when the Central Committee of the CPSU received the names of members elected to the National Committee of the CPUSA, the following comment was made: The archives of the Central Committee of the CPSU reflect that CLARENCE HATHAWAY was a spy for the FBI in 1920; that he was seen in contact with an FBI Agent in 1941 in Pittsburgh, and that in 1947 he was in contact with and speaking to an FBI Agent in San Francisco.

This statement by CHILDS all but knocked out both DENNIS and HALL. DENNIS said he had not slept the night before. Now he knows that he will not sleep for the rest of the week. He also stated that he would not be able to make the main report at the meeting of the National Committee in Chicago. HALL said he thought he might make another trip to California.

HALL said that a meeting of the Secretariat and invited guests is scheduled to be held on Monday, March 14, 1960, and that CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT has already been asked to come in to New York City for the meeting. The main item on the agenda was to have been the composition of the National Executive Committee and, of course,

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CLARENCE HATHAWAY was being considered for the National Executive Committee. HALL said that it may be necessary to change the invitations to this meeting of the Secretariat or to postpone a discussion of the selections for the National Executive Committee.

HALL then stated that in a recent conversation with ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN, she said that recently the wife of ARNOLD JOHNSON said to her: You have named CLARENCE HATHAWAY as the leader of the New York District. Do you know that he was once accused of being an agent of the FBI? FLYNN said that she told Mrs. JOHNSON not to say this to anyone else or she would accuse her of spreading rumors about HATHAWAY.

HALL said that after his conversation with FLYNN, he attended an anniversary party for CLARENCE HATHAWAY. At this party, HATHAWAY took a drink, supposedly for the first time in sixteen years. HALL said that in the presence of HATHAWAY's wife, VERA, he told CLARENCE that the other day someone had said that HATAHWAY is an agent of the FBI. HALL said he now recalls that neither CLARENCE nor VERA HATHAWAY reacted in any manner to this statement. That is, that neither became indignant nor laughed it off as a joke.

In writing, DENNIS said, We are in a hell of a fix. We have to use a cleaver, but we cannot use it now. Should we chop off his head now and lose the New York District? It looks like the Left has not given up on the New York District. HALL agreed with the last statement by DENNIS. HALL said that despite the fact that DAVIS was persuaded not to fight to be re-elected Chairman of the New York District, the other day DAVIS walked into the National Office and announced that he is now the Chairman of the Harlem Section of the New York District. HALL asked, Can you imagine, DAVIS going down to a Section to be elected Chairman?

DENNIS then stated that he now recalled that in about 1939 or 1940, LEON JOSEPHSON was assigned to conduct an investigation of CLARENCE HATHAWAY. At that time, the charges against HATHAWAY were drunkenness, carousing with women, and a story that in 1919-1920 HATHAWAY was a private detective. That is, in 1919-1920, HATHAWAY had worked for a detective agency and during this period most detective agencies did strike breaking investigations. DENNIS said that during this investigation, someone had talked to HATHAWAY's first wife, and she verified that HATHAWAY had worked for a detective agency and she gave the name of the agency. An effort was made to verify the information with the detective agency, but by this time it had gone out of existence. However, the

LaFollott Civil Liberties Committee had compiled a list of detective agencies which had done strike-breaking work and the name of the detective agency for which HATHAWAY allegedly worked appeared on this list. By infiltrating the LaFollott Civil Liberties Committee, the Communist Party had been able to compile a list of the names of 3,500 people who were supposed to be "spies", private detectives, strike breakers, etc. However, HATHAWAY's name did not appear on this list and nothing ever resulted from the investigation conducted by LEON JOSEPHSON in 1939-1940.

DENNIS then stated that in 1943, HATHAWAY absconded with some money and ran off to Arizona with some woman. It was at that time that HATHAWAY was expelled from the Communist Party. DENNIS said that the Party leadership was of the opinion at that time that there was something wrong with HATHAWAY and that perhaps there should have been a follow-through on the old charges against him.

GUS HALL asked, Why does the CPSU raise this problem now? They have given us a "hot potato" and we cannot ignore it. He then asked, Didn't we publicize HATHAWAY's name when he was taken back into the Communist Party a few years ago? DENNIS said that there had been no publicity when HATHAWAY's membership was reinstated. Thus, when he was named to the National Committee of the CPUSA, the CPSU must have checked its records on him.

HALL and DENNIS agreed that they will have to try to keep HATHAWAY from gaining membership on the National Executive Committee. HALL said that he will have to talk to HATHAWAY. He may tell HATHAWAY that some forty people have complained that HATHAWAY may be a spy for the FBI. If only a couple of people had made this allegation, then it might be ignored. But some forty people cannot be ignored. Both HALL and DENNIS agreed that while they will have to put a stop to HATHAWAY's climb to the leadership of the Party, they will have to lay the ground work for a change-over in the leadership of the New York District. Meanwhile, an effort will be made to restrain HATHAWAY.

At about this point in the discussion, DENNIS exclaimed, "I am sick".

CHILDS stated he remembered that IRVING HERMAN had questioned the selection of CLARENCE HATHAWAY as a member of the National Committee and as Chairman of the New York District in view of the circumstances surrounding the expulsion of HATHAWAY from the Party. CHILDS said he had mentioned HERMAN's comments to PHIL BART. HALL stated, I know this, BART told me. It was

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then decided to call IRVING HERMAN into the National Office of the CPUSA to ascertain if HERMAN has any information concerning HATHAWAY and, if so, why he did not raise it previously with the National Office.

During this discussion, it was brought out that LEON JOSEPHSON and ARNOLD JOHNSON are close personal friends. Since JOHNSON was a candidate for the chairmanship of the New York District, JOSEPHSON might have told him about the prior investigation of HATHAWAY and JOHNSON may have, in some manner, brought this to the attention of the CPSU.

HALL then recalled that when he was on the West coast recently, he talked with BURT NELSON at a meeting of National Committee members from the West coast. NELSON had stated that he had previously crossed over the border and had seen TIM BUCK, who was on a cross-country tour of Canada. NELSON said that BUCK had asked about the election of HATHAWAY to the National Committee. NELSON said that BUCK stated that there were some questions about HATHAWAY's suspicious role after World War I. BUCK stated, In fact, I may have been the one who first raised the issue at that time. NELSON said he told BUCK that he did not know anything about this.

This concluded the discussion about CLARENCE HATHAWAY at this meeting.

Biographies of Members of the National Committee of the CPUSA for the CPSU

CHILDS then told HALL and DENNIS that he had learned that the Central Committee of the CPSU wants biographies of members of the National Committee of the CPUSA. HALL said, Here we go again. Then he commented that he did not know the backgrounds of many of the members of the National Committee. EUGENE DENNIS also admitted this fact.

It was then decided that MORRIS CHILDS, PHIL BART, and JACK KLING will try to obtain biographies of the members of the National Committee at the meeting of the National Committee in Chicago on March 25-27, 1960. The members of the National Committee will be told that this information is for the National Office of the Communist Party - USA.

Overseas Trip of JOE NORTH

Both HALL and DENNIS told CHILDS that they want him to let the CPSU know that JOE NORTH, who has a passport, will cover both the summit meeting and President EISENHOWER's trip to the Soviet Union for "The Worker". The suggestion should be made that NORTH be permitted to be in Moscow by May Day. He would then leave Russia to cover the summit meeting starting on May 15, 1960, and later would return to Russia to cover President EISENHOWER's trip. While in Europe, NORTH would visit Moscow, Paris, Rome, and other cities.

It is expected that while in Russia, NORTH will be a guest of the "Literature Gazette" and will be treated royally, since this publication, as well as "Pravda" and other publications of the Soviet Union, printed everything NORTH wrote about NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV's trip to the United States.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-14-2011

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Callahan
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Malone
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

FBI

Date: 3/13/60

Transmit the following in ________________ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637) (#41)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C

On March 11, 1960, NY 694-S orally furnished the information on the following pages to SAS THORNTON M. WOOD and ALEXANDER C. BURLINSON. The report reflects that MAO-Tse-tung regards KHRUSHCHEV with contempt, and that the Chinese CP has a "cult of the personality" problem in MAO.

Letters [illegible] to V.P., A.G., Herter, Dulles & Gray
3/22/60
JJD:

Done

1 - Rm [illegible] [illegible]
3 - Bureau (100-428091)(RM)
1 - Chicago (134-46-SubB)(AMRM)
1 - NY 134-91 (Inv.)(#41)
1 - NY 100-134637

(ACB:emv)
(8)

REC-19 100-428091-723

10 MAR 29 1960

Approved: ________________ Special Agent in Charge

Sent ________ M Per ________

INT. SEC.

55 APR 20 1960

MAO-Tse-tung REGARDS KHRUSHCHEV WITH CONTEMPT. MAO IS "A CULT OF THE PERSONALITY" PROBLEM TO THE CHINESE CP

In Moscow, in February, 1960, NY 694-S talked with T. TIMOFIEV (TIMMY DENNIS, son of the CPUSA National Chairman EUGENE DENNIS). TIMOFIEV, according to the informant, works closely with the Central Committee of the CPSU, and includes among his friends the sons of top Soviet and Chinese leaders, with whom he attended a university. Currently he is a member of a committee referred to as "The World Institute of Human Affairs", which is a department of the Central Committee of the CPSU.

According to TIMOFIEV, today in the Chinese CP there is a problem with respect to MAO, such as existed in the CPSU during the three-year period before STALIN's death. It is a "cult of personality" problem. The Chinese CP's concealment of this situation, however, is "perfect".

Also, according to TIMOFIEV, the Chinese consider themselves cultured and correct, with respect to manners and protocol. KHRUSHCHEV, in Chinese eyes, is not a diplomat. He is crude and boisterous. MAO, who considers himself a sage, regards KHRUSHCHEV with contempt. This explains the Chinese lack of enthusiasm for KHRUSHCHEV when the latter is in China, and KHRUSHCHEV's subdued attitude when he is there.

On the surface it is impossible to see any flaws in the Soviet-Chinese relations. On the surface, everything is "correct". Economically, however, there are no disagreements.

In Prague, in talk with CHAO YI MIN, member of the Central Committee of the Chinese CP, Representative of the Chinese CP on the "World Marxist Review", and one of the editors of the said "World Marxist Review", the informant inquired about the whereabouts of WAN MIN.

(WAN, according to NY 694-S was the top Chinese CP leader during the formation of the CP in China. He favored establishing the CP in the cities, whereas MAO proposed to do so in the country. As a result of MIN's leadership the CP in China was almost annihilated, and MAO subsequently became a top leader.)

To the informant's inquiry, CHAO replied, "He's in Moscow - 'sick in the head'." He followed this remark by stating that the present Chinese Ambassador to Czechoslovakia is "sick in the head" and unlikely to retain his position very long.

The informant believes there may be some connection between "the sickness in the head" allegations with respect to Chinese leaders and the present alleged "cult of the personality" problem concerning MAO.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-14-2011

FBI

Date: 3/13/60

Transmit the following in ____________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Callahan
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Malone
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C.Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS - C

On 3/11/60, NY 694-S orally furnished the information on the following pages to SAS THORNTON M. WOOD and [redacted] This report reflects that TITO and NEHRU are causes of disagreement between the Chinese CP and the CPSU, and that TITO has enlisted the aid of NASSER in combating international communism.

b6
b7C

[illegible]
3-29-60

1 - Rm 1243 + 1 destroyed
3 - Bureau (100-428091) (RM)
1 - Chicago (134-46-Sub B) (AMRM)
1 - New York (134-91) (INV) (41)
1 - New York (100-134637) (41)

100-428091-724
#5

REC-19 10 MAR 29 1960

ACB:sab
(8)

CY - 131

Approved: ____________ Sent ________M Per ________
Special Agent in Charge

55 APR 15 1960

TITO AND NEHRU ARE CAUSES OF DISAGREEMENT BETWEEN THE CPSU AND THE CHINESE CP. TITO HAS ENLISTED AID OF NASSER IN COMBATING INTERNATIONAL COMMUNISM.

While in Moscow during the period 2/10/60 to 2/29/60, NY 694-S conferred with T. TIMOFIEV, (TIMMY DENNIS, son of the CP, USA National Chairman EUGENE DENNIS) who is now approximately 30 years of age. TIMOFIEV, the informant learned in Moscow, is considered one of the rising younger Soviet leaders and works closely with the Central Committee of the CPSU, among whom he has many important contacts. He includes among his friends the sons of top Soviet and Chinese CP leaders. The sons of these leaders had attended schools and universities where TIMOFIEV had been a student. Currently he is a member of a committee referred to as "The World Institute of Human Affairs" which is a department of the Central Committee of the CPSU.

Regarding TITO and Yugoslavia, TIMOFIEV told the informant the following:

The CPSU would like to re-establish normal relations with the Yugoslav CP, and thereby "neutralize" TITO, keeping him from working in behalf of the Western bloc. TITO has been attempting to assume leadership of "the third force" in his struggle against international communism on the one hand, and against the imperialist nations on the other. The "third force" is Yugoslavia, representing national communism, plus the central bloc of nations which are neither in the international communist "orbit" ledd by the Soviet Union, or in the imperialist "camp" leds by the US.

TITO is trying to unite this "third force" on the basis of nationalism as such. He succeeded in inducing NASSER to join forces with him in combating international communism. The CPSU's desire to re-establish normal relations with the CP of Yugoslavia constitutes a basic political difference between the CPSU and the Chinese CP.

The Chinese consider TITO a revisionist, and since they regard revisionism as "the root of all evil", and the mortal enemy of communism, they firmly believe that revisionism cannot be "neutralized". The Chinese position is that "revisionism should be cauterized with a flaming sword of steel". They therefore strongly oppose the re-establishment of normal relations between the CPSU and the Yugoslav CP.

Another disagreement between the Chinese CP and the CPSU revolves around NEHRU of India. The Chinese would not deal with NEHRU whom they consider a confused nationalist, a weakling tending toward US imperialism. They have no respect for him.

With regard to NASSER and the United Arab Republic, the Soviet Union's economic relations with this group have been, and are remaining, normal. It is evident, however, that the political relations have changed. NASSER had sent a personal invitation to KRUSHCHEV to attend ceremonies incident to breaking ground for the Aswan Dam. KRUSHCHEV, replying to the invitation, told NASSER that if the people of Egypt had sent him the invitation, he would have accepted gladly, but that he would not accept a personal invitation from NASSER, "a near enemy of our country".

Owing to the political pressure of the Chinese CP on the CPSU, there is "a thinning out" of the political relations between the Soviet Union and NASSER.

With respect to TITO and Yugoslavia, NICOLAI VLADIMIROVICH MOSTOVETS, head of the North and South American Sections of the International Department of the CCCPSU told the informant, while the latter was in Moscow, the following: The Soviets would like to re-establish normal relations between the CPSU and the CP of Yugoslavia, and they would like to do so soon, so that Yugoslavia might be "neutralized as a buffer". Recently an important member of the Yugoslav CP Politburo, who was also head of the Yugoslav trade unions, conferred with the Secretariat of the CPSU concerning the re-establishment of normal relations between the CPSU and the Yugoslav CP. There is one barrier, however, to establishing such normal relations, and that barrier is China. China is absolutely opposed to the CPSU's establishing normal relations with the Yugoslav CP.

TITO is not the real policy maker of Yugoslavia. He is completely under the domination of KARDAJL (ph), his political mentor. Should KARDAJL change his "line" tomorrow, TITO would do likewise.

EDUARD KARDELJ
JPD

In Prague, according to NY 694-S, he discussed TITO and the Yugoslav situation with CHAO-YI-MIN, member of the Central Committee of the Chinese CP, who was also a representative of the Chinese CP to the "World Marxist Review" and one of the editors of the aforesaid publication. The informant asked CHAO whether the Chinese CP in the future might "recognize" TITO and the Yugoslav CP. CHAO replied, "Emphatically no!" CHAO then told NY 694-S the following:

TITO and his agents are engaged in anti-Communist and anti-Soviet activities in the Near East. In Iraq, TITO could not establish with KASSIM the same relations he had established with NASSER for the development of the anti-Communist bloc. TITO plotted with NASSER to assassinate KASSIM, and a colonel of the Yugoslav Army was assigned to arrange the assassination of KASSIM.

The Soviet Union had presented identical limousines to NASSER and KASSIM, both cars having presumably bullet proof glass. From NASSER the Yugoslav colonel ascertained that there was a vulnerable spot in the glass which a bullet could penetrate. With the assistance of NASSER's agents, the Yugoslav colonel arranged for an assassin to be in a position where he could shoot KASSIM, as the latter seated himself in his limousine. At the moment when the assassin was in a position to fire a shot at KASSIM, the latter walked away from the car instead of entering it. The aforesaid plot was exposed by secret Soviet agents in Iraq.

CHAO concluded by saying that on the surface cordial relations exist between the CP of China and the CPSU. In the economic field, there are no problems. Yugoslavia, however, is responsible for some of the differences between the CPSU and the CP of China.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-14-2011

UNITED STATES G[illegible]T

Memorandum

Tolson
Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: March 21, 1960

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

NY 694-S returned to the United States on 3-10-60 following the fourth Solo mission to Prague, Czechoslovakia, and the Soviet Union. My memorandum 3-11-60 set forth the highlights of information received by the informant during this mission. The Director noted that dissemination of this information should be expedited on receipt of details.

By airtels 3-13-60, New York advised of the following information from NY 694-S. Soviet officials stated that the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) desires to re-establish normal relations with Yugoslavia so that that country might be "neutralized as a buffer" and a discussion has been held by the Soviets and the Yugoslavians regarding this matter. The Chinese communists are opposing the re-establishment of this relationship because they feel the Yugoslavs are "revisionists." The opposition of the Chinese communists was verified by Chao Yi Min, member of the Central Committee of the CP of China with whom informant talked in Prague. Chao accused Tito and his agents of engaging in anticommunist tactics in the Near East. He alleged that Tito could not establish a relationship with Iraq similar to that in Egypt and had plotted with Gamal Abdel Nasser, President of the United Arab Republic, to assassinate Abdel el-Kassem, Premier of Iraq. The plot was never fulfilled and was exposed by Soviet agents in Iraq.

The informant was told in Moscow that another disagreement in the CPSU revolves around Nehru of India. The Chinese consider Nehru to be a confused nationalist and a weakling who is tending toward U. S. imperialism.

ACTION:

Attached for your approval are appropriate communications incorporating pertinent data furnished by this informant. If you agree, these communications, with a "Top Secret" classification, will be forwarded to the Honorable Richard M. Nixon, the Vice President; Honorable Gordon Gray, Special Assistant to the President; Honorable Christian A. Herter, the Secretary of State; Mr. Allen W. Dulles, Director, Central Intelligence Agency; and the Attorney General.

Enclosures sent 3-22-60
100-428091
1 - Mr. Parsons
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Donohue
1 - Mr. Decker
1 - Liaison Section AJD:kmo (7)

REC- 19
EX. - 131 100-428091-725
MAR 29 1960

55 APR 15 1960

SOLO

Operation SOLO was a long-running FBI program to infiltrate the Communist Party of the United States and gather intelligence about its relationship to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, China, and other communist nations. It officially began in 1958 and ended in 1977, although Morris and Jack Childs, two of the principal agents in the operation, had been involved with the Bureau for several years prior. The files posted here constitute the first two releases made from the FBI's SOLO file. They range from March 1958 to August 1960. Subsequent releases will be added in the future. Read a related story at

http://www.fbi.gov/news/stories/2011/august/byte-out-of-history-communist-agent-tells-all/.

PART 20 OF 22

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Callahan
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Malone
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C.Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

FBI

Date: 3/15/60

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C

NY 694-S* on 3/14/60, orally furnished the information on the following pages to SA [redacted]. This report refers to the Puerto Rican CP and financial status of the said party.

b6
b7C

3-21-60

REC 91

EX. - 131

100-428091-1826

MAR 29 1960

R/w 1243+1

3 - Bureau (100-428091) (RM)
1 - Chicago (134-46-subB) (AMRM)
1 - New York (134-91) (INV) (41)
1 - NY 100-134637 (41)

5

ACB:mml
(8)

Approved: Special Agent in Charge

Sent M Per

55 APR 15 1960

PUERTO RICAN CP AND FINANCIAL SUPPORT THEREOF

While in Moscow in February, 1960, NY 694-S* conferred with NIKOLAI VLADIMIROVICH MOSTOVETS, Head of the North and South American Sections of the International Department of the CCCPSU.

MOSTOVETS informed NY 694-S* that the CCCPSU had received the Puerto Rican CP reports from the CPUSA and were very grateful therefor. He said that he was happy that contact with the Puerto Rican party had once again been established and is grateful that the CPUSA would cooperate and assist with the Puerto Rican CP. MOSTOVETS stated that with respect to financial assistance needed by the Puerto Rican CP if an authoritative proposal should be submitted with respect to the exact amounts needed serious consideration would be given the said proposals. MOSTOVETS further said that if any immediate financial assistance be needed by the Puerto Rican Party, the CPUSA, through the Secretary of the International Affairs Committee of the CPUSA, should contact the Cuban CP informing the latter of the financial needs of the Puerto Rican Party and that the Cuban Party, as a friend of the Puerto Rican Party should/willing to lend financial assistance.

NY 694-S* inquired exactly what MOSTOVETS meant by this statement and was told that the matter had been discussed some time ago with the Cuban CP, which agreed to organize a "Friends Committee" for the assistance of the Puerto Rican CP.

MOSTOVETS instructed that the CPUSA ask the Puerto Rican CP leadership whether the latter could send young Puerto Ricans of university age to the new "Friendship University. (by airtel dated 3/13/60, the Bureau was advised with respect to the "Friendship University", the correct title of which is "Friendship of the Peoples' University")

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-18-2011

~~SECRET~~

1 - Liaison Section 1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Parsons 1 - Mr. Decker
1 - Mr. Baumgardner

The Attorney General March 21, 1960

Director, FBI

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS - C

I thought you would be interested in the following information which was obtained as a result of our over-all coverage of the Communist Party, USA, concerning statements made by Nikolai Mostovets, Head of the North and South American Sections of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) in February, 1960.

Mostovets stated that the CPSU is interested in having Negroes and Puerto Ricans of university age attend the Friendship of the Peoples' University in Moscow, Russia. According to Mostovets the course would last approximately five years and all of the expenses incidental to the travel of the Negro and Puerto Rican students would be paid by the CPSU. He added that the students should arrive in Moscow prior to September, 1960.

MAR 21 1 46 PM '60
REC'D READING ROOM
BT

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that a recent issue of the "Moscow News" stated that the above university is being organized under the auspices of the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee, the Union of Soviet Societies of Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions.

MAILED
MAR 21 1960
COMM-FBI

REC-91 100-428091 - 127

Concerning the Communist Party of Puerto Rico (CPPR), Mostovets said that the Soviets have recently received information that this Communist Party desires financial assistance from the CPSU. He added that if the CPPR will submit an authoritative proposal with regard to the exact amounts needed the CPSU will give the proposal serious consideration. He added that the Communist Party of Cuba has agreed to organize a "Friends Committee" for the assistance of the CPPR and this organization will be able to furnish any immediate financial assistance needed by the CPPR.

Tolson
Mohr
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Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

100-428091

AJD:ser (8)

SEE NOTE ON YELLOW PAGE 2

55 APR 15 1960 MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐ ~~SECRET~~

[redacted] ~~SECRET~~

Attorney General

This information is also being furnished the Honorable Richard M. Nixon, the Vice President; norable Gordon Gray, Special Assistant to the President; onorable Christian A. Herter, Secretary of State; and . Allen W. Dulles, Director, Central Intelligence Agency.

In view of the extremely sensitive nature of certain of the sources of our information, it is requested that the contents of this communication be afforded the most careful security and its use restricted to a need-to-know basis.

NOTE ON YELLOW:

This letter is classified "~~Top Secret~~" since the information was obtained from a highly placed source and unauthorized disclosure of the information would tend to disclose the identity of this source with resultant grave damage to the national defense. See memorandum Baumgardner to Belmont dated 3-18-60 captioned "Solo, Internal Security - C" by A.J. Decker: ser.

~~TOP SECRET~~

1 - Mr. Parsons
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Decker

March 17, 1960

AIRTEL

EX-130

To: SAC, Chicago (134-46B) **PERSONAL ATTENTION**

From: Director, FBI (100-428091) -128

SOLO, INTERNAL SECURITY - C REC-14

ReNYairtel March 13, 1960, with a copy to your office advising of Nikolai Mostovets' instructions for CG 5824-S to go to Cuba or Mexico City and to report thereon personally to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) between May 15 and the first week in June, 1960.

Inasmuch as NY 694-S did not return to the United States in sufficient time to enable CG 5824-S to attend the CP of Mexico convention which had been scheduled for March 12 to 15, 1960, the Bureau believes that there is unprecedented opportunity for informant to travel to Cuba and consult with various leaders of the Cuban CP. In view of the current tense situation existing in Cuba and the recent trip of Anastas Mikoyan to Cuba, the information that informant could develop through this trip cannot be over emphasized.

In addition, Mostovets' instruction that CG 5824-S is to make a personal report to the CPSU in May or June, 1960, certainly points up the opportunity for a fifth Solo mission and inasmuch as this trip would be subsequent to the Summit Conference, it could quite likely be of tremendous import to this country.

You are instructed to immediately contact CG 5824-S concerning the proposed trip to Cuba. You should point out to informant that the Bureau considers this trip to be of utmost importance as well as a method of keeping the door open for a fifth and quite important Solo mission to the Soviet Union.

1 - New York (100-134637)

NOTE: See memo Baumgardner to Belmont dated same, captioned as above, AJD:ssh.

AJD:ssh
(8)

Tolson
Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
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DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

MAILED 27
MAR 17 1960
COMM-FBI

55 APR 20 1960

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 3/13/60

Transmit the following in ______________________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Callahan
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Malone
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C.Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS - C

On 3/12/60, NY 694-S* orally furnished the following pages to SA [redacted]. This reflects that a CP, USA, representative has been instructed by the Soviets to go to Mexico or Cuba to make contact with the Latin American CP's and to report thereon personally to the CPSU between May 15th and the first week of June, 1960. Reflects that the Mexican CP Convention scheduled to be held between March 12th and 15, 1960:

b6
b7C

cc - Rm 1243

3 - BUREAU (100-428091)(RM)
1 - CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)(Info)(RM)
1 - NY 134-91 (Inv)(41)
1 - NY 100-134637 (41)

1 - memo FJB & AHB 3/17/60 w/ attached CG cc ny

3/17/60 AJM/ach

Collier

JAMES MULLINS

EX-130

REC- 14

100-428091-728

ACB:mfd (41)
(7)

Approved: Special Agent in Charge

Sent ______ M Per ______

INT SEC

Contact with Latin American CP's and Mexican CP

In a conference with MORRIS CHILDS, in charge of the CP, USA, International Affairs Committee, the informant was instructed to advise the CCCPSU representative in Moscow that the CP, USA, had lost contact with the Mexican CP and Latin American CP's. Further, NY 694-S*, was instructed to inform representatives of the CCCPSU that the CP, USA, had read documents describing the internal political situation of the Mexican CP, but that it had no knowledge concerning where or when the Mexican CP Convention would be held.

In Moscow, during February, 1960, NY 694-S* furnished the above information to NIKOLAI VLADIMIROVICH MOSTOVETS, Head of the North and South American Sections of the International Department of the CCCPSU. MOSTOVETS told the informant the following:

The Soviets did not have the best of contacts with the Latin American CP's and are not, at this time, taking any active steps to improve such contacts. MOSTOVETS suggested that NY 694-S* tell MORRIS CHILDS, aforementioned, that the Mexican CP would hold its convention between the 12th and 15th of March, 1960, and that it was expected that delegates from other Latin American CP's would attend the said convention as delegates.

MOSTOVETS suggested that if NY 694-S* should arrive in the United States in time to give MORRIS CHILDS sufficient notice concerning the Mexican Convention, CHILDS should attend the convention. If, however, CHILDS should be unable to attend the Mexican Convention, then he should go to Cuba to contact the Cuban CP which is in contact with the Latin American CP's.

In the event that CHILDS should go to Mexico, he should contact "the CP group outside Mexico City." (The informant explained that there are two CP groups in Mexico, one headed by DIONISIO ENCINA, who is opposed to a younger element of the CP in control of the CP outside Mexico City. The younger group has the support of the CPSU and the CP of China.)

According to MOSTOVETS, ENCINA will be removed from leadership and expelled from the Mexican CP after the Mexican Convention.

MOSTOVETS, also instructed that MORRIS CHILDS should make a personal report to the CPSU regarding the aforementioned contacts between May 15th and the first week of June, 1960.

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 3/18/60

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637) (41)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C

NY 694-S*, on March 11, 1960, orally furnished the information on the following pages to SAS THORNTON M. WOOD and [redacted]. This report reflects that the Central Committee of the CPSU already is preparing and drafting a new program for the 22nd CPSU Congress in 1961.

b6
b7C

cc-Wick

1 Rm 1243

REC- 14

100 428091-729

3 - Bureau (100-428091) (RM)
1 - Chicago (134-46-Sub B) (RM)
1 - NY 134-91 (INV) (41)
1 - NY 100-134637 (41)

~~20~~ MAR ~~18~~ 1960

EX-130

ACB:msb (41)
(8)

3-22-60

Ltrs to AG, VP,

3-23-60

Approved: Special Agent in Charge

Sent M Per

55 APR 15 1960

CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE CPSU IS PREPARING AND DRAFTING NEW PROGRAM FOR 22ND CPSU CONGRESS

While in Moscow, in February, 1960, NY 694-S* conferred with NIKOLAI VLADIMIROVICH MOSTOVETS, head of the North and South American Sections of the International Department of the CCCPSU, and with ALEKSEI ANDREEVICH GRECHUKHIN, assistant to MOSTOVETS and in charge of North American Affairs, including the USA, but not Canada.

MOSTOVETS and GRECHUKHIN told the informant that the Central Committee of the CPSU already is preparing and drafting a new program for the 22nd CPSU Congress in 1961. They stated that drafts for the new program would be ready in September, 1960, and would contain two main points: 1) The new domestic program (Way to Communism); 2) The international relationship between the Soviet Union and socialist countries with the capitalist countries.

MOSTOVETS and GRECHUKHIN further advised that there should be no surprise if new young CP leaders appear in the near future. They stated that the most promising potential top leader on the "horizen" now, whom they refer to as their "shining star," is (FNU) POLANSKY (phonetic). The informant advised that POLANSKY is an alternate member of the Presidium and Premier of the Russian Federated Republic. Informant also stated that POLANSKY has been in the United States.

[illegible]

MOSTOVETS and GRECHUKHIN also noted that there should be no surprise if "a number of the old leaders" should be removed. They said these old leaders, however, would not include members of the present Presidium.

DMITRI STEPANOVICH POLYANSKY

DIRECTOR, FBI (65-65405) 3/18/60

SAC, NEW YORK (65-17696)

TRACING OF AMERICAN MONEY USED BY SOVIETS
IN ESPIONAGE OPERATIONS
ESPIONAGE-R
(OO:New York)

As the Bureau is aware NY 694-S* received in early March, 1960, $50,000.00 in one hundred dollar bills from the Chinese. This money was turned over to him in Prague, Checkoslovakia.

On 3/15/60, a comparison of the serial numbers of the above bills against the serial numbers of bills issued to the Soviet establishments in NY and WFO produced negative results.

The above bills were also compared against the index of bills maintained in this case. The following is the result:

It is noted that the symbol B preceding the following serial numbers signifies the bills were issued by the NY Federal Reserve Bank.

Serial Numbers	Series	Source
B06559975A	1950A	Soviet
B06559974A	1950A	Soviet
B06559973A	1950A	Soviet
B06559938A	1950A	Chinese

Note that only 36 bills fall in between the bills received from the Soviets and the Chinese.

2 - Bureau (65-65405) (RM)
(1 - 100-428091)
1 - Chicago (134-46 Sub B) (Info) (R.M.)
1 - New York (100-134637)
1 - New York (65-17696)

LM:tmb
(5)

100-42[illegible]611

NOT RECORDED
46 MAR 21 1960

)RIGINAL COPY FILED IN

Serial Numbers	Series	Source
B03153788A	1950	Chinese
B03153472A	1950	Soviets

Note that 316 bills fall in between the bills received from the Soviets and the Chinese.

While no significance can be placed on the above at the present time, due to the limited nature of the hundred dollar bills recorded in the index, it does point out either an unusual coincidence or the possibility that the Chinese money was obtained from the same source as the Soviet money. Possibility does exist that the aforementioned bills came into the hands of the Chinese through normal trade transactions, however.

When one considers the tremendous amount of money issued through-out the years on the public market, it is indeed a coincidence to end up with bills separated only by 36 other bills, particularly, in that the Soviet bills were consecutive by three.

It was further noted that the largest number of bills (169) was issued by the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, the same bank that issues the majority of Soviet money.

The above bills received from the Chinese have been placed in the index.

No other patent or coincidence was noted. Above for information.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: March 22, 1960

FROM : F. J. Baumgardner

1 - Mr. Parsons
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Liaison Section
1 - Mr. Decker

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

NY 694-S returned to the United States on 3-10-60 from the fourth Solo mission to Prague, Czechoslovakia, and the Soviet Union. My memorandum 3-11-60 set forth the highlights of information developed and the Director noted that dissemination of this information should be expedited on receipt of details. By airtel 3-18-60 New York advised of informant's conversation February, 1960, with Nikolai Mostovets, head of the North and South American Sections, International Department, Central Committee, Communist Party, Soviet Union, (CPSU). Mostovets advised informant that the Central Committee of the CPSU is presently preparing a new program for the 22nd Congress, CPSU, in 1961. The new program contains two main points: (1) A new domestic program (Way to Communism) and (2) The international relationship between the Soviet Union and the socialist countries with the capitalist countries. Mostovets told informant not to be surprised if "a number of old leaders" are removed and if new young CP leaders appear in the future.* He described Dmitry Stepanovich Polyansky as the young CP leader with the most promising potential.

Polyansky is an alternate member of the Presidium and Premier of the Russian Federated Republic. He was the head of a delegation of Soviet officials which traveled in the United States during February, 1960.

ACTION:

Attached for your approval are appropriate communications incorporating pertinent data furnished by this informant. If you agree, these communications with a "~~Top Secret~~" classification will be forwarded to the Honorable Richard M. Nixon, the Vice President; Honorable Gordon Gray, Special Assistant to the President; Honorable Christian A. Herter, the Secretary of State; Mr. Allen W. Dulles, Director, Central Intelligence Agency; and the Attorney General.

Enclosures
sent 3-23-60
100-428091

AJD:mar
(6)

EX-130
REC-14
100-428091-730
10 MAR 30 1960

#5

5 APR 15 1960

[redacted]r. Parsons
inistrative Divl
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - J. D. Donohue
1 - Mr. Decker

SAC, New York (134-91A)

March 24, 1960

Director, FBI (100-340711)

PERSONAL ATTENTION

NY 694-S

Reurairtel dated 3/22/60.

In connection with the recently completed Solo mission, the Bureau feels that the outstanding contribution afforded to the success of this mission by NY 694-S is deserving of special recognition.

There is attached an appropriate letter addressed to NY 694-S under his true identity. You are to personally deliver this letter to the informant and afford him the opportunity to read it. This letter should then be brought back by you to the New York Office where it is to be retained in the safe. Under no circumstances are you to relinquish control of this letter at any time.

In addition to the above, the Bureau feels that the manner in which the informant discharged his duties in connection with this Solo operation is deserving of recognition in the form of a cash award over and above his authorized reimbursement. At the time the above letter is delivered to the informant, authority is granted to furnish him a cash award in the amount of $1,000.

Any pertinent observations which you may have relative to the reaction of our informant to this letter and cash award should be made available to the Bureau.

Enclosures - 2
1 - 100-428091 (Solo)

100-428091-
NOT RECORDED
170 MAR 29 1960

NOTE ON YELLOW:

See memo Baumgardner to Belmont 3/23/60 captioned "Solo, Internal Security - C." AJD:ras.

AJD:ras
(10)

YELLOW
DUPLICATE
MAR 24 1960
MAILED

RIGINAL COPY FILED IN

APR 15 1960

1 - Mr. Parsons
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Administrative Di
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - J. D. Donohue
1 - Mr. Decker

March 24, 1960

Mr. Jacob Childs
38 - 70 48th Street
Queens, Long Island, New York

Dear Mr. Childs:

I want you to know how well pleased I am with the successful conclusion of your recent mission on behalf of our country and of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I have personally reviewed the valuable results of your efforts which certainly indicate a sincere devotion to the cause of our country beyond the contributions expected of the most patriotic Americans. You can be assured that the material resulting from your recent mission has been carefully analyzed and will be fully utilized to the best advantage of our country.

I am taking this occasion to express my sincere appreciation for the outstanding services you have rendered and I have instructed my personal representative to present to you the sum of $1,000.

Sincerely yours,

100-428091
NOT RECORDED
170 MAR 29 1960

100-340711

1 - 100-428091 (Solo)

NOTE ON YELLOW:

See memo Baumgardner to Belmont 3/23/60 captioned "Solo, Internal Security - C."

YELLOW DUPLICATE
MAR 24 1960
MAILED

AJD:ras
(8)

55 APR 15 1960

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 100-340711-

[redacted]

1 [redacted] ecker

SAC, Chicago (134-46-Sub F) March 30, 1960

Director, FBI (100-428091)

9 SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

ReBuairtel 3/17/60.

You are instructed to advise the Bureau immediately of the results of your discussion with CG 5824-S concerning the proposed trip to Cuba. For your additional information, you should advise informant that the convention of the Communist Party of Mexico has been postponed indefinitely. Therefore, this presents an excellent opportunity for informant to travel to Cuba.

REC- 16

100-428091-732

MAR 31 1960

EX-117

MAILED 8
MAR 30 1960
COMM-FBI

Tolson
Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

AJD:ras
(4)

61 APR 4 1960

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

1 - Mr. Decker

SAC, New York (100-134637)

March 30, 1960

Director, FBI (100-428091)

SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

ReBulet June 12, 1959.

The monthly accounting of funds in the possession of NY 694-S for the month of March has not been received by the Bureau to date. It is desired that you expedite the submission of this information.

REC- 66

1[illegible] 428091 - 733

31 MAR [illegible]

Tolson
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DeLoach
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Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

AJD:ras
(4)

MAILED 9
MAR 3 0 1960
COMM-FBI

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

55 APR 15 1960

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: 3/29/60

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C
(00:CG)

b6
b7C

On 3/25/60, NY 694-S orally furnished the information on the following page to SA [redacted]. This report concerns [redacted] and [redacted] (PH) and a woman, FNU ROBINSON, a negro, who arrived in Moscow while NY 694-S was there, and concerning whom the Soviets desired identifying information.

Belford

33

C 1-1243 + 1 destroyed
3-Bureau (100-428091) (RM)
1-Chicago (134-46-Sub B) (RM)
1-New York 134-91 (INV.) (41)
1-New York 100-134637 (41)

ACB:ume
(6)

REC-75 100-428091-734

4-7
5 MAR 30 1960

INT. SEC.

~~ENCLOSURE~~

55 APR 15 1960

NY 100-134637

[redacted] and [redacted] (PH)

While in Moscow in February, 1960, NY 694-S conferred on numerous occasions with NIKOLAI VLADIMIROVICH MOSTOVETS, head of the North and South American Sections of the International Department of the CCCPSU, and with ALEKSEI ANDREEVICH GRECHUKHIN, assistant to MOSTOVETS, and in charge of North American Affairs, including the USA, but not Canada.

b6
b7C

On one occasion MOSTOVETS and GRECHUKHIN came to the apartment in Moscow where NY 694-S was staying and told him that [redacted] and [redacted] (PH) had arrived in Moscow. They identified [redacted] as a longshoreman from NYC, and asked whether the informant could tell them anything about [redacted] and [redacted]. NY 694-S stated he did not know these people.

FNU ROBINSON

Russia

MOSTOVETS and GRECHUKHIN also stated that a woman named ROBINSON, FNU, a negro, had arrived in Moscow and inquired whether NY 694-S could furnish any information regarding her. The informant stated MOSTOVETS and GRECHUKHIN were unable to furnish any further identifying information concerning ROBINSON. NY 694-S told them he did not know the woman.

4-41 (Rev. 1-11-60)

DECODED COPY

Tolson
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McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

☐ **Radio** ☒ **Teletype**

URGENT 3-29-60 6:17 PM EDH ~~REC 13~~

TO DIRECTOR

FROM SAC, CHICAGO 292229

SOLO, IS - C. CG 5824-S ON MARCH 29 INSTANT, APPLIED FOR RENEWAL OF PASSPORT FOR MARTIN CAMP, SINCE EXPIRATION DATE WAS APRIL 8 NEXT. PASSPORT DIVISION, U. S. STATE DEPARTMENT, ADVISED RENEWAL WILL BE MAILED IN 3 OR 4 DAYS. ABOVE FOR INFORMATION IN EVENT BUREAU RECEIVES NAME CHECK INQUIRY FROM STATE DEPARTMENT.

RECEIVED: 7:20 PM TELETYPE

7:21 PM CODING UNIT HL

REC- 13 100-428091-736

12 APR 1 1960

-135

Mr. Belmont

cc- Mr. Decker

#5-9

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

64 APR 6 1960

1 - Mr. Fox

SAC, New York (100-134637) March 31, 1960

Director, FBI (100-428091)

SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

ReBulet 12/23/59 setting forth a list of target assignments for NY 694-S in connection with the recently completed Solo mission number four.

Page three of relet under the heading captioned "Matters Relating to the Communist Party, USA," items three and five refer to future contacts between the Communist Party (CP), USA, and the CPs of Czechoslovakia and Red China, both in the United States and abroad. It is desired that in your next contact with informant that you determine whether he developed any information regarding either of the aforementioned target assignments.

REC- 13 100-428091-737

APR 1 1960

MAILED 31
MAR 3 1 1960
COMM-FBI

Tolson
Mohr
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DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

AJD:ras
(4)

52 APR 5 1960

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: 3/28/60

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 (Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C

CG 5824-S* on March 24, 1960, orally furnished SA JOHN E. KEATING the information on the following page. This information was reduced to writing on March 25, 1960. This report contains information from GUS HALL in regard to CLARENCE HATHAWAY.

1-Rm 1243
2 - Bureau (RM)

1 - New York (RM)
100-134637 (SOLO)

1 - Chicago

JEK:jem
(4)

ENCLOSURE - 1 Encl detached in 1243
4/8/60

EX-PROC.

REC- 66

100-428091-739

3 MAR 30 1960

Airtel to New York
Chicago
4-4-60
HCE:mac

INT. SEC.

62 APR 12 1960

March 24, 1960

GUS HALL, General Secretary of the Communist Party (CP) USA, stated on March 24, 1960, that when CLARENCE HATHAWAY was in California recently, he asked several CP members for their biogrophies and stated that people should be discussing biogrophies of individuals. HATHAWAY told those from whom he requested biogrophies that he had been instructed to do this by the National Office or Center of the CP, USA. HALL asked MORRIS CHILDS if he had instructed HATHAWAY to do this. CHILDS replied that he had not. Then HALL said that he has one other person to ask about this and that person is PHIL BART. If PHIL BART did not instruct HATHAWAY to do this, then something is fishy.

HALL said that at the present time the CP, USA, is in no position to do anything about HATHAWAY. He said that he had discussed HATHAWAY with IRVING HERMAN but HERMAN had nothing new to add. HERMAN was merely aware of the allegation that HATHAWAY was a private detective in the 1920's for a detective agency which was engaged in strike breaking.

HALL said that while the CP, USA is maneuvering to find some way to quietly remove HATHAWAY from the leadership of the Party, it will have to elect HATHAWAY as a member of the National Executive Committee, of the CP, USA.

HALL requested MORRIS CHILDS to ask the CP of the Soviet Union if it has any substantial or concrete information concerning HATHAWAY. The CP of the Soviet Union should also be asked if it is sure that the information it has in regard to HATHAWAY is accurate. In addition, the CP of the Soviet Union should be told that, for tactical reasons, the CP, USA cannot do anything about HATHAWAY at the present time.

100-428091-739

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: April 1, 1960

1 - Mr. Parsons
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. S. Donahoe
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Fox

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

My memorandum 3/17/60 pointed out that CG 5824-S was instructed by Nikolai Mostovets, head of the North and South American Sections, International Department, Central Committee, Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU), in February, 1960, to go to Cuba and contact the Cuban CP which CP is in contact with other Latin American CPs. Mostovets further instructed that CG 5824-S make a personal report regarding this contact in Cuba to the CPSU between 5/15/60 and the first week in June, 1960.

Chicago airtel 3/30/60 discloses that CG 5824-S plans to make this trip to Cuba but that a definite date has not as yet been set. It is expected, however, that the trip will be made in the immediate future.

OBSERVATIONS:

Informant's planned trip to Cuba on specific instructions of the CPSU will furnish us a good opportunity to gather data concerning CP activities in Cuba and in other Latin American countries. It is felt that we should prepare specific targets for CG 5824-S to aim at during his trip to Cuba.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. That the Nationalities Intelligence Section prepare specific targets for CG 5824-S to cover during his contemplated trip to Cuba.

Targets furnished to [illegible]

2. That the CPUSA Desk, Internal Security Section, prepare targets for informant in order to develop relationships between the CPUSA and the CPs of Latin America.

EX-105 REC-54

Sent

100-428091-740

3. That attached airtel to Chicago be approved advising Chicago that specific targets are being prepared for informant's trip to Cuba.

12 APR 6 1960

Enclosure
100-428091
FFF:ras (6)

5

64 APR 8 1960

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

- Mr. Tolson
- ~~Mr. Mohr~~
- Mr. Parsons
- Mr. Belmont
- Mr. Callahan
- Mr. DeLoach
- Mr. Malone
- Mr. McGuire
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tamm
- Mr. Trotter
- Mr. W.C.Sullivan
- Tele. Room
- Mr. Ingram
- Miss Gandy

FBI

Date: 3/11/60

Transmit the following in ________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)(415)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C

ReNYairtel 3/10/60.

NY 694-S* was reinterviewed 3/11/60 re information concerning his trip abroad. In connection with the information set out in the second full paragraph, page two, reairtel, wherein he discussed a conference of CP leaders of various socialist governments, the informant furnished the following corrective information, which should replace the entire paragraph:

When returning to the United States from Russia, while in Prague, Czechoslovakia, informant spoke at some length with LADISLAV KOCMAN, a member of the International Department of the Central Committee (English Section) of the CP of Czechoslovakia. At one stage of their conversation, KOCMAN advised that a conference of CP leaders of various socialist governments had been held in Moscow during the month of February, 1960. While this conference received publicity and press comment as an agricultural conference, the portion of the conference devoted to agriculture was very brief. After the agricultural discussions, there were a series of individual conferences of the Russian Party heads with the

3 - Bureau (100-428091) (RM)
1 - Chicago (134-46-Sub B) (RM)
1 - NY 134-91 (INV) (41)
1 - NY 100-134637 (415)

REC-88 100-428091-

Correction noted in NY airtel 3/10/60 captioned as above and new paragraph attached thereto.

7 APR 6 1960

TMW:msb (41)

cc Baumgardner

C C - Wick

Approved: ________ Special Agent in Charge Sent ________ M Per ________

no action 4/11/60

55 APR 15 1960

secretaries of the CP's of the countries represented at the conference. KOCMAN stated that so far as the conference was concerned, "It was very very good for our country."

New York copies of reairtel have been appropriately noted, and it is requested the Bureau and Chicago so note their copies.

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

8 8

FBI

Date: 3/10/60

Transmit the following in ______________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Belmont ✓
Mr. Callahan
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Malone
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C.Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)
ATT: ASST. DIR. A. H. BELMONT

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)(415)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C

NY 694-S* returned to New York from a trip abroad on March 10, 1960, via the "S.S. United States." In an interview on 3/10/60, he furnished to SAS THORNTON M. WOOD, JOHN E. KEATING and [redacted] the following highlights of his trip abroad:

b6
b7C

NIKOLAI VLADIMIROVICH MOSTOVETS, head of the North and South American Section of the International Department of the CCCPSU, and the latter's assistant, ALEKSEI ANDREEVICH GRECHUKHIN, furnished the following information to the informant:

As far as the CPSU is concerned, KHRUSHCHEV's contemplated trip to Paris will be of the same importance as was his recent visit to the United States. The Russians expect that the Paris visit will be "tremendous." It is a step leading to "the Summit."

The German question is of utmost importance to the

3 - Bureau (100-428091) (RM)
1 - Chicago (134-46-Sub B) (RM)
1 - NY 134-91 (INV) (41)
1 - NY 100-134637 (415)

REC- 76 100-428091-742

EX- 105

20 MAR 11 1960

ACB:msb (41)
(7)

cc - B'Gardner

INT. SEC.

ENCLOSURE

Approved: ______________ Sent ________M Per ____________
Special Agent in Charge

67 APR 13 1960

Russians today: They are convinced that the West Germans are preparing for war. They are convinced that the West Germans, when once they have sufficient nuclear power, will move on East Germany without previously consulting with the western powers with respect to this matter. The Russians, however, and the other socialist countries are prepared to deal with the West Germans.

According to the informant, when he was in Prague, he received a similar story regarding the German question from one "KADERKA" (phonetic), Deputy Director of the International Committee of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovakian Party.

Also, according to MOSTOVETS and GRECHUKHIN, there was recently a conference of CP leaders of various socialist governments in Moscow during the month of February. They pointed out that this was not an agricultural conference which had received some publicity. According to MOSTOVETS and GRECHUKHIN, this conference did the Russians "a lot of good." The discussion was with respect to the German situation.

See NY airtel 3/11/60 "SOLO" for correction cc of corres. & attached

The informant stated that he had a conference with TIMMY DENNIS, son of EUGENE DENNIS, Chairman of the CP,USA. He noted that TIMMY DENNIS contacts officials in the CPSU and fraternizes with relatives of leading members of other Communist Parties, including the Communist Party of China. TIMMY DENNIS stated that he was told by SERGEI MIKOYAN, son of ANASTAS MIKOYAN, Deputy Premier of the Soviet Union, that the Cuban situation is "very good and happy" for the Russians. He said it is in "good hands." The Russians think highly of FIDEL CASTRO--and believe that he's going "in the right direction." The Cuban situation can be characterized as "a genuine Nationalist movement, led by CASTRO, his brother, RAOUL CASTRO, who is a Party member, by the Minister of Finance, ~~who is a~~ Party member, and by the Minister of Agriculture, who is also a Party member.

According to SERGEI MIKOYAN's report, the CP in Cuba has been instructed by the CPSU not to make the mistake (which had been made in the past) of "having things happen too fast." The order was "to slow down, since strategically it is in a good position." The order was further not to force CASTRO to "make any fast moves."

Further, according to SERGEI MIKOYAN's report, the Russians and the Cubans deliberately have not announced recognition of the Soviet Union by Cuba. The reason for this decision is that Russia does not want to do anything which might antagonize the United States prior to the scheduled Summit meeting.

NY 694-S* also advised that he learned from NIKOLAI MOSTOVETS that in order not to antagonize EISENHOWER or the United States before the Summit conference, there has been "loose contact" with Latin American Communist Parties. MOSTOVETS instructed NY 694-S* that upon his return to the USA, he instruct MORRIS CHILDS, member of the International Affairs Department and the National Committee of the CP, USA, to make direct contact with the Mexican CP and the Cuban CP to ascertain the inner situation in those Parties. MOSTOVETS noted that the Mexican CP will hold a national convention on March 12, 1960. MOSTOVETS further stated that he would await a personal report from MORRIS CHILDS between the fifteenth of May and the first week in June with respect to the aforesaid requested contacts.

According to the informant NICOLAI MOSTOVETS told him that there have been high level conferences between the Yugoslav Party and the CPSU with respect to re-establishing normal relations between the two Parties. The Russians would like to accomplish this soon, in order to "negate" Yugoslavia as a "buffer". Recently he stated the head of the Yugoslavian trade unions/who ~~was~~ also an important member of the Politburo of the Yugoslav Party, conferred with the Secretariat of the CPSU to discuss the establishment of normal relations immediately. The one barrier however is China. China is unwilling that a normal relationship be re-established between the CPSU and the Yugoslav Party.

According to MOSTOVETS, TITO is not the policy maker in Yugoslavia. He is completely under the domination of one "KARDAJL" (PH), Deputy Leader of the Communist Party in Yugoslavia and political mentor of TITO. He indicated that if KARDAJL should change his line TITO would do likewise.

The informant stated that in his discussion with TIMMY DENNIS the latter stated that today in China, there exists a situation comparable to that which existed in the Soviet Union for three years prior to STALIN's death in that there is a "cult of personality situation" revolving about MAO TSE-tung. He stated that the Chinese, however, are successfully concealing this situation.

TIMMY DENNIS, quoting Chinese sources, stated, "The Chinese consider themselves very cultured and correct with respect to manners and protocol. KHRUSHCHEV, in their eyes, reflects none of this culture or correctness. He is not a diplomat, he is crude, and he is very boisterous. MAO, who considers himself a sage, looks down upon KHRUSHCHEV. This explains why KHRUSHCHEV is subdued when he is in China. On the surface, there appears to be no economic disagreements between the Chinese and the Russians. It is impossible to see any flaw in Soviet-Chinese relations.

In Prague, according to the informant, he conferred with CHAO YI-min, CP of China representative to, and an editor of "World Marxist Review - Problems of Peace and Socialism." CHAO told him that had the informant arrived in Prague during Christmas week he was prepared to give to the informant $25,000.00 for the CPUSA. However, when the informant did not arrive in Prague at that time CHAO YI-min made a trip to China where he was given an additional $25,000.00 by the Chinese CP for transmission to the CPUSA through the informant. He gave NY 694-S* $50,000.00 in $100 bills and mentioned that not even the Chinese Ambassador to Czechoslavakia was aware of this transmission.

According to the informant he was questioned by MOSTOVETS and GRECHUKHIN regarding his knowledge of CLARENCE HATHAWAY, recently elected Chairman of the NY District of the CPUSA. (CG 5824-S* had previously furnished to the CPSU a list of the members of the National Committee elected at the 17th National Convention of the CPUSA.) He furnished them with whatever information he could with respect to this individual. According to the informant MOSTOVETS and GRECHUKHIN reported what he had told them to the Central Committee of the CPSU. At a subsequent meeting they told the informant the following: "Our archives reflect that HATHAWAY was an agent of the FBI in 1920; that he was seen in contact with an FBI agent in 1941 in Pittsburgh, and that in 1947, in San Francisco, he was in contact with, and seen speaking to, an FBI agent." According to the informant he was instructed by MOSTOVETS to report this information to MORRIS CHILDS, mentioned above.

(The matter of HATHAWAY was mentioned to CG 5824-S* who is presently in NY. He stated that in his opinion this matter would "create an explosion in the Party". It is a situation which they cannot ignore and which will be difficult to handle particularly since HATHAWAY was placed in leadership of the NY District through the efforts of GUS HALL and EUGENE DENNIS and other members of the CPUSA Secretariat.)

With respect to President EISENHOWER's scheduled trip to the Soviet Union, NY 694-S* was told by MOSTOVETS that EISENHOWER was popular with the Russian people even before he became President. He said that EISENHOWER's visit to Soviet Union would be "terrific" - that he would receive an overwhelming reception. He said that the Russian people are looking forward to the said visit. MOSTOVETS and GRECHUKHIN stated that EISENHOWER is a General who understands the strength of their country and its society. On the contrary they stated NIXON is one about whom they are very much concerned. They admitted that he did make quite an impression when in the Soviet Union; that he had personality and was very popular. They noted however that he is very ambitious and that while currently he is an opportunist in that he "follows" EISENHOWER, his becoming President "might cause trouble." They stated that the ideal ticket would be STEVENSON as President and HUMPHREY as Vice President. STEVENSON, they said, has depth and understanding and is the most advanced of the bourgeois leaders.

MOSTOVETS also told the informant that the Central Committee of the CPSU already is preparing for the 22nd Congress to be held in 1961, and that in connection therewith a new draft program is being prepared. The said draft program will be ready in September, 1960, and will have as part of its agenda two principal points: 1.) A new domestic program (a way to Communism); 2.) The international relationship between the Soviet Union and the capitalist countries.

MOSTOVETS stated that NY 694-S* should/not be surprised if there appear openly new young leaders in the CPSU. He said the most promising potential top leader now on the "horizon", is "POLANSKY" (PH), alternate member of the Presidium whom they refer to as "their new shining star."

Detailed information concerning the informant's trip abroad will be submitted as soon as possible.

For second paragraph, page two, substitute the following per NYairtel 3/11/60:

"When returning to the United States from Russia, while in Prague, Czechoslovakia, informant spoke at some length with LADISLAV KOCMAN, a member of the International Department of the Central Committee (English Section) of the CP of Czechoslovakia. At one stage of their conversation, KOCMAN advised that a conference of CP leaders of various socialist governments had been held in Moscow during the month of February, 1960. While this conference received publicity and press comment as an agricultural conference, the portion of the conference devoted to agriculture was very brief. After the agricultural discussions, there were a series of individual conferences of the Russian Party heads with the secretaries of the CP's of the countries represented at the conference. KOCMAN stated that so far as the conference was concerned, 'It was very very good for our country.'"

100-428091-742

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-18-2011

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

~~SECRET~~

Tolson
Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: March 11, 1960

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner

1 - Mr. Parsons
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Dise

SUBJECT: [SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C] ~~S~~ (U)

Our top level informant, NY 694-S, returned from a trip to Prague, Czechoslovakia, and the Soviet Union on 3/10/60 and furnished the following highlights of his trip to the New York Office. Additional details will follow as the New York Office has the opportunity to interview NY 694-S. ~~S~~ (U)

U.S.S.R

In conversations with Nikolai Mostovets, head of the North and South American section of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) and his assistant, Aleksei Grechukhin, informant was told: ~~S~~ (U)

NIKIM U.S.S.R

1. The CPSU considers Khrushchev's contemplated trip to Paris as of the same importance as his trip to the United States and as a step toward the summit meeting. ~~S~~ (U) USA USSR France

2. The Russians are convinced the West Germans are preparing for war and when they have sufficient nuclear power will move on East Germany without consulting the western powers. A similar story was told the informant in Prague by a deputy director of the International Committee of the CP of Czechoslovakia. ~~S~~ (U)

3. The Soviets have been maintaining "loose contact" with Latin American CPs to preclude antagonizing Eisenhower or the United States before the summit meeting. Mostovets gave instructions for the CP, USA, to make direct contact with the Mexican and Cuban CPs to determine the inner situation in those parties. The Soviets requested a report on this matter between 5/15 and the first week in June, 1960. ~~S~~ (U)

4. High level conferences have been held by the CPSU and the CP of Yugoslavia with respect to restoring normal relations between these two parties. The Russians want to "negate" Yugoslavia as a "buffer." Communist China does not want a normal relationship re-established. ~~S~~ (U)

ENCLOSURE

EX-105 REC-76

100-428091-743

5. Eisenhower's visit to the Soviet Union will be terrific. He is extremely popular with the Russian people and will receive an overwhelming reception. ~~S~~ (U)

APR 6 1960

[100-428091] ~~S~~ (U)
PWD:ras
(5)

memo Baumgardner to Belmont 3-16-60 PWD:dja

View et al 3/16/60

Classified by SP4 SEC
Declassify on: OADR
11-8-80

~~SECRET~~

293984

COPY SENT TO MR. TOLSON

~~SECRET~~

Memorandum for Mr. Belmont
RE: SOLO
100-428091 (U)

6. The Soviets are much concerned about Nixon. They admit he made "quite an impression" when in the Soviet Union, has personality and is popular, but he is very ambitious and his becoming President "might cause trouble." (U)

Adlai Illinois D.C.

7. The ideal 1960 election ticket would be Stevenson as President and Humphrey for Vice President. Stevenson ~~has depth~~ and understanding ~~and is the~~ most advanced of the bourgeois leaders. (U)

Hubert D.C. Minn.

8. The ~~Soviets expressed their~~ dissatisfaction of the election of Clarence Hathaway as chairman of the New York CP District. (U)

N.Y. USSR

Informant also had a ~~conference~~ with Timmy ~~Dennis, son~~ of Eugene Dennis, national chairman of the CP, USA. Timmy Dennis has been residing in Moscow for a number of years where he is in contact with officials of the CPSU and fraternizes with relatives of leading members of other CPs, including the CP of China. Dennis made the following remarks: (U)

USSR

1. Sergei ~~Mikoyan,~~ son of Anastas Mikoyan, deputy premier of the Soviet ~~Union,~~ told Dennis the Cuban situation is "very good and happy" for the Russians. The Russians think highly of Fidel Castro and believe he is going "in the right direction." Raoul Castro ~~and the~~ ministers of finance and agriculture are all Party members. The CP of Cuba has been instructed by the CPSU to not make the mistake of "having things happen too fast." The Russians and Cubans have deliberately not announced recognition of the Soviet Union by Cuba so as not to antagonize the United States prior to the summit meeting. (U)

Cuba Cuba Cuba Cuba

2. Timmy Dennis says there is a "cult of personality situation" revolving around Mao Tse-tung in Communist China but the Chinese are successfully concealing the situation. (U)

3. The Chinese consider Khrushchev to be crude, boisterous and not a diplomat, and Mao looks down on Khrushchev. It is not possible to see any flaw, however, in Soviet-Chinese relations. (U)

Czech, China

In Prague, NY 694-S conferred with ~~Chao Yi-min,~~ CP of China representative to and an editor of "World ~~Marxist Review.~~" Chao gave NY 694-S $50,000 in $100 bills which is being sent to the CP, USA, by the CP of China. Chao stated that not even the Chinese Ambassador to Czechoslovakia was aware of this transaction. (U)

~~SECRET~~

Memorandum for Mr. Belmont
Re: SOLO
100-428091 ~~S~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~

OBSERVATIONS:

From the very limited information available to us at this time it appears likely that we will desire to disseminate to Government officials on a high level certain of the data obtained by the informant while in Czechoslovakia and in Russia. Of considerable interest is the fact that Mostovets instructed NY 694-S* that our informant, CG 5824-S*, should make direct contact with the Mexican and Cuban Communist Parties in order to ascertain the inner situation in these Parties. This will afford us an opportunity to determine what is going on inside Cuba. ~~S~~ (U)

ACTION:

On receipt of detailed information in the next day or so, the data will be carefully analyzed and appropriate dissemination will be made to Government officials on a high level.

Expedite

3/12

FJB:cgw

~~SECRET~~

4-22 (Rev. 1-22-60)

Federal Bureau of Inv[illegible]gation
Records Branch

4-4, 1960

☐ Name Searching Unit - Room 6527
☐ Service Unit - Room 6524
☐ Forward to File Review
☑ Attention Travis
☑ Return to James 1541
Supervisor Room Ext.

Type of References Requested:
☐ Regular Request (Analytical Search)
☐ All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
☑ Subversive References Only
☐ Nonsubversive References Only
☑ Main ______ References Only

Type of Search Requested:
☐ Restricted to Locality of ______
☑ Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
☐ Buildup ☐ Variations

Subject Anibal Escalante
Birthdate & Place ______
Address ______

Localities ______
R# ______ Date 4-4 Searcher Initials RBJ
Prod. ______

	FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
	100-341613	
	100-359054	
	Approx. 500 sees ref. not listed	

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-18-2011

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

8

~~SECRET~~

Tolson
Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: March 16, 1960

#293984

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner

1 - Mr. Parsons
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Dise

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C ~~S~~ (U)

By attached memorandum dated 3-11-60, you were advised of highlights of information received by our top-level informant, NY 694-S, on his trip to Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union. The Director noted dissemination of this information should be expedited on receipt of further details. ~~S~~ (U)

The New York Office, by airtels dated 3-13-60, submitted more detailed information relating to some of the matters mentioned in attached memorandum. The New York airtels are being carefully studied, and appropriate dissemination is being considered. It is not believed desirable to disseminate all information furnished by the informant in one communication, since this would have a tendency to reveal our source. In addition, some of the information will require further analysis, which would delay dissemination which can be made at this time. Dissemination will be made on a day-to-day basis as the information is received. ~~S~~ (U)

OBSERVATIONS:

It is possible to disseminate at once some of the pertinent data provided by the informant. The first dissemination will consist of data regarding President Eisenhower's forthcoming visit to the Soviet Union, the Soviet reaction to Vice President Nixon's visit to Russia, and Soviet feelings regarding candidates for the 1960 elections in the United States. ~~S~~ (U)

ACTION: ~~S~~ (U)

Sent 3-16-60

Attached for approval are appropriate communications incorporating pertinent data furnished by this informant. If you approve these communications with a "~~Top Secret~~" classification, they will be furnished to the Honorable Richard M. Nixon, the Vice President; Honorable Gordon Gray, Special Assistant to the President; Honorable Christian A. Herter, the Secretary of State; and the Attorney General. ~~S~~ (U) ~~S~~ (U)

EX-105 REC-76 100-428091-743

Further dissemination will be expeditiously made upon completion of review of the material submitted by NY 694-S. ~~S~~ (U)

2 APR

Enclosures (5) ~~S~~ (U)

100-428091

FWD:djw
(5)

ENCLOSURE

APR 13 1960

#5-92

~~SECRET~~

1 - Mr. Parsons
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. S. Donahoe
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Fox

April 1, 1960

Airtel

To: SAC, Chicago (134-46-Sub B)
REC- 15
From: Director, FBI (100-428091) 744

SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reurairtel 3/30/60 advising that CG 5824-S plans to make the trip to Cuba and to use the name and documents of identification which he used in the first Solo trip. The Bureau is preparing specific targets for CG 5824-S to aim at during his trip to Cuba. This trip may well provide the Bureau with the opportunity to gather valuable information concerning the activities of the communist parties in Latin America, especially the Cuban Communist Party.

Urtel 3/29/60 discloses that informant on that date applied for renewal of a passport for "Martin Camp" and that he expected to receive this renewal in three or four days. Advise Bureau when CG 5824-S receives renewal of this passport.

1 - New York (100-134637)

NOTE ON YELLOW:

See memorandum Baumgardner to Belmont 4/1/60, captioned as above. FFF:ras.

MAILED 9
APR 1 - 1960

FFF:ras
(9)

Tolson ____
Mohr ____
Parsons ____
Belmont ____
Callahan ____
DeLoach ____
Malone ____
McGuire ____
Rosen ____
Tamm ____
Trotter ____
W.C. Sullivan ____
Tele. Room ____
Ingram ____

APR 15 1960 ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Callahan
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Malone
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C.Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

FBI

Date: 3/30/60

Transmit the following in ______________________ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL REGISTERED MAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46)(Sub B)

SOLO
IS-C

ReBuairtel 3/17/60, instructing the Chicago Division to immediately contact CG 5824-S* concerning a proposed trip to Cuba. While this matter was discussed in general terms telephonically with CG 5824-S during the week of 3/20/60, the first opportunity to discuss it with him in person was not presented until 3/28/60, due to the meeting of the National Committee of the CP, USA, and the presence of the leadership of the CP,USA, in Chicago.

CG 5824-S plans to make the trip to Cuba but has not decided on a definite departure date as yet. He did not want to leave Chicago until after the meeting of the National Committee of the CP, USA. Presently he has some personal problems in connection with the settling of the estate of [redacted] and hopes to be able to handle some of these matters with the assistance of NY 694-S during the week of 3/27/60. CG 5824-S would like to see some of these problems settled before going to Cuba.

CG 5824-S would like to go to Cuba using the name and documents of identification which were used in the first solo trip, since he met ANIBAL ESCALENTE under secure conditions and believes that this procedure should be continued.

1cc 1843 1cc destroyed

4 - Bureau
~~1 - 61-7665 (CG-5824-S*)~~
1 - New York
100-134637 (SOLO)
1 - Chicago

JEK:jem
(6)

Airtel to Chicago
1 - New York
4/1/60
FFF/jar

REC- 15 100-428091-74

copy

13 APR 7 1960

memo Baumgardner to Belmont 4/1/60

b7D

Approved: ______________________ Special Agent in Charge

Sent __________ M Per __________

The Bureau is being advised by separate communication that DANNY QUEEN, Member at Large of the National Committee of the CP, USA, plans to depart Chicago for Cuba to attend a Communist youth conference during the weekend of 4/2-3/60. CG 5824-S is considering giving QUEEN a sealed envelope for delivery to ESCALANTE, in order to inform ESCALANTE that "CARTER" plans to be in Cuba in the near future.

The next scheduled meeting between CG 5824-S and VLADIMIR BARKOVSKY in New York City is Thursday evening, 4/14/60. CG 5824-S does not want to lose this contact with the CPSU and thus the trip to Cuba will have to be made at such a time as to permit CG 5824-S to be in New York City on 4/14/60.

The Bureau has been previously advised that GUS HALL has promised to add CG 5824-S as a secret member of the National Executive Committee (NEC), which was just elected at the meeting of the National Committee in Chicago. Before leaving Chicago to return to New York City, HALL reminded CG 5824-S to be available for the next meeting of the NEC although the date for this meeting has not been set as yet.

As can be seen from the above, CG 5824-S is making plans for a trip to Cuba but has as yet not been able to decide on the best date to make this trip. The Bureau will be promptly advised of any developments in this matter.

1 - O. Fox

SAC, New York (100-134637)

April 8, 1960

Director, FBI (100-428091)

SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

ReBulet 3/30/60 requesting that you expedite the submission of the monthly accounting of funds in the possession of NY 694-S. This information has not as yet been received. Advise Bureau by return mail.

100-428091-745

REC 66

18 APR 8 1960

MAILED 31
APR 7 - 1960
COMM-FBI

Tolson
Mohr
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Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

FFF:ras
(4)

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

5 APR 15 1960

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104-01
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: 4/1/60

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

REC-15

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C

Re Chicago airtel March 14, 1960, containing details of a meeting between MORRIS CHILDS, EUGENE DENNIS and GUS HALL in New York City on March 11, 1960. At the bottom of Page 5 and the top of Page 6 in re airtel, the following information is set forth:

"HALL also stated he knows a Finnish woman who lives in upstate New York. He said that she knows OTTO KUUSINEN and his family. In the past, she has held funds for the CP, USA. HALL said that he would swear by her. He suggested that CHILDS might want to consider using this woman to act as a courier, handle funds, act as a depository for funds, etc.".

CG 5824-S* orally advised SA JOHN E. KEATING on March 31, 1960, that GUS HALL stated during the weekend of March 26-27, 1960, that the Finnish woman who resides in upstate New York is HELLEN KNUTH of Trumansburg, New York.

HELEN KRUTH

1cc NY3 1cc destroyed

3 - Bureau (RM)
~~1 - 100-3-102 (CP, USA, Funds (Reserve Funds))~~

1 - New York (RM)
100-134637 (SOLO)

1 - Chicago

JEK:jem
(5)

REC-15

EX-107

100-428091 - 7446

9 APR 11 1960

INT. SEC.

EX-PROC.

BABCOCK

35

AGENCY Lgc - Albany (info)
REQ. REC'D
DATE FORW. 4-8-60
HOW FORW.
BY

54 APR 12 1960

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

DATE: 4/6/60

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637-Sub A)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS - C
(00:CG)

ReBulet, 3/30/60, and remylet, 2/2/60, furnishing an accounting of "SOLO" funds in the possession of NY 694-S.

On 2/5/60, NY 694-S furnished the following information regarding "SOLO" funds in his possession:

On hand 2/2/60	$40,885.00	
Received from foreign source (Chinese) 3/10/60	50,000.00	
	$90,885.00	
To PHIL BART for transmittal to WILLIAM PATTERSON for trip to Czechoslovakia 3/12/60	$ 600.00	
	90,285.00	
To ISADORE WOFSY for CP, USA National Office 4/5/60	15,000.00	
	75,280.00	75,285
To ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN for trip to Copenhagen 4/5/60	500.00	
On hand 4/5/60	$74,780.00	74,785

EXP. PROC.

37

Referring to the sum of $12,000.00 which he had received from a Canadian source on 12/26/59, NY 694-S advised

3-Bureau (100-428091) (RM)
~~(1-100-2-103) (CP, USA FUNDS-RESERVE FUND)~~
1-Chicago (134-46 Sub F) (INFO) (RM)
1-New York 134-91 (INV.) (41)
1-New York 100-128861 (CP, USA FUNDS-RESERVE FUND) (415)
1-New York 100-134637-Sub A) (41)

55 APR 13 1960

ACB:ume
(7)

REC- 19

100-428091-11

15 APR 1960

EX-133

INT. SEC.

memo back to [illegible]
4/8/60

Let to NY
1-CG
4/11/60

that at the time of transmittal of this money to him by ELIZABETH MASCOLO, she told him the amount being transferred was $12,500.00, for which the informant gave her a receipt. On his next contact with her, he will call this error to her attention.

As the Bureau has been advised by separate communication, NY 694-S is ill, and beginning April 11th, he will spend two weeks at Mt. Sinai Hospital, NYC. In view of this situation, unless the Bureau advises to the contrary, the next report regarding "SOLO" funds will be submitted to the Bureau on 5/6/60.

1 - Mr. Fox

SAC, New York (100-134637-Sub A) April 11, 1960

Director, FBI (100-428091)

SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

ReNYlet 4/6/60, copy furnished Chicago, concerning funds in the possession of NY 694-S as of 4/5/60.

Figures furnished by you in relet disclose that the amount in the possession of NY 694-S as of 4/5/60 should be $74,785, not $74,780. New York and Chicago will correct appropriate figures.

In the future, New York and Chicago will submit only two copies of "Solo" fund letters to the Bureau; a copy for the Communist Party, USA, reserve fund file will not be necessary.

1 - Chicago (134-46-Sub F)

REC- 42

100-428091-748

4 APR 11 1960

Tolson
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W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

FFF:ras
(5)

MAILED 23
APR 8 - 1960
COMM-FBI

51 APR 13 1960

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

- Mr. Fox

SAC, Chicago (134-46-Sub B) April 6, 1960

Director, FBI (100-428091)

SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

ReBuairtel 4/1/60.

In connection with the anticipated trip of CG 5824-S to Cuba at the instructions of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU), the Bureau feels that certain general objectives can be assigned to the informant involving matters which would be of interest to the Bureau and to the United States Government. These objectives can be placed in two main categories; namely, (1) matters relating to international affairs and (2) matters pertaining to the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA).

Of course, the Bureau realizes that the informant may may not be in a position to obtain information on all of the topics listed below; however, it is felt that some of the data might be obtainable through proper guidance and direction of discussions between the informant and representatives of the Cuban CP. Although the informant will be traveling to Cuba on specific instructions of the CPSU and may, therefore, feel he is entitled to ask searching questions concerning Cuban and other Latin American CPs, caution must be used so that the informant will take no action that might jeopardize his security.

The following items are listed for your guidance in briefing the informant relative to matters of interest to the Bureau.

Matters Relating to International Affairs:

1. To what extent are the Red Chinese, Soviets and satellite nations active in Cuba and in other Latin American countries? Identities of personnel from these countries who are active in Cuba would be helpful.

2. Does Cuba plan to send students to Russia to attend the Friendship of the Peoples University?

MAILED 31
APR 6 - 1960
COMM-FBI

1 - New York (100-134637)

PFF:ras
(5)

Tolson
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W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

REC- 20 100-428091-749

EX-107

12 APR 11 1960

51 APR 13 1960

3. What financial assistance is given to Cuba by Red China, Russia and its satellites?

4. What is the extent of Cuban CP influence in the Government of Cuba? Identities of Cuban CP members and sympathizers in the Cuban Government: military and civilian.

5. Are any plans being formulated to send Cuban CP leaders to Puerto Rico? Are there any Puerto Rican leaders in Cuba studying revolutionary tactics?

6. What is Cuba's reaction to the visit of Anastas Mikoyan to that country and consummation of trade agreement (sugar) between Russia and Cuba?

7. What is Cuba's reaction to the visit of President Eisenhower to certain Latin American countries?

8. Are there any Cuban plans to establish diplomatic relations with Russia and Red China? Are there any commercial agreements in effect between Cuba and Russia (other than the sugar agreement) and between Cuba and China?

9. Is there any part of the Cuban CP in possession of arms or any part organized along military lines?

10. What are the future plans of the Cuban Government and of the Cuban CP toward United States citizens, United States property and Guantanamo Bay?

11. What are the connections between the Cuban CP and the CPs of other Latin American countries?

a a

Letter to SAC, Chicago
RE: SOLO
100-428091

Matters Relating to the CPUSA:

1. Nature of future contacts between the CPUSA and the Cuban CP.

2. Will the CPUSA be used to relay messages between Latin American CPs and the CPSU or will Latin American CPs establish their own lines of communication with the Russians?

3. Will the Cuban CP expect financial assistance from the CPUSA? If so, how will this be accomplished?

4. Are there many indications that CP members in the United States are currently being utilized by the Cubans in espionage and sabotage activities?

5. Have any arrangements been made between the CPUSA and the Cuban CP to spread Cuban CP propaganda in the United States?

The foregoing suggestions are not to be considered all inclusive but only as a guide to the type of information in which the Bureau is particularly interested. Informant should not feel that his quest for information should be limited to the matters suggested herein. Under no circumstances should the informant make any written notes of the objectives nor should he ask any direct questions which might place him under suspicion.

You are instructed to brief the informant thoroughly on the above matters in preparation for his trip to Cuba. The purpose of the briefing should be made clear and the informant should be impressed with the fact that the Bureau considers his security of primary importance.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)   DATE: March 23, 1960

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46)(Sub F)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY

Rebulet dated June 12, 1959, instructing that details concerning disbursement of funds in the possession of CG 5824-S* be submitted to the Bureau each 30 days.

Balance in possession of CG 5824-S*
as of 2/22/60.....................................$122,595.00

Additions

None

Disbursements

(All disbursements authorized
by EUGENE DENNIS)

To JAMES JACKSON..................	$ 500
To EUGENE DENNIS..................	200
To CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT...............	2,000
To MORRIS CHILDS..................	700
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS........	$3,400*

Balance in possession of CG 5824-S*
as of 3/22/60.....................................$119,195**

* Details appear in Chicago letter dated March 3, 1960, captioned CP, USA, Funds (Reserve Funds).

** Of this amount $6,000 has been given to JACK KLING of Chicago for safekeeping.

1cc 1443 1cc destroyed
3 - Bureau (RM)
~~1 - 100-3-102 (CP, USA, Funds)(Reserve Funds)~~
1 - Chicago
JEK:LMA
(4)

REC- 20 100-428091-750

EX-102

APR 11
23 ~~MAR 28~~ 1960

INT. SEC.

EXP. PROC. MAR 28 1960

35

Memo Baumgardner to Belmont 4/8

51 APR 13 1960

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: April 8, 1960

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner

1 - Mr. Parsons
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Fox

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference is made to my memorandum 2/8/60 which sets forth in detail the receipts and disbursements of funds received from the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) by the Communist Party (CP), USA, from 12/24/59 through 2/8/60.

The following schedules show the present status of the funds received from the Soviet Union and Red China, together with the receipts and disbursements subsequent to 2/8/60.

TOTAL RECEIVED FROM THE SOVIET UNION TO 2/8/60	$348,385	
TOTAL DISBURSED (See previous memo)	196,880	
BALANCE OF FUND 2/8/60		$151,505
RECEIPTS FROM 2/8/60 TO 4/5/60		
2/10/60 (Soviet Union)	$12,500*	
2/60 (Red China)	50,000**	62,500
		$214,005
LESS DISBURSEMENTS 2/8/60 TO 4/5/60		
1/60 - 2/60 to Claude Lightfoot; expenses in connection with Negro work	300	
2/10/60 to Elizabeth Mascolo; travel expenses for herself and Tim Buck	225	
2/60 to James Jackson; expenses in connection with funeral of Lou Burnham	500	
2/60 to Eugene Dennis. Dennis did not specify use to be made of funds	200	
2/60 to Claude Lightfoot; expenses in connection with CP activities	2,000	
2/6/60 to CG 5824-S; travel expenses and medical expenses for his wife	700	
3/12/60 to William L. Patterson; travel expenses	600	

REC- 20

100-428091-751

EX 104

12 APR 11 1960

INT. SEC.

55 APR 13 1960

100-428091

FFF:ras (5)

Memorandum for Mr. Belmont
RE: SOLO
100-428091

4/5/60 to Isadore Wofsy; CP, USA, national office operating expenses	$15,000	
4/5/60 to Elizabeth G. Flynn; travel expenses	500	$ 20,025
BALANCE IN FUND 4/5/60		$193,980

SUMMARY:

Total receipts from Soviet Union to 4/5/60	$360,885
Total receipts from Red China to 4/5/60	50,000
Grand total	$410,885
Less: Disbursements to 4/5/60	216,905
Balance	$193,980 ***

* From Soviet Embassy, Ottawa, Canada, delivered by Elizabeth Mascolo, courier, Canadian CP, to CG 5824-S, New York City.

** From Chinese CP, delivered by Chao Yi Min, representative of Chinese CP to NY 694-S in Prague, Czechoslovakia.

*** $119,195 maintained by CG 5824-S in safety deposit box, Chicago, Illinois, and $74,785 maintained by NY 694-S in safety deposit box, New York City.

ACTION:

None. This memorandum is being submitted for your information. You will be kept apprised of all pertinent developments in this matter.

4/11

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 4/5/60

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Belmont ✓
Mr. Callahan
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Malone
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C.Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46- Sub B)

REC- 87

SOLO
IS - C

Re my airtel 3/30/60 and Bureau airtel 4/1/60 dealing in part with renewal of passport for "MARTIN CAMP".

This will advise that CG 5824-S* received the renewed passport for CAMP on 3/31/60.

Informant advised on 4/4/60 that he still plans to keep the appointment with VLADIMIR BARKOVSKY in New York City on 4/14/60. The informant now believes that his trip to Cuba should not be undertaken prior to this meeting with BARKOVSKY.

The informant will have the opportunity on the weekend of 4/9-10/60 to confer with DANNY QUEEN after his return from Cuba. QUEEN will be asked for any information arising from the delivery by QUEEN of a message to ANIBAL ESCALANTE in Cuba.

Bureau will be promptly advised of additional developments in this matter.

U.S.A.

No dissemination pending meeting between CG 5824 & Queen etc

EX- 105
REC- 87

LOPEZ

100-428091-752

APR 8 1960

3- Bureau (REGISTERED)(AIR MAIL)
1- New York (REGISTERED)
100-134637
1- Chicago
JJF/njb
(5)

53 APR 14 1960

Approved: Special Agent in Charge   Sent ____M   Per ____

INIT. SEC.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: 4/6/60

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

REC-87

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS - C
(00:CG)

ReBulet, 3/31/60, requesting that NY 694-S be interviewed to determine whether he developed any information regarding future contacts between the CP, USA and the CPs of Czechoslovakia and Red China.

On 4/5/60, NY 694-S advised that with respect to the matter of future contact with the CP of Red China, neither he, as a representative of the CP, USA, nor CHAO YI MIN, as a representative of the Chinese CP, had authority to discuss this subject when they met in Prague. The purpose of their meeting was essentially the transfer of $50,000 from the Chinese CP to the CP, USA. During the meetings between NY 694-S and CHAO, the latter's attitude was that he was handling a specific, isolated transaction for the CP of China.

NY 694-S noted that CG 5824-S, when in China, undoubtedly discussed the matter of future contact between the CP, USA and the CP of China with top Chinese CP functionaries, and that negotiations in this regard probably would be handled by a functionary other than CHAO YI MIN.

With regard to future contact between the CP, USA and the CP of Czechoslovakia, the informant reported the following:

LADISLAV KOCMAN, Czech, stated that if the CP, USA should desire to send to the Czechoslovakian CP material of a non-confidential nature, it could be sent to the following address:

EX-PROC

X32

2-Bureau (100-428091) (RM)
1-Chicago (134-46-Sub B) (RM)
1-New York 134-91 (INV.) (41)
1-New York 100-134637 (41)

REC-87 EX-105

100-428091-1533

14 APR ~~7~~ 12 1960

ACB:ume
(5)

C307

52 APR 15 1960

INT. SEC.

MICHAL LEHOTSKY
Kralovorska 4
Praha

KOCMAN mentioned that MICHAL LEHOTSKY is a woman.

With regard to confidential material, KOCMAN stated that, until better arrangements should be perfected, the CP, USA should send such confidential material through TIM BUCK, Canadian CP leader. KOCMAN also stated that MORRIS CHILDS, in behalf of the CP, USA, could designate any trusted CP member to contact the Czech Embassy in Washington, D.C. for discussion of confidential matters.

Concerning future contacts between the CP, USA and the Czechoslovakian CP abroad, KOCMAN indicated that, in the absence of other arrangements, he expected either CG 5824-S or NY 694-S to contact him in Prague regarding highly confidential matters that might require personal contact. With regard to NY 694-S, KOCMAN stated it would be arranged that, when in Prague, the informant would be presumably an American businessman contacting "Exactor Camera Enterprises," a Prague company that exports photographic equipment.

According to the informant, NIKOLAI VLADIMIROVICH MOSTOVETS of the CCCPSU and the latter's assistant ALEKSEI ANDREEVICH GRECHUKHIN are aware of, and approved, the above described arrangement made with KOCMAN. They stated that in the event time should be of the essence with respect to a meeting between them and the informants, they would be willing to meet the informants in Prague rather than in Moscow.

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 4/15/60

Transmit the following in ______________ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL ______________ (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C
(00:CG)

Baumgardner

On 4/15/60, CG 5824-S, who is currently in NYC, furnished telephonically the following information to SA [redacted]:

b6
b7C

When CG 5824-S visited NY 694-S at Mt. Sinai Hospital on the afternoon of 4/15/60, ELIZABETH MASCOLO, TIM BUCK's girl friend, was there. She had delivered to NY 694-S $12,800 in $20 bills which TIM BUCK had received from the Soviet Embassy in Canada for transmittal to the CP, USA. MASCOLO said she had arrived from Canada on 4/15/60, and after spending the weekend with her sister in NYC, would return to Toronto.

CG 5824-S stated he had put the $12,800 in NY 694-S' safe deposit box in the bank because, by reason of his commitments, he could not deliver the money to a representative of the NY Office on 4/15/60, and did not wish to carry so large a sum of money on his person until such time as he might be able to do so. He said he had so identified the money that NY 694-S, at a later date, may deliver it to the New York Office for processing.

[illegible] 1443 , [illegible]

3-Bureau (100-428091) (RM)
1-Chicago (134-46-Sub B) (INFO) (RM)
1-New York 66-6989 (CG 5824-S) (41)
1-New York 134-91 (INV.) (41)
1-New York 100-134637-Sub A) (SOLO-FUNDS) (41)
1-New York 100-128861 (CP USA - FUNDS - RESERVE FUNDS) (415)
1-New York 100-134637 (41)

REC 19

100-428091-754

FBI

ACB:ume
(10)

EX 107

16 APR 16 1960

Approved: 99 F-68 Special Agent in Charge

Sent ______________ M Per ______________

59 APR 20 1960

As soon as NY 694-S leaves the hospital the NYO will obtain this money from him, and the serial numbers on the bills will be checked against the list of known currency furnished to Soviet establishments in NYC and Washington, D.C.

The Bureau will be advised of any positive results of said check.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont DATE: 4-15-60

FROM : Mr. G. C. Moore

SUBJECT: CONF. INFT.
CG 5824-S

(Solo)

Mr. Norman McCabe, ASAC, New York, called at 7:15 p.m., 4-15-60, and advised that captioned informant was originally supposed to have had a meeting with a Russian last night (4-14-60) but the Russian did not show. Mr. McCabe advised that he had just been informed that the informant had met his contact a few minutes prior to 7:15 p.m., 4-15-60, but the results of the meeting had not been furnished by the informant yet. McCabe stated that informant was known to have met this time with the same Russian (Vladimir B. Barkovsky) whom he has met in the past. The meeting took place near the Willard Theater located in the vicinity of Jamaica and 96th Streets, Queens, New York. McCabe advised that the Bureau would be furnished details of this meeting as soon as the New York Office receives them.

ACTION:

For information.

Recds: file 100-428091
(Solo, 85-c)

5-7.7

info

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. G. C. Moore

GCM:mtb
(4)

EX-105
REC-87
100-428091-755
24 APR 19 1960

94
59 APR 21 1960

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 4/16/60

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C
(OO:CHICAGO)

~~REC~~ 16
0, 4, 5, 6

b6
b7C

On 4/15/60 and 4/16/60, CG 5824-S*, who is currently in NYC, furnished the following information to SA [redacted]:

Pursuant to arrangements previously made, CG 5824-S* was to have met VLADIMIR BARKOVSKY in the area of the Globe theatre or Pelham Parkway, Bronx, at 7 P.M. on the evening of 4/14/60. BARKOVSKY did not keep this appointment. Also in accordance with previously made arrangements, the informant telephonically contacted BARKOVSKY late on the evening of April 14th, and arranged to meet the latter in the area of the Willard theatre in Queens at 7 P.M. on 4/15/60.

CG 5824-S* entered the Willard theatre at 6:20 P.M. on 4/15/60, and came out at 7 P.M. On 96th St. he observed BARKOVSKY, who upon seeing the informant, started walking briskly down the street. The informant walked at some distance behind BARKOVSKY. The Russian walked for 10 or 15 minutes around the general area of the theatre and then went to the Jamaica elevated line where he boarded a train. Before boarding the train, he waited for the informant to reach him and whispered, "Don't come near me on the train, but follow me".

Cor. (pg. 6)

(page 6)

[illegible] Brennan [illegible] to Belmont 4/18/60
RWP! [illegible]

3 - Bureau (100-428091) (RM)
1 - Chicago (134-46-Sub B) (INFO) (RM)
1 - New York (66-6989) (CG 5824-S) (41)
1 - New York (100-134637)

REC- 16
EX. 129

100-428091-756

Let. to San Juan
"Jorge Maysonet - Hernandez - SM-C"
4-26-60
TC/pe

25
~~18~~ APR 1960

ACB: jmw
(7)

1 cc 243
1 cc destroyed

cc - Fox

Approved: ____ Special Agent in Charge

Sent ____ M Per ____

INT. SEC.

9 APR 29 1960

136

BARKOVSKY rode to the end of the line, which was at 169th St., and, after leaving the elevated, walked for about twenty minutes. On a dark street in the area of Hillside Ave. he stopped and waited for the informant to reach him. He said, "We'll go to Constantine's" (a seafood restaurant at 153-35 Hillside Ave.).

In the restaurant, BARKOVSKY opened the conversation by inquiring why CG 5824-S* had not kept their appointment on March 10th at the Globe theatre. The informant explained that he had not been well, that his wife had died a few weeks before, and that by reason of the fact that he had attended a CP Secretariat meeting about that time, he felt he might be under surveillance, and that the security of a meeting with BARKOVSKY might be jeopardized.

BARKOVSKY agreed that the informant had acted wisely in not keeping the appointment. The Russian then said that he had been particularly anxious to contact CG 5824-S* to obtain from the latter background information concerning various delegations from the USA scheduled to go to Moscow. He noted that when NY 694-S* was recently in Moscow, he had furnished the Soviets with information to the effect that certain delegations would be going to Moscow. (This matter is referred to in detail in NY airtel to Bureau and Chicago, dated 3/15/60).

BARKOVSKY stated that failing to contact CG 5824-S*, he had tried unsuccessfully to contact NY 694-S* telephonically. (NY 694-S* has been in Mt. Sinai Hospital for observation since April 11th). BARKOVSKY said he then contacted ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG, informing the latter of his problem, and requesting that TRACHTENBERG get word to the informant that the Soviets desired information regarding the aforesaid delegations. (As the Bureau has been advised, TRACHTENBERG transmitted the message to CG 5824-S* through EUGENE DENNIS).

The informant then furnished BARKOVSKY the information the latter desired about the delegations, and mentioned that some women in the delegations had no visas. BARKOVSKY said he would take care of that matter.

BARKOVSKY requested that the informant brief him regarding a recent National Committee meeting in Chicago. After the informant had so briefed him, BARKOVSKY said, "Who are the factionalists?" The informant replied that in his opinion BEN DAVIS, Jr. and ARNOLD JOHNSON were the principal factionalists.

At this point, CG 5824-S* asked BARKOVSKY why the latter had not kept his appointment with the informant on the evening of April 14th. BARKOVSKY said that he had not intended that there be a meeting on April 14th, that CG 5824-S* obviously had misinterpreted his words "a month from today" with respect to setting the date for a subsequent meeting. Whereas, CG 5824-S* apparently had interpreted "a month" to mean 30 days, BARKOVSKY meant "a month" to signify 28 days, or in other words, four calendar weeks. Hereafter, CG 5824-S* was to so interpret the word month.

BARKOVSKY then inquired whether the informant desired TRACHTENBERG "to work with us". CG 5824-S* replied that there was no need for TRACHTENBERG to be part of his apparatus; that as secretary of the International Affairs Committee, it was his function to represent the CP, USA in contacts with BARKOVSKY; and that NY 694-S* could give him any assistance he needed. BARKOVSKY then said TRACHTENBERG henceforth would be "out".

BARKOVSKY then said he desired to make a change in the coded language used by CG 5824-S* and NY 694-S* at such time when they might have occasion to telephone him to arrange a meeting. Hereafter, if CG 5824-S* should call, he should say, "I want my refrigerator fixed". If NY 694-S* should call, he should say, "I want my fuses fixed".

With regard to NY 694-S*, it is to be understood that on the night following his call to BARKOVSKY he will go to the Town House Restaurant in Queens, at 6:30 P.M. and come out at a minute before 7 P.M. He is then to "walk left and left again". BARKOVSKY will "catch up" with him.

BARKOVSKY further stated that in future, if CG 5824-S* should not keep a scheduled appointment, the next meeting would be four calendar weeks later. However, if BARKOVSKY should not appear for a scheduled appointment, the next meeting would be on the following evening.

BARKOVSKY then stated that he would next meet the informant on 5/19/60, at the Bainbridge Theatre, 286 East 204th St., Bronx, NYC. The time arrangement would be the same as in former meetings (7P.M.). On leaving the theatre, CG 5824-S* is to turn left on 204th St., and walk to 208th St., where he should turn left. BARKOVSKY would contact the informant while the latter walked on 208th St. In the event CG 5824-S* should not keep this appointment, the next meeting should take place on 6/16/60.

CG 5824-S* then told BARKOVSKY that he had with him, for delivery to BARKOVSKY, a copy of the speech GUS HALL delivered at the recent National Committee meeting in Chicago. The Russian said he did not wish to accept it from the informant in the restaurant, but would do so later. BARKOVSKY inquired whether the HALL speech reflected the current CP political line, and the informant assured him that it did.

Noting that the document containing the speech was "bulky", BARKOVSKY asked whether the informant in the future could put such documents on microfilm. CG 5824-S* replied that he thought NY 694-S* could do so. BARKOVSKY said he would request permission from his superiors to follow such procedure, but warned CG 5824-S* not to follow the said procedure until BARKOVSKY should authorize him to do so.

The informant then referred to the proposed reorganization of "Imported Publications and Products", a company in NYC operated by MARGARET KRUMBEIN, and handling Soviet publications in the USA. (This matter, discussed with the Soviets by NY 694-S*, is reported in NY airtel to Bureau and Chicago, dated 3/15/60).

The informant told BARKOVSKY that the CP, USA had decided to replace KRUMBEIN with SYLVIA HALL, and that HALL desired to discuss the proposed re-organization of the company with an official representative of the Soviets. BARKOVSKY said that HALL should be instructed to go to the Soviet Embassy in Washington, DC, to advise the interested official there that she had been sent by CG 5824-S*, and to also tell the said official that Moscow already has approved the re-organization of the company.

BARKOVSKY then inquired whether the CP, USA was preparing to publish a daily paper. The informant replied that the Party at this time does not have sufficient money to do so; that funds from Moscow are coming in too slowly. The informant said that if Moscow could expedite the money to the CP, USA, a reserve could be built up out of which funds for the paper would be available. BARKOVSKY was told that the informant doubted that, at least for the rest of 1960, a daily paper would be published. BARKOVSKY said he would request Moscow to "speed up" the money.

BARKOVSKY next asked what important cases of interest to the CP, USA were scheduled to be reviewed by the Supreme Court. The informant briefed him as well as he could regarding such cases.

The informant mentioned that in the immediate future he may have to leave the country to contact other Communist Parties with which the CP, USA currently does not have good contact. CG 5824-S* asked whether, if he should be away at the time of a scheduled meeting with BARKOVSKY, NY 694-S* should appear for the meeting with BARKOVSKY. BARKOVSKY said that in such case, NY 694-S* should follow the "emergency procedure". He should telephone to BARKOVSKY prior to the time of the meeting scheduled, announce that he desired his fuses to be fixed, and on the following night go to the Town House Restaurant, following the following procedure: He should arrive there at 6:30 P.M., come out at a minute before 7 P.M., and walk left and left again. BARKOVSKY would "catch up" with him.

BARKOVSKY then inquired what the CP, USA proposed to do about CLARENCE HATHAWAY. (This refers to the Soviet allegation to NY 694-S* that HATHAWAY is an FBI contact. The matter is discussed in detail in NY airtel to Bureau and Chicago, dated 3/17/60). CG 5824-S* told BARKOVSKY that he had been instructed by GUS HALL and EUGENE DENNIS to tell the Soviets that the CP, USA could not act in this matter until the Soviets furnished more specific and detailed information. The information furnished is "too vague". BARKOVSKY said he would so advise Moscow.

BARKOVSKY next inquired what was being done about sending to Moscow the son of JORGE W. MAYSONET - HERNANDEZ. (This matter is mentioned in NY airtel to Bureau and Chicago, dated 3/14/60). BARKOVSKY wanted to know where the boy was, background information regarding him, and when it was planned to send him to Moscow. CG 5824-S* was not in a position to furnish the desired information, which he must obtain from PHIL BART. BARKOVSKY told CG 5824-S* that the Soviets must be given advance notice concerning the boy's leaving for Moscow.

Before leaving the restaurant, CG 5824-S* told BARKOVSKY that he had intended to give the latter a copy of BEN DAVIS' speech at the recent National Committee meeting in Chicago, but that he had forgotten to bring it with him. He mentioned that DAVIS and CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT had discussed the Negro Question. The informant promised to give BARKOVSKY a copy of the DAVIS' speech at a later date.

BARKOVSKY and CG 5824-S* left the restaurant at 9:45 P.M. and walked for about fifteen minutes on side streets. On one particularly dark street, CG 5824-S* gave BARKOVSKY the HALL speech, after which they bid each other good-bye and went in opposite directions.

Agents on a stationary surveillance in the area of the theatre reported the following:

At 6:40 P.M. on 4/15/60, a blue, four-door Ford sedan, License Number 8N-1906, appeared in the area of the scheduled meeting. In the front seat were NIKOLAI V. KRUSSKIKH, believed to be either the First or Second Secretary of the Soviet U.N. Delegation, and his wife. In the back was a man whose face was not seen, but who is believed to have been BARKOVSKY.

N.Y.

Shortly after CG 5824-S* began to follow BARKOVSKY, the aforesaid car again appeared in the area. At this time only RUSSKIKH and his wife were seen in the car.

1 - Mr. Dise

SAC, New York

April 21, 1960

Director, FBI (100-428091)

SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Re San Juan letter dated 4-13-60 captioned "Communist Party of Puerto Rico, Internal Security - C."

The Bureau desires that the New York Office attempt to learn through appropriate investigation the current whereabouts of the wife and son of Jorge Maysonet and to discreetly learn any plans which might indicate that the son of Maysonet will be traveling to the Soviet Union for educational purposes.

Any investigation undertaken by the New York Office in this regard should be most circumspect and discreet in order that the position of the Bureau's top-level informants, CG 5824-S and NY 694-S, will not be jeopardized. In this connection it is noted that at his most recent meeting with Vladimir Barkovsky, CG 5824-S was questioned as to what action was being taken with respect to sending the son of Maysonet to Moscow.

This matter must be given continuous attention in order that the Bureau may be advised of Maysonet's plans for his son in connection with his possible future travel to the Soviet Union.

1 - San Juan

EX- 105

REC- 16

100-428091-757

MAILED 20
APR 20 1960
FBI

13 APR 25 1960

PWD:ras:kmo
(5)

57 APR 27 1960

Tolson
Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)   DATE: April 22, 1960

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46)(Sub F)

SUBJECT: C SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Rebulet dated June 12, 1959, instructing that details concerning disbursement of funds in the possession of CG 5824-S* be submitted to the Bureau each thirty days.

Balance in possession of CG 5824-S*
as of March23, 1960.................................$119,195.00

Additions

None

Disbursements

Loan to CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT on 4/1/60...$ 200.00
Loan to GERALDYNE LIGHTFOOT
on 4/11/60.............................. 1,300.00
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS.......$1,500.00*

Balance in possession of CG 5824-S*
as of 4/22/60......................................$117,695.00**

* The loan to CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT was made at the request of PHIL BART and is supposed to be repaid from National Office funds. The purpose of the loan is not known to CG 5824-S*.

The loan to GERALDYNE LIGHTFOOT was made with the knowledge of EUGENE DENNIS and GUS HALL and was for transportation to Denmark and the Soviet Union. It is to be repaid if the CPSU provides funds for GERALDYNE LIGHTFOOT's travel expenses.

**Of this amount, $6,000 has been given to JACK KLING of Chicago for safekeeping.

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - Chicago
JEK:LMA
(3)

100-428091-158

EX 104

24 APR 25 1960

APR 25 1960

INV. SEC.

63 APR 29 1960

1 - Mr. Dise

SAC, Washington Field

April 26, 1960

Director, FBI (100-428091)

SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

The Chicago Office has the need of a photograph of one Aleksei Andreevich Grechukhin. Bufiles disclose an individual by that name was a member of a delegation of Russians which toured the United States from May 17 to June 16, 1958. Your letter to the Bureau dated June 20, 1958, captioned "Visit of Soviet Editors of Student and Youth Newspapers to the United States, 1958, Internal Security - R," your file 105-10237, indicates that a photograph of Grechukhin was available to your office. (Bufile 105-31115-74)

You are instructed to immediately forward two copies of the Grechukhin photograph to Chicago by letter captioned as above. Any pertinent descriptive data relating to the subject of the photograph should be incorporated in your letter of transmittal.

2 - Chicago (134-46)

REC- 20

100-428091-759

EX 104

5 APR 26 1960

MAILED 3
APR 25 1960
COMM-FBI

Tolson ____
Mohr ____
Parsons ____
Belmont ____
Callahan ____
DeLoach ____
Malone ____
McGuire ____
Rosen ____
Tamm ____
Trotter ____
W.C. Sullivan ____
Tele. Room ____
Ingram ____
Gandy ____

PWD:ras
(6)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

65 APR 29 1960

1 - Mr. Dise

SAC, Chicago (134-46) April 26, 1960

REC- 72

Director, FBI (100-428091) 761

EX. - 140

SOLO
~~INTERNAL~~ SECURITY - C

Transmitted herewith are [redacted]

[redacted] Referral/Consult

[redacted]. Referral/Consult

You are requested to review the questions set forth [redacted] and thereafter attempt to obtain the answers to these inquiries through discussion with CG 5824-S. In some instances, the data necessary to respond to [redacted] inquiries has been furnished to the Bureau but in other instances, Bufiles disclose pertinent data is lacking. With regard to the request that photographs of Mostovets and Grechukhin be displayed to the informant, your attention is directed to WFO letter to the Bureau, copies of which were designated for your office, dated January 9, 1959, captioned "Visit of Soviet Education Delegation to United States, 1958, Internal Security - R," your file 105-5580. A photograph of Mostovets was transmitted to your office with that communication. Bufiles disclose that WFO has a photograph of Grechukhin which that office is being requested to forward to you by separate communication. (105-73274-43)

No indication should be given to CG 5824-S concerning the reasons for your inquiries in this matter. On receipt of pertinent data from the informant, the information should be incorporated in a letterhead memorandum classified "Top Secret," phrased in such a way that the informant's identity will not be disclosed.

This request must be handled expeditiously and results should be submitted to reach the Bureau no later than May 10, 1960.

MAILED 3
APR 25 1960
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (2)
PWD:ras (4)

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Callahan
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Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

62 MAY 25 1960

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

x 96

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Mohr
Parsons ✓
Belmont ✓
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: April 18, 1960

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner

1 - Mr. Parsons
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Dise

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

By airtel 4/16/60 New York advised that CG 5824-S and Vladimir Barkovsky, counsel, Soviet Delegation to the United Nations, met in Queens, New York, at 7 p.m. on 4/15/60 in accordance with prearranged plans. They proceeded to Constantine's Restaurant in Queens where they held a discussion until approximately 9:45 p.m.

Informant provided Barkovsky with information which the latter desired relating to trade-union delegations to the Soviet Union. Barkovsky said he would take care of several cases where female members of the delegations did not have visas for travel to Russia.

C.P.

The informant then briefed Barkovsky concerning the national committee meeting held in Chicago 3/25-27/60. Barkovsky asked who the "factionalists" in the Party are and informant said in his opinion Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., and Arnold Johnson are the principal factionalists.

Barkovsky inquired as to whether Alexander Trachtenberg should be brought in the apparatus to work with the informant, NY 694-S and Barkovsky. Informant advised there was no need for this and Barkovsky said that henceforth Trachtenberg would be "out."

C.P.

Informant furnished Barkovsky with Gus Hall's speech at the national committee meeting. Barkovsky would not accept the document in the restaurant but waited until later when the two were walking on a dark street. Barkovsky asked if the informant could put such bulky documents on microfilm in the future and said he would request permission from his superiors for use of such a procedure.

Informant told Barkovsky the Communist Party (CP), USA, had decided to place Sylvia Hall in charge of Imported Publications and Products in New York City and Barkovsky said Hall should be instructed to visit the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D. C., to discuss the proposed reorganization of this outlet for Soviet publications in the United States.

100-428091-7611

Barkovsky inquired as to CP plans to publish a daily newspaper and CG 5824-S told Barkovsky sufficient funds are not available. Barkovsky said he would request Moscow to "speed up" money to enable the Party to resume publication of a daily paper.

100-428091

~~100-428091-761~~

PWD:ras
(5)

REC- 12
EX-137

12 MAY 3 1960

~~63 MAY 6 1960~~
JUN 16 1960

Memorandum for Mr. Belmont
RE: SOLO
100-428091

On inquiry by Barkovsky, informant briefed him on what important cases of interest to the CP, USA, are scheduled to be reviewed by the Supreme Court.

Barkovsky inquired what the CP, USA, [illegible] proposed to do about Clarence Hathaway, present chairman of the New York CP District. (This was a reference to prior Soviet allegations that Hathaway is an FBI informant.) CG 5824-S told Barkovsky the CP, USA, can take no action until the Soviets provide more specific and detailed information regarding their allegations.

Barkovsky inquired as to what is being done about sending the son of Jorge W. Maysonet (member of the CP of Puerto Rico) to Moscow for his education, where the boy is residing and background information concerning him.

W.G.S.K.

During this meet Barkovsky stated he desired to change the prearranged signals for future meetings and alternate meetings with CG 5824-S and NY 694-S and he briefed the informant on the new signals and methods of contact.

The next meet is scheduled for May 19, 1960, in the Bronx.

ACTION:

This is for your information. This important case will continue to be afforded very close attention and you will be advised of all pertinent developments.

1 [illegible]r. Fox

May 3, 1960

Airtel

To: SACs, Chicago (134-46-Sub B) **PERSONAL ATTENTION**
New York (100-134637)

REC- 44

From: Director, FBI (100-428091) 762

EX- 105

SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Re Chicago airtel 4-29-60 requesting Bureau authority for SA John E. Keating to travel to New York City on or about 5-10-60 so that he would be available to immediately interview CG 5824-S upon his arrival in the United States from Cuba.

Bureau authority is granted for SA Keating, who handles this informant in the Chicago Office, to proceed to New York City immediately upon informant's arrival in that city from Cuba in order to facilitate the obtaining of information. You are instructed to carefully review instructions set forth in Bulet 2-4-59 with regard to the necessity of obtaining details of informant's trip at the earliest possible moment and the forwarding of this information to the Bureau by individual subject matter with separate communications for each topic.

NOTE ON YELLOW:

SA John E. Keating, who handles this informant in the Chicago Office, has proceeded to New York City upon the informant's arrival in the United States from other Solo missions and this procedure has worked out to the advantage of the Bureau. It is, therefore, felt that the same procedure should be followed inasmuch as CG 5824-S will remain in New York for approximately ten days after his arrival in New York City from Cuba to attend the CP National Trade Union Commission meeting, to attend the CP National Executive Committee meeting, and to make contact with Vladimir Barkovsky on 5-19-60.

FFF:mar
(6)

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Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

MAY 9 1960

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

MAILED 8
MAY - 3 1960
COMM-FBI

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

F B I

Date: 4/29/60

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46- Sub B)

SOLO
IS - C

Re Chicago airtel 4/28/60 captioned above setting forth itinerary of CG 5824-S* for the period 4/28/60 through 5/19/60.

As indicated therein, CG 5824-S* will depart Chicago on or about 5/6/60 for Cuba and will leave from Cuba for New York on or about 5/10/60. He will be in New York from approximately 5/11/60 until about 5/20/60.

During this period, CG 5824-S* is expected to accumulate a large volume of valuable intelligence information concerning Cuba, the CP national Trade Union Commission meeting, a two day session of the NEC, in addition to making contact with VLADIMIR BARKOVSKY on 5/19/60. The Bureau will desire that the information obtained, particularly in regard to Cuba, be handled in the most expeditious manner.

In view of these heavy commitments, the nature and volume of the information CG 5824-S* is expected to obtain, the fact that much of his information will probably not be in writing, and in order to obtain this information as expeditiously as possible, it is recommended that the Bureau authorize SA JOHN E. KEATING, his regular contacting agent in Chicago, to travel to New York on or about 5/10/60 so that he might be available as soon as security permits, to receive the anticipated valuable results of the above schedule.

Airtel to NY + Cg
5-3-60

3 - Bureau (REGISTERED)
1 - Chicago
CNF/njb
(4)

100-428091-762
REC- 44
EX- 105
MAY 2 1960

Approved: ________ Special Agent in Charge
Sent ________ M Per ________

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date:

Transmit the following in ______________________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via ______________ ______________________________
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

CG 134-46- Sub B

Such contacts would necessarily be contingent on maximum security as in the past and this recommendation is further made because it is felt to the Bureau's advantage that he should be interviewed at the earliest possible opportunity by an agent most familiar with the nature and scope of his operations. Bureau requested to furnish reply at earliest possible oppurtunity so that arrangements can be made between the informant and the contacting agent for contact prior to his departure for Cuba.

LOPEZ

Approved: ______________________ Sent ______________M Per ______________
Special Agent in Charge

1 - Mr. J. D. Donohue
1 - Mr. J. S. Johnson
1 - Mr. Fox

5-3-60

CODE

TELETYPE URGENT

TO SAC CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (100-428091) - 763

REC- 44
EX- 105

SOLO, IS DASH C. REURTEL MAY THREE, ONE NINE SIX ZERO. AUTHORITY GRANTED TO ADVANCE CG FIVE EIGHT TWO FOUR DASH S SEVEN HUNDRED DOLLARS FOR EXPENSES TO CUBA AND NEW YORK CITY MAY FIVE, ONE NINE SIX ZERO, THROUGH MAY TWENTY, ONE NINE SIX ZERO. INFORMANT, WITH APPROVAL FROM APPROPRIATE CP FUNCTIONARY, SHOULD ATTEMPT TO USE PART OF SOLO FUNDS IN HIS POSSESSION FOR THIS TRIP INASMUCH AS TRIP IS BEING MADE ON SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS OF SOVIETS. ADVISE BUREAU CONCERNING THIS MATTER. NEW YORK BEING ADVISED BY MAIL.

1 - New York (100-134637) (By Mail)

FFF;mtb
(6)

NOTE ON YELLOW: CG 5824-S upon his return from Cuba is expected to furnish us with valuable information which will be disseminated to appropriate Government officials and agencies. This trip has been se set up by the Bureau and it is imperative that the informant meet with members of the Cuban CP. It is felt that we should advance the informant $700 for this trip and that we will be reimbursed any amount furnished to him by the CP.

F B I

MAY 4 11 52 AM '60

MAY 3 6 04 PM '60

TELETYPE ~~CODE~~

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Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

MAY 3 - 1960
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☑

67 MAY 9 1960

33 P

4-41 (Rev. 1-11-60)

DECODED COPY

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Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

☐ **Radio** ☒ **Teletype**

URGENT 5-3-60 2:29 PM S

TO DIRECTOR AND SAC, NEW YORK

FROM SAC, CHICAGO 031818

SOLO, IS-C. RE CHICAGO AIRTEL APRIL 29 LAST, SETTING FORTH CONTEMPLATED ITINERARY OF CG 5824-S. THE FOLLOWING ARE THE TENTATIVE TRAVEL ARRANGEMENTS FOR TRIP TO CUBA. LEAVE CHICAGO THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 5 NEXT AT 6:55 P.M. ON DELTA FLIGHT 751, WHICH ARRIVES IN HAVANA AT 1:00 A.M. MAY 6 NEXT, AFTER A STOP-OVER IN NEW ORLEANS. LEAVE HAVANA AT 1:15 P.M., MAY 10 NEXT ON PAN AMERICAN AIRLINES, ARRIVING AT MIAMI 2:15 P.M. LEAVE MIAMI ON NATIONAL AIRLINES AT 4:30 P.M., MAY 10 NEXT, ARRIVING IN NEW YORK CITY, 8:00 P.M. INFORMANT WILL TRAVEL UNDER NAME USED ON FIRST SOLO TRIP. INFORMANT WILL BE IN NEW YORK CITY THROUGH MAY 20 NEXT. BUREAU REQUESTED TO GRANT AUTHORITY TO ADVANCE INFORMANT $700 FOR EXPENSES FOR CUBA AND NEW YOR. SUTEL.

RECEIVED: 3:36 PM TELETYPE

3:38 PM CODING UNIT HLB

Mr. Rosen

cc - Mr. Fox

REG

co NY

Teletype

100-428091-763

51

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: 5/4/60

FROM : SAC, WFO (100-35914)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS - C

ReBulet 4/26/60 which instructed WFO to forward two copies of photograph of one ALEKSEI ANDREEVICH GRECHUKHIN to Chicago.

Enclosed for CG are two copies of this photograph. Descriptive information typed on reverse of photo.

RUC /cc 1443
② - Bureau
2 - Chicago (134-46) (Enc. 2) (RM)
2 - WFO
(1 - 105-10237) (VSESYNUS)

RCP:jmp
(6)

pa

REC- 54/ 100-428091-764

EX-125

14 MAY 5 1960

SUBVERSIVE
INT. SEC.

63 MAY 10 1960

1 - Mr. Fox

SAC, Chicago (134-46-Sub F)　　　　May 4, 1960

Director, FBI (100-428091)

SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Re New York letter 5/3/60, copy furnished Chicago, and Chicago letter 4/22/60, no copy furnished New York, setting forth receipts and disbursements of "Solo funds" being handled by CG 5824-S and NY 694-S.

New York letter to Bureau 4/19/60 entitled "Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, IS-C, ISA-'50, Weekly Summary 4/11-18/60, Cinal," no copy furnished Chicago, discloses that on 4/14/60 CG 5824-S gave Elizabeth Gurley Flynn $500 for expenses in connection with her European trip. Neither of the referenced letters show this amount as a disbursement from "Solo funds." Advise the Bureau by return mail whether or not this amount should be deducted. If it is to be deducted, advise from which account this amount should be shown as a deduction.

In the future, Chicago and New York should prepare and forward the monthly "Solo funds" letters to the Bureau no later than the fifth of the month following the month being reported. The reports should include all receipts and disbursements for the entire month. If no activity has taken place during any particular month, a letter to the Bureau to this effect will still be necessary.

1- New York (100-134637-Sub A)

100-428091-765

REC- 87

EX 101

18 MAY 5 1960

MAILED 5
MAY - 4 1960
COMM-FBI

Tolson
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Parsons
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DeLoach
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Tamm
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W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

FFF:ras
(5)

63 MAY 10 1960

MAIL ROOM ☐　　TELETYPE UNIT ☐

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: May 2, 1960

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Tolson
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W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

Attached airtel from Chicago 4/28/60 discloses that our informant, CG 5824-S, plans to leave Chicago for Cuba on or about 5/6/60 and expects to leave Cuba for New York City on or about 5/10/60. My memorandum 4/1/60 pointed out that CG 5824-S was instructed by Nikolai Mostovets, head of the North and South American Sections, International Department, Central Committee, Communist Party (CP) of the Soviet Union, in February, 1960, to go to Cuba and contact the Cuban CP, which CP is in contact with other Latin American CPs. Mostovets further instructed that CG 5824-S make a personal report regarding his Cuban contacts to the CP of the Soviet Union between 5/15/60 and the first week in June, 1960.

CG 5824-S has already made arrangements to meet with Vladimir Barkovsky, Counsel, Soviet Delegation to the United Nations, on 5/19/60 in New York City, at which time informant will report to Barkovsky concerning his contacts with the Cuban CP.

Before CG 5824-S departs for Cuba, the Chicago Office will discuss with him in detail specific targets to be aimed at while in Cuba. These targets, mentioned in my memorandum 4/1/60, were furnished the Chicago Office by letter 4/6/60.

Informant, after his return to the United States, plans to attend a meeting of the National Executive Committee (NEC), CP, USA, in New York City on 5/14-15/60 and hopes to be added to the NEC by cooptation at this meeting. If successful, this will be the first time we have been able to get an informant on the NEC.

ACTION:

EX 101

1. We will continue to afford this matter very close attention and keep you apprised of current developments.

2. After return of informant from Cuba, we will immediately disseminate pertinent information received to appropriate agencies of the Government.

100-428091
1 - Mr. Parsons
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. J. E. Donohue
1 - Mr. Fox
FFF:ras (6)

ENCLOSURE

MAY 12 1960

REC-24

100-428091-66

MAY 6 1960

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

g

FBI

Date: 4/28/60

Transmit the following in ______________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (146-46 Sub B)

SOLO
IS-C

ReBuairtel 3/17/60; Bulet 3/30/60; Chicago airtel 3/30/60; Buairtel 4/1/60; Chicago airtel 4/5/60 and Bulet 4/6/60, all pertaining to an anticipated trip of CG 5824-S to Cuba.

On 4/27/60, CG 5824-S advised that the following is his planned itinerary for the next few days, barring unforeseen developments.

1) Will, on 4/28 or 29/60, at the request of CARL WINTER, Midwest Region Chairman, go to St. Louis, Mo., to consult HERSCHEL WALKER, Chairman of the Missouri District, in regard to a Missouri delegation for the founding convention of the American Negro Labor Council in Detroit, Mich., on Decoration Day.

2) Will, on or about 5/2/60, proceed to Detroit, Mich., for a meeting of the "Steering Committee" of the Midwest Region of the CP, USA, to which CG 5824-S has been added as a member. This meeting is scheduled for 5/3 and 4/60.

3) Will return to Chicago from Detroit on the evening of 5/4/60.

4) Will leave Chicago for Cuba on or about 5/6 or 7/60.

5) Will leave Cuba on or about 5/10/60, for New York City.

EX 101 ENCLOSURE

6) Will attend a two day meeting of the Trade Union Commission of the CP, USA, in New York City on 5/12 and 13/60.

cc 1V43 4 destroyed

4 - Bureau
1 - 61-7665 (CG 5824-S)
1 - New York (100-134637 (SOLO)
1 - Chicago

JEK:jem
(6)

REC-24 100-428091-

11 APR 29 1960

5-6

Approved: JmL/lez Sent ____________ M Per ____________
Special Agent in Charge

INT. SEC.

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 61-7665-

Memo Baumgardner to Belmont 5/2/60

7) Will attend a two day meeting of the National Executive Committee of the CP, USA, in New York City on 5/14 and 15/60. CG 5824-S hopes to be added to the National Executive Committee by cooptation at this meeting.

8) Will meet with VLADIMIR BARKOVSKY in New York City on 5/19/60.

Contents of Bulet 4/6/60 will be discussed with CG 5824-S prior to his scheduled departure for Cuba. The Bureau will be promptly advised of any change in the tentative plans listed above.

LOPEZ

Fox

SAC, San Juan (100-20) May 3, 1960

REC- 12

Director, FBI ~~(100-428091)~~

100-428091- 766X

SOLO 105

INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Re San Juan letter 4-28-60.

Captioned title is a code used by the Bureau concerning one of its informant operations; it is not a code name assigned to the investigation being conducted to determine future educational plans of the son of Jorge W. Maysonet.

1 - New York

FFF:mar
(5)

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W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

MAILED 30
MAY - 3 1960
COMM-FBI

FBI

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

62 MAY 25 1960

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (100-428091) DATE: 4/28/60

FROM : SAC, San Juan (100-20)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS - C

ReBulet to New York dated 4/21/60, captioned as above; Bulet to San Juan dated 4/26/60, captioned "JORGE W. MAYSONET-HERNANDEZ, SM - C"; and San Juan letter to Bureau, 4/13/60, captioned "COMMUNIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO, IS - C."

The Bureau is requested to advise if the above title is a code name assigned to the investigation being conducted to determine future education plans of MAYSONET's son. As set forth in re San Juan let, MAYSONET's son is believed to be in New York City with his mother. As set forth in reBulet of 4/21/60, the New York Office is attempting to learn through discreet investigation any plans of MAYSONET's son to travel to the Soviet Union for educational purposes. As set out in re San Juan let, it is believed MAYSONET's son's name is [redacted]. b6 b7C

b7D [redacted] has been alerted for any information concerning MAYSONET's family and, in particular, his son.

Washington Field Office is requested to expedite investigation concerning possibility of MAYSONET's son having a passport.

1cc NY 7
2 - Bureau (RM)
2 - New York (RM)
(1 - 100-126506)
2 - Washington Field (RM)
2 - San Juan
(1 - 100-4068)

TPG:lmm
(8)

100-428091-766

EX-105

~~100-428091~~ 6(1)

REC-12

25 MAY ~~2~~ 1960
3

Let to San Juan
cc - NY
5-3-60
447: mar

FBI

INT. SEC.

Coleman

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 5/5/60

Transmit the following in ______________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

SOLO
IS-C

Baumgardner

Re Chicago teletype 5/3/60.

CG 5824-S* has confirmed reservations for the flights set out in retel. Informant plans to leave Chicago at 6:55 p.m. on 5/5/60 on Delta Flight 751, arriving in Havana at 1:00 a.m., 5/6/60.

Informant will leave Cuba on Pan American Flight 416 on the afternoon of 5/10/60 for Miami. He will leave Miami on National Airlines Flight 8 for Idlewild on the afternoon of 5/10/60.

CG 5824-S* has reservations at the Hilton Hotel in Havana.

On 5/2/60, CG 5824-S* was briefed on the items appearing in Bulet 4/6/60.

2 - 1cc 1V4387
3 - Bureau
1 - New York (100-134637 SOLO)(
1 - Chicago
JEK:jem
(5)

REC-1 100-428091-767

10 MAY 9 1960

EX-112

INT. SEC.

99 Approved: ______________ Sent ______________ M Per ______________
Special Agent in Charge

51 MAY 11 1960

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104-01

UNITED STATES [illegible]ENT
Memor[illegible]n

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)   DATE: 5/3/60

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637-Sub A)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C
(OO:CHICAGO)

Remylet, 4/6/60, furnishing an accounting of "SOLO" funds in the possession of NY 694-S.

Records of the NYO reflect that as of 5/3/60, transactions in the SOLO account, since the date of the last accounting, have been as follows:

Credit

On hand 4/5/60	$74,785.00 ✓
Received from foreign source (Soviet) 4/15/60	12,800.00
Total	$87,585.00

Debit

To EUGENE DENNIS per CG 5824-S for personal expenses - 4/13/60	$ 1,000.00 ✓
To CHARLENE MITCHELL per CG 5824-S to defray part of expense of trip to Copenhagen and Moscow - 4/13/60	$ 300.00
Total	$1,300.00

Balance

On hand 5/3/60	$86,285.00

REC-16   100-428091-768

UACB the next accounting report in this matter will be submitted on 6/6/60.

1 cc [illegible]
2-Bureau (100-428091) (RM)
1-Chicago (134-46-Sub F) (INFO) (RM)
1-New York 134-91 (INV.) (41)
1-New York 100-128861 (CPUSA-FUNDS-RESERVE FUND) ~~(415)~~
1-New York 100-134637-SubA (41)

EX-107   10 MAY 1960

ACB:ume
(6)

Fy sent to Chicago & NY 5/14/60 FFF:mr

INT. SEC.

35

50 MAY 12 1960

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104-01
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: 5/5/60

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C

Referral/Consult

ReBulet 4/26/60, transmitting [redacted].

With regard to the request that photographs of NIKOLAI MOSTOVETS and ALEKSEI GRECHUKIN be displayed to CG 5824-S*, the Bureau's attention is called to Chicago airtel of March 18, 1959, reflecting that CG 5824-S* identified a photograph of MOSTOVETS as a member of the Soviet Education Delegation to the United States in 1958 and to Chicago airtel of March 24, 1959, reflecting that CG 5824-S* identified a photograph of GRECHUKIN as a member of a delegation of Soviet editors of student and youth newspapers, who visited the United States in 1958. In addition, MOSTOVETS and GRECHUKIN have told CG 5824-S* that they visited the United States in 1958.

There are enclosed herewith to the Bureau, five copies of a letterhead memorandum containing information from and opinions of CG 5824-S* as requested in referenced Bulet. This memorandum is classified "~~Top Secret~~" in compliance with instructions in re Bulet. The place of issue has been indicated as Washington, D.C., to protect the identity of CG 5824-S*. The term "sources" has been used to further protect the identity of CG 5824-S*. It is noted that [redacted] requested the Bureau to contact its sources. It is also believed that NY 694-S* would be able to answer some, if not all, of the questions answered by CG 5824-S*

Referral/Consult

The information in the letterhead memorandum was furnished by CG 5824-S* to SA JOHN E. KEATING on May 2, 1960.

ICC 18437
4 destroyed
retyped

2 - Bureau (Encls.5) (RM)
1 - Chicago
JEK:jem
(3)

EX-105
REC-
100-428091-69
20 MAY 9 1960

ENCLOSURE

64 MAY 13 1960

INT. SEC.

EX-PROC.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-18-2011

n5

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION ~~TOP SECRET~~

3/16/2011 ML

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 100-428091

Washington, D.C.
May 5, 1960

INTERNATIONAL DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARIAT OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION

The following statements and opinions were received from sources who have furnished reliable information in the past.

Nikolai Vladimirovich Mostovets, who is in charge of the North and South American Section of the International Department of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CCCPSU), visited the United States in 1958 as a member of a Soviet Education Delegation. At one time, Mostovets was a school teacher in the Soviet Union.

Aleksei Andreevich Grechukin, assistant to Mostovets, visited the United States in 1958 as a member of a delegation of Soviet editors of student and youth newspapers. It is understood that at one time Grechukin was the editor of a student newspaper or school paper in the Soviet Union.

Mostovets is in charge of the North and South American Section of the International Department of the Secretariat of the CCCPSU. While this is one and not two sections, normally representatives from Communist Parties in North and South America meet separately with representatives of the International Department of the Secretariat of the CCCPSU.

While Gruchukin, as assistant to Mostovets, would be concerned with developments in both North and South America, it is known that his speciality is the United States.

It is not known ~~whether or not~~ either Mostovets or Gruchukin have ever visited South America. It is believed doubtful that either has made such a trip.

~~TOP SECRET~~

4cc destroyed 7
100-428091-769 5 retyped
ENCLOSURE

e h

Mostovets and Gruchukin have been in the International Department of the Secretariat of the CCCPSU for approximately 10 years. The dates when they assumed their present functions within this department are not known.

Canada is considered part of the British Commonwealth Section of the International Department of the Secretariat of the CCCPSU. While Canada is not formally included in the North and South American Section, it has to be included in the discussions of the problems in the section since it is located in North America. It is known that the Communist Party of Canada has in the past and is currently attempting to have the CCCPSU place Canada in the North and South American Section. The present alignment is a holdover from the days of the Comintern.

V. Korionov, possibly Vitali Korionov, was in the North and South American Section of the International Department of the Secretariat of the CCCPSU and worked with Mostovets prior to the time Korionov went to Prague, Czechoslovakia, as the Executive Editor of the "World Marxist Review - Problems of Peace and Socialism". It is not known whether Korionov ? was Mostovets' superior or visa versa prior to the time Korionov went to Prague. Korionov has returned to Moscow from Prague and is working on matters pertaining to the United States and Canada in the International Department, possibly in the capacity of a journalist and foreign affairs specialist.

The "International Department" is referred to as the International Department of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. With all spelling phonetic, this title would be approximately as follows in the Russian language: Internatsionalnaya Otdel Secretariat Tse Ka Kommunistichiskaya Party Sovietska Soyus.

The International Department of the Secretariat of the CCCPSU could be considered as a party counterpart to the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs. It deals primarily with the relationship between the CPSU and other Communist Parties. However, in this capacity it also gathers information concerning the internal and international developments in each country and makes this information available to the Presidium, the Central Committee and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The Presidium of the CCCPSU is the highest authority in the Soviet Union in regard to the foreign affairs of the USSR as well as all other Soviet affairs. The International Department has no responsibilities in state-to-state relations.

The International Department of the Secretariat of the CCCPSU has responsibilities in regard to both European and Asiatic Bloc countries but often problems relating to the Bloc countries are handled on a state-to-state as well as a Party-to-Party basis.

The real heads of the International Department of the Secretariat of the CCCPSU are Mikhail Suslov and Otto Kuusinen, both of whom are Secretaries of the Central Committee and members of the Presidium. The Secretary of the International Department is Boris Ponomarev, and he is also a member of the Central Committee of the CPSU. Outside of Mostovets and Gruchukin, the number and identities of deputy heads in the International Department are not known.

The immediate supervisor of Mostovets is Boris Ponomarev, Secretary of the International Department of the Secretariat of the CCCPSU. The immediate predecessor of Mostovets is not known. It is possible that V. Korionov was the immediate predecessor of Mostovets.

The number of sections in the International Department, their titles, and the heads of each section are not known.

The number (and their identities) of deputies to Mostovets are not known but it is known that Mostovets has several individuals working under him.

No information is available at this time concerning the person or persons in charge of preparing a draft of a new program for the CPSU. No information is available at this time in regard to the dates for the 22nd Congress of the CPSU.

This memorandum is loaned to you by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and neither it nor its contents are to be distributed outside the agency to which loaned.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES G[illegible]NT

Memorandum

Tolson
Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: May 5, 1960

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

The 5/5/60 issue of the "Washington Post and Times Herald," a Washington, D. C., daily newspaper, contains an article containing a Soviet Union announcement of "a major shake-up of key Government and Communist Party posts." The article states that one Dmitri Polyansky, born 1917, who was given Presidium membership, is personable and on the rise. "He has been Chairman of the Party Central Committee of the Russian Republic, whose territory comprises two-thirds of the whole of the Soviet Union."

Russia

My memorandum 3/22/60 pointed out that Nikolai Mostovets, head of the North and South American Sections, International Department, Communist Party (CP) of the Soviet Union, advised our informant, NY 694-S, while he was on the fourth Solo mission to Prague, Czechoslovakia, and the Soviet Union in February, 1960, that older CP leaders would be removed from their present positions and that younger CP leaders would appear in positions of prominence. Mostovets described Dmitry Stepanovich Polyansky as the young CP leader with the most promising potential. Polyansky, who was an alternate member of the Presidium and Premier of the Russian Federated Republic, headed a delegation of Soviet officials which toured the United States during February, 1960.

Born 1917
Russia

The information furnished by Mostovets to our informant was disseminated by letters 3/23/60 to Vice President Richard M. Nixon; Honorable Gordon Gray, Special Assistant to the President; Honorable Christian A. Herter, Secretary of State; Mr. Allen W. Dulles, Director, Central Intelligence Agency; and the Attorney General.

100-428091 **RECOMMENDATION:** None. For information.

1 - Mr. Parsons
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Fox

FFF:ras
(5)

EX-105

REC-61

100-428091-770

23 MAY 12 1960

INT. SEC.

52 MAY 17 1960

0-19 (Rev. 1-11-60)

Tolson
Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

Kozlov Gets Top Post In Shakeup

Soviet Announces Sweeping Change In Leadership

By Henry Shapiro

From News Dispatches

MOSCOW, May 4 (UPI) The Soviet Union tonight announced a major shake-up of key Government and Communist Party posts which saw First Deputy Premier Frol Kozlov promoted to the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party.

It was the first reshuffle of the Soviet heirarchy since the expulsion of the "anti-party group" in June, 1957.

The changes grew out of parallel meetings held today by the Party Central Committee and the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet—the government apparatus.

With his promotion Kozlov joins eight other party secretaries under First Secretary Nikita Khrushchev.

Khrushchev is expected to make a major foreign policy address before the Supreme Soviet ("parliament") when it meets Thursday, and Western diplomats quoted him as saying that he will have something "stupendous" to say regarding the forthcoming East-West summit conference in Paris.

Junior Ruling Group

The Central Committee of the Party is the ruling body of the Soviet Union, the repository of ultimate power. All major decisions on policies are framed in the Secretariat and all important Soviet leaders since Nikolai Lenin have come from the Secretariat.

The Secretariat is the inner ruling group of the Party Presidium, which is the highest organization of the Central Committee.

Kozlov, ~~who~~ visited the United States last summer, was released from his old post as First Deputy Premier and the job was given to Aleksei Kosygin, chairman of the State Planning Commission.

Nikolai Mikhailov was replaced as Minister of Culture by a woman, Ekaterina Furtseva, who was dropped as a secretary of the Central Committee.

The shakeup was not considered by informed sources to be a purge, such as the one in 1957 when former Premiers Georgi Malenkov and Nikolai Bulganin and other key men were charged with illegal attempts to change Party leadership and policy.

No Charges Involved

There have been no charges or suggestions of any criminal intent or any anti-Party activity made against any of the leaders removed from their posts in this reshuffle.

The removal of two Presidium members, Alexei Kirichenko and Nikolai Belyaev, had been a foregone conclusion since January when they were appointed to minor party posts in southern Russia.

Belyaev was criticized by Khrushchev last December for negligence in gathering the rich harvest of Kazakhstan Province of which he was then Party secretary. But there was no suggestion of bad faith or opposition to Party politics.

The criticism of Belyaev's inefficiency and inadequate organization.

Kirichenko's fortunes had appeared to be on the slide since January when he was moved out of the bright political arena of Moscow to a small job as Secretary of the Party Central Committee in the Ukraine District of Rostov on the Don.

He is an Old Guard Red who had once been mentioned as a possible successor to Khrushchev.

Kirichenko also automatically relinquished his post as a secretary of the Party's Central Committee. There was no mention of a new job for him.

Competent observers explained the shakeup in terms of Khrushchev's efforts to achieve greater efficiency in government ~~and party~~ operations by eliminating deadwood and promoting younger men to key posts.

At the 21st Party Congress last January, Khrushchev announced he would do just that.

Kosygin, an expert in the field of engineering and economics, is one of the younger and more competent men who has had much experience in Soviet leadership. He was a member of the Presidium before Stalin's death but was later downgraded by the Soviet leader.

He, along with Nikolai Podgorny and Dmitri Polyansky were given Presidium membership in today's move.

Polyansky is regarded as a comer. He is relatively young—born in 1917, the year of the revolution—and is personable and on the rise.

He has been Chairman of the Party Central Committee of the Russian Republic, whose territory comprises two thirds of the whole of the Soviet union.

The Washington Post and Times Herald Pg. 1
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
Date 5-5-60

100-428091 - 770

ALEXEI I. KIRICHENKO
demoted

FROL R. KOZLOV
promoted

EKATERINA A. FURTSEVA
shifted

OFFICE MEMORANDUM UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

To: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-256925) Date: 5/5/60

From: SAC, NEW YORK (100-126506)

Subject: JORGE W. MAYSONET HERNANDEZ
IS - C

(OO:SAN JUAN)

MB

05020

Re San Juan let to Bureau, 3/31/60; San Juan let to Bureau, 4/13/60; Bulet to New York, 4/21/60.

On 4/21/60, a check of the New York cross reference telephone directories indicated that the only subscribers residing at [redacted], Brooklyn, New York are [redacted] and [redacted].

On 4/22/60, SAS JOHN J. TUCKER, JR. and RICHARD E. LOGAN approached the mail register of [redacted] [redacted], Brooklyn, New York and while attempting to determine from this register who was residing at this address, a woman appeared at the door and identified herself as Mrs. [redacted], the landlady, and asked if she could be of help.

b6
b7C

At this point the above-named agents used the pretext of making civil defense checks in the neighborhood and the following questions were asked of Mrs. [redacted]:

Ruc

⑥ - Bureau (100-256925) (RM)
  2 - (100-428091)
  2 - (64-200-48)
4 - San Juan (100-4068) (RM)
  2 - (100-20)
1 - Chicago (134-46) (~~INFO~~)(RM)
3 - New York (100-126506)
  1 - (100-6562)
  1 - (100-134637)

REL:mma
(14)

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 100-256925-67

100-428091 -
NOT RECORDED
150 MAY 9 1960

591
59 MAY 12 1960

1. How many people live in the building?

2. How many of the occupants own automobiles for evacuation purposes in case of an emergency?

3. How many children live in the building and their ages?

4. Is there anyone in the building qualified in first aid or medicine?

Mrs. [redacted] advised that she has an 18 year old daughter and her husband residing with her. Also, she has an 18 year old niece who has the name of [redacted] residing with her. In another apartment [redacted] resides with his wife and 6 year old son and the remaining apartment is occupied by Mr. and Mrs. [redacted]. These people have no children.

According to Mrs. [redacted], there are no children in this building between the ages of 6 and 18.

b6
b7C

The interview was then terminated and the same pretext was used at three other dwellings near [redacted] [redacted] to avert suspicion.

On 4/22/60, [redacted] (conceal), US Post Office Department, New York City, advised SA RICHARD E. LOGAN that his department has no record of the subject or his wife receiving mail at the [redacted] [redacted] address nor has he any forwarding address for either of these people.

New York informants have been alerted to be on the lookout for any information indicating when or if the subject's son will be leaving for the Soviet Union.

In the event any information is received by the NYO concerning this matter, this case will be immediately reopened, and the Bureau and interested offices advised.

Chicago is requested to maintain contact with CG 5824-S* for any information which may come to his attention concerning subject's son, or his proposed education in the Soviet Union.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAY 11 1960

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Callahan
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Malone
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C.Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

URGENT 5-11-60 1-46 PM DE

TO DIRECTOR, FBI 1 /100-428091/ AND SAC, CHICAGO/134-46- SUB B/

FROM SAC, NEW YORK /100-134637/ /41/ 1 P

0 SOLO, IS DASH C. CG FIVE EIGHT TWO FOUR DASH S ASTERISK ARRIVED NEW YORK CITY THREE A. M. , MAY ELEVEN INSTANT AND WILL BE INTERVIEWED ON AFTERNOON OF MAY ELEVEN.

END

WA//A//

NY R 1 WA LS

Baumgardner

REC-20 100-428091-771

15 MAY 12 1960

Mr. Belmont

EX-107

cc Mr Fox

99

61 MAY 25 1960

1 - Mr. F. F. Fox
1 - Mr. Linton

SAC, New York (65-15026) May 10, 1960

Director, FBI ~~(100-361868)~~

VLADIMIR B. BARKOVSKY
IS - R

Reurlets 4/27/60, 2/25/60, 1/19/60 and 12/3/59.

In essence, the first three listed relets indicate you plan to conduct no fisur of subject for UACB in order to protect security of our informant who contacts subject. Urlet 12/3/59, in paragraph three, indicated fisur would be conducted in the future to avoid indication of any abnormal change in investigative attention given the subject.

Bureau desires you review relets to assure that the position you have taken since 1/19/60, of essentially no fisur of subject, is sound to the extent that security of our informant does not become an issue.

Bureau has reviewed subject's file and it is noted subject departed for the Soviet Union in June, 1958, and July, 1959, apparently for short vacations. Since subject's wife departed the United States 2/20/60, it is possible and likely that subject may again leave the United States for a vacation in June, 1960. Bureau desires to point out that as a general rule most Soviet personnel are given some fisur coverage within each six-month period. You should consider this in planning your handling of this case. The contents, and, in effect, the recommendations, of your most recent three relets should not become routine without mature consideration of all factors.

Bureau has approved on a UACB basis your relets dated prior to 4/27/60. The significance of operations in which subject is involved requires your constant, careful attention. Advise the Bureau of your analysis and recommendation based on the observations herein.

F9J

59 MAY 11 1960

1 - Chicago (134-46)
1 - New York

1 - 100-428091 (SOLO)
LML:bcm

YELLOW
DUPLICATE
MAY 9 1960
MAILED

(8)

SEE NOTE PAGE 2

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-361862-117

Letter to SAC, New York
Re: Vladimir B. Barkovsky
100-361868

Bureau desires that security of subject's relationship with our informant be of paramount importance in your recommendation.

Note: Subject is Counselor, Soviet Delegation to the UN, who has been meeting with our highly-placed informant, CG 5824-S. In the interest of security, we have conducted apparently no physical surveillance of subject since 1/19/60. As a known intelligence agent subject has received considerable fisur coverage and it is felt that we should point out to NY the above observations in view of the fact that absence of any fisur activities for a period of approximately six months might be suspicious. It is realized that the operation with CG 5824-S is the most important ~~fisur~~ part of our coverage of subject. It has been noted that NY indicated that they would conduct some fisur based on their letter 12/3/59. Since that date three letters indicate no fisur to be conducted until at least July, 1960. It is possible that the decision to recommend no fisur is becoming automatic and this, of course, should be avoided to protect security.

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-361068) 4-27-60

SAC, NEW YORK (65-15026)

VLADIMIR B. [illegible]
IS-R
Re NY letter 2-25-60.

Referenced letter reflected that in view of scheduled meets during March and / or April, 1960 no fisur of subject would be conducted until at least the latter part of April, 1960 at which time the matter would be given further consideration.

In view of scheduled meets in May and/or June, 1960 it is recommended that no fisur of subject be conducted until at least July, 1960, at which time the matter will be given further consideration.

The above is furnished for your information and no fisur of subject will be conducted, UACB.

100-361068-137

100-428091-
NOT RECORDED

3- Bureau (100-361068) (RM)
 1- (100-428091) (SOLO)
2- Chicago (134-46) (RM)
1- New York (65-15026)
1- New York (100-134637) (SOLO)

JFS:jfc
(7)

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 5/10/60

Transmit the following in ________________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL ________________________
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

O SOLO
IS - C

Re Bureau airtel dated 5/3/60.

SA JOHN E. KEATING is proceeding to New York City 5/10/60 to contact CG 5824-S* upon his arrival from Cuba.

LOPEZ

REC- 9 100-428091-772

EX-113

23 MAY ~~12~~ 13 1960

1cc destroyed
1443 7

3 - Bureau (AM)(RM)
1 - New York (100-134637)(AM)(RM)
1 - Chicago

INT. SEC.

JEK:plf
(5)

Approved: ________________ Sent ________ M Per ________
Special Agent in Charge

63 MAY 19 1960

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 5/12/60

Transmit the following in ____________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS - C

ReButel, 5/3/60, authorizing the Chicago Division to advance $700 to CG 5824-S* for expenses for a trip to Cuba and NYC and suggested that CG 5824-S*, with approval from an appropriate CP functionary, should attempt to use part of the SOLO funds in his possession for this trip.

SA JOHN E. KEATING discussed this matter with CG 5824-S* on 5/11/60. The informant advised that he will discuss this matter with EUGENE DENNIS and/or GUS HALL. He may tell them that he has used money for "travel" instead of specifying travel to Cuba in order to avoid a detailed accounting.

The Bureau will be advised of further developments in this matter.

1cc destroyed
1cc 1V43

3 - BUREAU (100-428091)(RM)
1 - CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)(SOLO)(AM RM)
1 - NY 100-134637 (41)

REC-72 100-428091-773

MAY 13 1960

JEK:mfd
(6)

INT. SEC.

Approved: ____________ Special Agent in Charge
Sent ________ M Per ________

63 MAY 18 1960

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104-01
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: May 10, 1960

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub F)

SUBJECT: SOLO
~~IS - C~~

Re Bureau letter dated 5/4/60, concerning disbursement of "Solo Funds".

CG 5824-S* orally advised SA JOHN E. KEATING on May 5, 1960, that while in New York City during the middle of April, 1960, he gave ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN approximately $1,300 for expenses in connection with her European trip. CG 5824-S* advised that the amount given to FLYNN was taken from the sums in the possession of NY 694-S* and a record of this disbursement is in the safety deposit box of NY 694-S* in New York.

It is suggested that the discrepancy in the balance of the funds in the possession of NY 694-S* may be due to the fact that CG 5824-S* handled these disbursements while NY 694-S* was hospitalized. The accounting can be brought up-to-date while CG 5824-S* is in New York City during the week of May 8, 1960.

There has been no activity in regard to the sums maintained by CG 5824-S* subsequent to Chicago letter dated April 22, 1960. In compliance with instructions of referenced Bureau letter, the Chicago Division will submit the next monthly "Solo Funds" letter to reach the Bureau no later than the 5th of June.

EX-PROC

35

EX 100

REC 78 100-428091-774

-100-1443

② - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (100-134637 Sub A)(RM)
1 - Chicago

23 MAY ~~12~~ 13 1960

JEK:plf
(4)

FBI

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-18-2011

D

~~TOP SECRET~~

3/16/2011

1 - Mr. Parsons
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Liaison Section
1 - Mr. Fox

The Attorney General

May 17, 1960

Director, FBI

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

I thought that you would be interested in the information contained in the enclosed memorandum. This information was obtained as a result of our over-all coverage of the Communist Party, USA, and pertains to statements made by Anibal Escalante, executive secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba, concerning the Cuban situation.

In view of the extremely sensitive nature of certain of the sources of this information, it is requested that the contents of this communication be afforded the most careful security and its use restricted to a need-to-know basis.

This information is being disseminated to the Honorable Richard M. Nixon, the Vice President; Honorable Gordon Gray, Special Assistant to the President; Honorable Christian A. Herter, Secretary of State; and Mr. Allen W. Dulles, Director, Central Intelligence Agency.

Enclosure
100-428091

MAY 17 3 31 PM '60

NOTE ON YELLOW:

See memorandum Baumgardner to Belmont dated 5/17/60, captioned "SOLO," Internal Security - C." FFF:11c

This letter and its enclosure are classified "~~Top Secret~~" since the information was obtained from a highly placed source, and unauthorized disclosure of the information would tend to disclose the identity of the source, with resultant grave damage to the national defense.

FFF:11c

Tolson
Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

MAILED 25
MAY 17 1960
COMM-FBI

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

REC- 87

100-428091-775

10 MAY 18 1960

67 MAY 18 1960

~~TOP SECRET~~

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: 5/16/60

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637-Sub A)(41)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C

ReBulet dated 5/4/60 to Chicago, with copy to New York, concerning disbursement of "Solo Funds," and Chicago letter dated 5/10/60, copy to New York, in reply thereto.

On 5/16/60, NY 694-S* advised that an examination of records kept in his safe deposit box reflects that two transfers of funds under the control of NY 694-S* were not reported to the NYO. Both transfers were to ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN: one, in the amount of $500.00, was given to her in Chicago on March 25th by PHIL BART; the other, in the amount of $300.00, was given to her on April 13th in NYC by CG 5824-S*.

Referenced Chicago letter reflects that FLYNN was given a total of $1300.00. This figure is correct, but $500.00 of this amount was given to FLYNN on April 5, 1960, and is accounted for in NY letter dated April 6, 1960.

With $800.00 subtracted from the $86,285.00 reported as balance on hand on 5/3/60, the aforesaid balance should be corrected to reflect the balance on 5/3/60 to have been $85,485.00.

Appropriate corrections will be made in the ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN case file in the NYO, reflecting correctly the sums paid to her.

EX-105 REC-21 100-428091-776

5 MAY ~~17~~ 18 1960

2 - Bureau (100-428091)(RM)
1 - Chicago (134-46-Sub-F)(INFO)(RM)
1 - NY 134-91 (INV)(41)
1 - NY 100-128861 (CPUSA-FUNDS-RESERVE FUNDS)(415)
1 - NY 100-134637-Sub A (41)

ACB:msb
(6)

51 MAY.20 1960

94

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1 - Liaison Section
1 - Mr. S. B. Donahoe
1 - Mr. Dise

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-18-2011

100-428091

Date: May 17, 1960

To: Director of Naval Intelligence

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director

Subject: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA
INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA

The following information was recently obtained from sources which have provided reliable data in the past.

According to a functionary of the Communist Party (CP) of Cuba, that country expects to be attacked by United States "imperialists." According to this functionary, the Cubans have this feeling because of the build-up of military power in the Caribbean area and at the Guantanamo Bay Naval Base. The Cubans know when the forces arrived at the naval base and the strength of the forces.

The Cuban CP functionary stated Cuba is prepared for any attack and has over 100,000 armed militiamen, an Association of Young Rebels in constant training and a special corps of Juvenile Patrols in training. In addition, Cuba has an organized women's corps, an organized ambulance corps of thousands of nurses and an organized medical corps.

The CP spokesman stated that "our people" on the Guantanamo Bay Naval Base provided schedules of departures of helicopters in a recent incident where the helicopters from the base were allegedly supplying a band of 15 "common criminals led by Captain Beaton" in Oriente Province. According to the Cuban CP functionary, the Cuban Government feels it can depend on the overwhelming mass of people who work at the naval base the only exception being a few intelligence agents.

SEE NOTE ON YELLOW PAGE TWO

PWD:mar
(8)

MAILED 8
MAY 17 1960
COMM-FBI

REC 38

100-428091 - 777

10 MAY 18 1960

Tolson
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Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

52 MAY 20 [illegible]

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Director of Naval Intelligence

NOTE ON YELLOW:

The above information obtained by CG 5824-S on May 9, 1960, at a meeting with Anibal Escalante, executive secretary of the Communist Party - Cuba (New York airtel 5-12-60 captioned "Solo, IS - C").

Classified ~~confidential~~ since information from a confidential source of continuing value whose disclosure could result in adversely affecting our security coverage.

8

~~TOP SECRET~~

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-18-2011

3/16/2011
ML

8 - Mr. Parsons
- Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Liaison Section
1 - Mr. Fox

May 17, 1960

BY LIAISON

To A. Dulles
5/18/60
[illegible]

Mr. Allen W. Dulles
Director
Central Intelligence Agency
Administration Building
2430 E Street, N. W.
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Allen:

Solo

I thought that you would be interested in the information contained in the enclosed memorandum. This information was obtained as a result of our over-all coverage of the Communist Party, USA, and pertains to statements made by Anibal Escalante, executive secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba, concerning the Cuban situation.

In view of the extremely sensitive nature of certain of the sources of this information, it is requested that the contents of this communication be afforded the most careful security and its use restricted to a need-to-know basis.

This information is being disseminated to appropriate officials of the Government.

Sincerely,

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Enclosure
100-428091
NOTE ON YELLOW:

REC- 33

100-428091-778

10 MAY 18 1960

See memorandum Baumgardner to Belmont dated 5/17/60, captioned "SOLO, Internal Security - ~~C.~~" FFF:~~11c~~

521 NOTE CO[illegible]UED PG TWO

FFF:11c (7)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

~~TOP SECRET~~

Mr. Allen W. Dulles

NOTE ON YELLOW, CONTINUED

This letter and its enclosure are classified "~~Top Secret~~" since the information was obtained from a highly placed source, and unauthorized disclosure of the information would tend to disclose the identity of the source, with resultant grave damage to the national defense.

O

~~TOP SECRET~~

1 - Mr. Parsons
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Liaison Section
1 - Mr. Fox

5668 SLO/GCL
7/2/98 OFFICE

~~D Garrow 1178REF/mg 3/24/86 NLE-86-244~~

May 17, 1960 u

BY LIAISON

Honorable Gordon Gray
Special Assistant to the President
Executive Office Building
Washington 25, D. C.

My dear Mr. Gray:

I thought that the President and you would be interested in the information contained in the enclosed memorandum. This information was obtained as a result of our over-all coverage of the Communist Party, USA, and pertains to statements made by Anibal Escalante, executive secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba, concerning the Cuban situation. (u)

In view of the extremely sensitive nature of certain of the sources of this information, it is requested that the contents of this communication be afforded the most careful security and its use restricted to a need-to-know basis. u

This information is being disseminated to appropriate officials of the Government. u

BY COURIER SVC.
94 MAY 18
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

REC- 5 100-428091-579

EX-107

MAY 17 3 52 PM '60

Enclosure (u)
100-428091
NOTE ON YELLOW:

(u)

See memorandum Baumgardner to Belmont dated 5/17/60, captioned "SOLO; Internal Security - C." FFF:11c
NOTE CONTINUED, PG TWO
FFF:11c (7)

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67 MAY 20 1960

D ~~TOP SECRET~~ D

[redacted]

Honorable Gordon Gray

NOTE ON YELLOW, CONTINUED

This letter and its enclosure are classified "Top ~~Secret~~" since the information was obtained from a highly placed source, and unauthorized disclosure of the information would tend to disclose the identity of the source, with resultant grave damage to the national defense (u) ~~(S)~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

[redacted]

~~TOP SECRET~~

3/16/2011

Parsons
Belmont
Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Fox
1 - Liaison Section

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-18-2011

May 17, 1960

BY LIAISON

Honorable Christian A. Herter
The Secretary of State
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Herter:

I thought that you would be interested in the information contained in the enclosed memorandum. This information was obtained as a result of our over-all coverage of the Communist Party, USA, and pertains to statements made by Anibal Escalante, executive secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba, concerning the Cuban situation.

In view of the extremely sensitive nature of certain of the sources of this information, it is requested that the contents of this communication be afforded the most careful security and its use restricted to a need-to-know basis.

This information is being disseminated to appropriate officials of the Government.

PER: LIAISON

BY COURIER SVC.
94 MAY 18
COMM - FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

EX 100

REC- 17

100-428091-780

Enclosure

100-428091

MAY 20 1960

NOTE ON YELLOW:

See memorandum Baumgardner to Belmont dated 5/17/60, captioned "SOLO; Internal Security - C." FFF:llc

NOTE ON YELLOW CONTINUED, PG TWO

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Ingram
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

67 MAY 20 1960

~~TOP SECRET~~

Honorable Christian A. Herter

NOTE ON YELLOW, CONTINUED

This letter and its enclosure are classified "~~Top Secret~~" since the information was obtained from a highly placed source, and unauthorized disclosure of the information would tend to disclose the identity of the source, with resultant grave damage to the national defense.

1 - Mr. Parsons
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Liaison Section
1 - Mr. Fox

May 17, 1960

BY LIAISON

Miss [redacted]
Executive Secretary to the Vice President
Room T-6, The Capitol
Washington 25, D. C.

b6
b7C

Dear Rose Mary:

I am enclosing a letter, with enclosure, which I think the Vice President might want to see.

Sincerely,

Enclosures (2)

100-428091

NOTE ON YELLOW:

See memorandum Baumgardner to Belmont dated 5/17/60 captioned "SOLO, Internal Security - C." FFF:llc

FFF:llc (7)

REC-59 100-428091-781

EX-107 11 MAY 19 1960

MAY 17 3 31 PM '60

Delivered via Liaison to Gen R. Cushman in absence of Mr Nixon and Miss [redacted] [illegible]

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Ingram
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64 MAY 23 1960 MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

1 - Mr. Dise

~~TOP SECRET~~ [redacted]

DECLASSIFIED BY 5668 SLD/GCL
ON 12/2/98 (JFK)

[May 17, 1960] ~~(S)~~ (U)

STATEMENTS MADE BY ANIBAL ESCALANTE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF CUBA CONCERNING THE CUBAN SITUATION ~~(S)~~ (U)

Sources which have furnished reliable information in the past advised that Anibal Escalante, executive secretary of the Communist Party (CP) of Cuba, made the following statements in Havana, Cuba, during the month of May, 1960. ~~(S)~~ (U)

Because Cuba expects to be attacked by United States imperialism it has established trade relationships with many of the socialist countries in order to defend itself economically and nationally. Cuba, because of the planned aggression by United States imperialism, has speeded up its mutual recognition and resumption of diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union. Only through these means can Cuba defend its revolution, Escalante said. ~~(S)~~ (U)

Although most Cubans believe that the United States will make a direct attack on Cuba, others feel, depending on world opinion at the time, that the United States will attack through the use of forces of other Latin-American countries. Still others believe that the United States will use diplomatic and economic means; use a "Fifth Column"; or wait for a civil war to develop. Escalante believes that a direct attack is imminent because at least two divisions of troops, with much air power, are now mobilized for use against Cuba. The United States is concentrating a number of military forces in the Caribbean area and has landed infantry, paratroops, tanks and anti-tank weapons at the Guantanamo Bay Naval Base. ~~(S)~~ (U)

According to Escalante, at least 50,000 troops will be needed to invade Cuba. The United States will not be able to raise an army among the Cuban people nor will it be able to secure recruits from Colombia, Venezuela, Panama and perhaps Guatemala. To counteract the threat of an attack by the United States, Cuba has over 100,000 armed militia-men, an Association of Young Rebels in constant training and a special ~~(S)~~ (U)

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PWD:kmo (U)
(16)

[100-428091-782] (U)

~~TOP SECRET~~ [redacted]

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ENCLOSURE

corps of Juvenile Patrols in training. In addition, Cuba has an organized women's corps, an organized ambulance corps of thousands of nurses and an organized medical corps. Except for a few intelligence agents, the Cuban Government can depend on the overwhelming mass of the people who work at the Guantanamo Bay Naval Base. Escalante said, "We are practically at war with United States imperialism." ~~(S)~~(u)

A social revolution is developing under the influence of the workers and peasants alliance, Escalante commented. Under the National Institute for Agrarian Reform, the state is not only taking over agriculture, it has taken over some textile mills, metal shops, manganese mines, cement works, ships, docks, transportation systems, railroads, factories, buildings and estates. Foreign trade is controlled and supervised by a national bank and the country is going to refine its own oil - ships have already brought crude oil into Cuba from the Soviet Union. ~~(S)~~(u)

There are three main political parties in Cuba with mass support: (1) The Party of the Communists; (2) The 26th of July Movement; and (3) The Revolutionary Directorate - the party of the left petty bourgeoisie. All three parties support the present government and Fidel Castro, described as a national hero who unites all of the people. "All the people are in back of us," Escalante said, although there are some political counter-revolutionary groups operating which have little influence. Havana is not a good example of the revolutionary and militant feeling among the people, Escalante pointed out. In Havana there are many who are parasitic idlers - those who have made their living from the tourists. This picture is not applicable to the rest of the country. ~~(S)~~(u)

Although Escalante talked about the growing strength and influence of the Cuban CP everywhere in Cuba, he did not mention the number of CP members in the Cuban Party. He did say that the government was considering a requirement for Americans to have passports when entering Cuba if the United States continues to demand passports from Cubans. ~~(S)~~(u)

The National Institute for the Tourist Industry will make a special appeal to students in the United States for them to attend summer colonies where they can study or participate in seminars in engineering, agriculture, art, social sciences and medicine. Students will pay $70 a month and will be able to combine their studies with a vacation. ~~(S)~~(u)

[redacted]

~~TOP SECRET~~

During May Day there were trade-union delegations in Cuba from all over the world, including Ecuador, Venezuela, Brazil, the Soviet Union, Red China, Czechoslovakia, Poland and Yugoslavia. The World Federation of Trade Unions was also represented by a delegation. A resolution was adopted at this conference to the effect that if American trade-unions boycott Cuban shipping, similar boycotts against United States shipping would be organized on a world-wide scale. ~~(S)~~(u)

On May 7 and 8, 1960, a Cuban Youth Congress was held and the entire youth movement in Cuba, including the communist youth, will be united. Any counter-revolutionary youth movement will be broken up and any youth who speak against the communists or the government will be "beaten up," Escalante said. ~~(S)~~(u)

According to Escalante, Blas Roca is general secretary of the Cuban CP. In his absence, Escalante is head of the CP in Cuba. On August 16, 1960, the Congress of the CP of Cuba is scheduled to convene for a period of a week. Most of the Latin-American CP's and the CP, USA, will send representatives to the Congress. Concerning the CP of Mexico, Escalante said that he does not trust the Mexican Party because he believes it has been penetrated by United States agents. The Cuban CP supports the group around Arnoldo Martinez Verdugo as recommended by the CP of the Soviet Union and the CP of China. Infrequent contact is had by the Cuban CP with the CP of Mexico. ~~(S)~~(u)

The Cuban CP has irregular contacts with the CP of Puerto Rico because of passport restrictions. It furnishes little financial support because of the need for American currency by the CP of Cuba. ~~(S)~~(u)

Escalante admitted that Cubans are learning to do without a few luxuries which have to be imported. As a result of "sabotage by United States imperialism and by the owners of large estates," unemployment increased last year but it is now being reduced. ~~(S)~~(u)

~~TOP SECRET~~

[redacted]

1 - Mr. Parsons
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Liaison Section
1 - Mr. Fox

~~TOP SECRET~~

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-18-2011

[May 17, 1960] X (U)

BY LIAISON

Honorable Richard M. Nixon
The Vice President
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Dick:

I thought that you would be interested in the information contained in the enclosed memorandum. [This information was obtained as a result of our over-all coverage of the Communist Party, USA, and pertains to statements made by Anibal Escalante, executive secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba, concerning the Cuban situation.] X (U)

In view of the extremely sensitive nature of certain of the sources of this information, it is requested that the contents of this communication be afforded the most careful security and its use restricted to a need-to-know basis.

This information is being disseminated to appropriate officials of the Government.

Sincerely,

REC-59 (U) [100-428091-782

EX-100

11 [MAY 19 1960] X (U)

31 PM '60

ENCLOSURE

Delivered via liaison [5/18/60] (U)

Enclosure

[100-428091] X (U)

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Ingram
Gandy

NOTE ON YELLOW:

[See memorandum Baumgardner to Belmont dated 5/17/60, captioned "SOLO," Internal Security - C."] FFF:llc (2) X (U)

NOTE ON YELLOW CONTINUED, PG TWO

FFF:1980 (7)

62 MAY 24 1960

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

~~TOP SECRET~~ (U)

Honorable Richard M. Nixon

NOTE ON YELLOW, CONTINUED

This letter and its enclosure are classified "~~Top Secret~~" since the information was obtained from a highly placed source, and unauthorized disclosure of the information would tend to disclose the identity of the source, with resultant grave damage to the national defense.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
Memorandum

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W. C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
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RA

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: May 16, 1960

FROM : F. J. Baumgardner

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Our informant, CG 5824-S, is scheduled to again meet with Alexander Barkovsky, Counselor, Soviet United Nations Delegation, in New York City on May 19, 1960.

N.Y. Russia

On May 12, 1960, informant stated he believes it to be most inadvisable to meet Barkovsky as scheduled due to the current tense international situation. Normally during such periods Russians reduce, or entirely eliminate, contacts with Communist Party (CP) members in other countries. Under present circumstances the informant feels there is a good possibility Barkovsky will not appear for the scheduled meet. Gus Hall told informant on May 12, 1960, he should not see any Russians at the present time.

Informant advised the alternate meeting date or the arrangements previously made for emergency meetings can be used to re-establish contact with Barkovsky when there is an easing of international tension. Informant may consider maintaining contacts with the CP of the Soviet Union for the time being through Tim Buck and the Canadian CP.

OBSERVATIONS:

It appears the informant's position is well taken on the basis of his knowledge of the ways in which the Soviets operate. There does not appear to be any urgent need for the meet at this time and rather than risk disclosure, informant should postpone the meeting.

ACTION:

EX-105
REC-21 100-428091-783

This is for your information. This matter ~~will be~~ closely followed and you will be kept currently advised of pertinent developments.

12 MAY 20 1960

61 MAY 25 1960

100-428091
1 - Mr. Parsons
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Dise
PWD:bgc
(5)

5/17

INT. SEC.

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 5/13/60

AHB

Transmit the following in ______________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)(41)

Baumgardner

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C
OO: CG

ReNYairtel, 4/16/60, reflecting that the next meeting between VLADIMIR BARKOVSKY and CG 5824-S* is scheduled for the evening of May 19, 1960, at the Bainbridge Theater, 286 East 204th Street, Bronx, New York City.

CG 5824-S* orally advised SA JOHN E. KEATING on 5/12/60 that he very strongly believes that it would be most inadvisable for him to go through with plans to meet with BARKOVSKY on May 19, 1960, for the following reasons:

1) Based on his personal experience and the experience of ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG and TIM BUCK, who have met with representatives of the Russian diplomatic corps, the Russians reduce, or entirely eliminate, contacts with Communist Party members in another country if the international situation is such that, if the contact is discovered by intelligence agencies of the country involved, the risk to the normal diplomatic relations is greater than normally. Since such a situation

EX-105
REC 59

1 cc 1343
1 cc destroyed
3 - Bureau (100-428091)(RM)
1 - Chicago (134-46-Sub B)(RM)
1 - NY 100-134637 (41)

100-428091-1840

12 MAY 20 1960

JEK:msb
(6)

Memo Baumgardner to Belmont 5-10-60

CC Baumgardner

Approved: ______________________ Sent ______________ M Per ______________
Special Agent in Charge

64 MAY 25 1960

exists between Russia and the United States at the present time, the possibility is very great that BARKOVSKY will not appear for this scheduled meeting. Yet the Russians might attempt to observe the scheduled meeting place to see whether or not CG 5824-S* makes an appearance. If CG 5824-S* does make an appearance, the Russians may feel that, in view of the current international situation, he has not taken the necessary precautions to preserve this contact and the security of this operation.

2) GUS HALL, who knows that CG 5824-S* has contacts with representatives of the USSR but does not know any of the details, told CG 5824-S* on the morning of May 12, 1960, that CG 5824-S* should be careful and should not see any Russians at the present time. HALL also stated that the FBI has been around the national office of the CP,USA recently. HALL further stated that recent publicity indicates that the United States Government is out to do a job on ANTHONY KRCHMAREK because of his contacts with representatives of the Czechoslovakian Government.

3) While CG 5824-S* has as yet not seen EUGENE DENNIS, since DENNIS is a thousand times more cautious than HALL, it can be reasonably assumed that DENNIS would also warn CG 5824-S* not to make any contacts with the Russians at the present time.

4) ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG stated on May 9, 1960, that he would like the Russians to know that JIM ALLEN is no longer associated with International Publishers. He told CG 5824-S* that he would like the informant to convey this information to the Russians, but then commented that he assumed that it would be a long time before the informant could contact a representative of the Soviet Union.

5) GUS HALL told CG 5824-S* on May 12, 1960, that he has the agreement of everyone in the national leadership of the CP,USA that the informant will be elected as the Secretary

of the International Affairs Commission of the CP,USA at the meeting of the National Executive Committee being held during the current week end. CG 5824-S* believes that the leadership of the CP,USA would feel that a person such as the informant who holds a leading position in the CP,USA would be acting very foolishly if he risked exposure of the CP,USA by contacting a representative of the Soviet Union in the United States at the present time in view of the current international situation.

Therefore, unless there is some circumstance which changes the situation, CG 5824-S* will not attempt to meet with BARKOVSKY on May 19, 1960. The alternate meeting date or the arrangement for emergency meetings can be used to reestablish contact with BARKOVSKY when there is an easing of tensions in the relationship between the United States and the Soviet Union. CG 5824-S* may also consider maintaining contact with the CPSU for the time being through TIM BUCK and the CP of Canada.

1 - Mr. V. O. Ruehl
1 - Mr. Fox

SAC, New York (100-134637)

May 20, 1960

Director, FBI (100-428091) REC-21 785

SOLO EX-100
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reurairtel 3-18-60 concerning the $50,000 given to NY 694-S* by a Chinese Communist Party (CP) representative and your airtel 5-16-60 regarding the $12,200 given to informant by Elizabeth Mascolo on 5-16-60.

Your airtels disclose that you will advise the Bureau concerning the serial numbers on the bills given to informant that are identified with serial numbers on the list of bills issued to Soviet establishments in New York City and Washington, D. C. Advise the Bureau of any positive identifications made.

FFF:bgc
(5)

bgc

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FBI

gq

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 5/16/60

Transmit the following in ______________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS - C
(OO:CHICAGO)

[redacted] On 5/16/60, NY 694-S furnished to SA [redacted] $12,200 in $20 bills which he had received on 5/16/60 in NYC from ELIZABETH MASCOLO for transmittal to the CP, USA. According to MASCOLO the $12,200 had been obtained by TIM BUCK, Canadian CP leader, from the Soviet Embassy in Ottawa for transmittal to the CP, USA.

b6
b7C

The informant advised that MASCOLO had arrived from Toronto, Canada on 5/15/60, and planned to spend a week in NYC to have dental work performed.

The serial numbers on the aforesaid bills will be checked against the serial numbers of currency issued to Soviet establishments in NYC and Washington, D.C., and the Bureau will be advised of any positive identification of the bills.

1cc destroyed
-1cc 1V43 7

EX-100

REC- 21

100-428091-785

3-Bureau (100-428091) (RM)
1-Chicago (134-46-Sub B) (RM)
1-New York 134-91 (INV.) (41)
1-New York 100-134637-Sub A (41)
1-New York 100-134637 (41)

20 MAY ~~27~~ 20 1960

ACB:ume
(8)

Att: New York FF file 5-20

~~INT.~~ SEC.

Approved: ______________ Sent ________M Per ______________
Special Agent in Charge

5/13/60

Upon receipt of details from New York information will be carefully reviewed and disseminated under a "~~top secret~~" classification to the White House, Herter, Dulles, V.P.and the A.G.

J.H.B

4-41 (Rev. 1-11-60)

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W.C. Sullivan
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Ingram
Gandy

☐ **Radio** ☒ **Teletype**

URGENT 5-12-60 6:06 PM JLD

TO DIRECTOR 3

FROM SAC, NEW YORK 122000

O INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST

SOLO, IS - C. THE FOLLOWING IS A SYNOPSIS OF A 21 PAGE AIRTEL BEING SENT TO THE BUREAU MAY 12 INSTANT. CG 5824-S HAD TWO MEETINGS WITH ANIBAL ESCALANTE, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY OF THE CP OF CUBA, ON MAY 9 LAST. ESCALANTE IS IN CHARGE OF THE CP OF CUBA WHEN BLAS ROCA, GENERAL SECRETARY, IS ABSENT. ROCA IS PRESENTLY IN RUSSIA. ESCALANTE WAS THE ONLY MEMBER OF THE CP WITH WHOM INFORMANT HAD ANY DISCUSSIONS WHILE IN CUBA. THE CONGRESS OF THE CP OF CUBA IS SCHEDULED TO LAST FOR ONE WEEK AND BEGIN ON AUGUST 16 NEXT. MOST COMMUNIST PARTIES IN LATIN AMERICA WILL SEND REPRESENTATIVES TO THIS CONGRESS. MORRIS CHILDS WAS INVITED TO ATTEND THIS CONGRESS FOR DISCUSSIONS WITH THESE REPRESENTATIVES. DECISION AS TO WHETHER GUS HALL SHOULD ATTEND THIS CONGRESS BEING HELD IN ABEYANCE BECAUSE OF THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION. CP OF CUBA DOES NOT TRUST CP OF MEXICO BECAUSE IT THINKS THE LATTER IS PENETRATED BY AMERICAN AGENTS. CP OF MEXICO SCHEDULED TO HOLD ITS CONGRESS WEEK END OF MAY 14, 15 NEXT. CONTACTS BETWEEN CP OF CUBA AND CP OF PUERTO RICO WILL NOT BE AS FREQUENT AS IN THE PAST SINCE CUBANS NEED PASSPORT AND VISAS TO GO TO PUERTO RICO. FINANCIAL AID FROM CP OF CUBA TO CP OF PUERTO RICO WILL NOT BE AS MUCH AS IN THE PAST BECAUSE OF A SHORTAGE OF FOREIGN CURRENCY IN CUBA. CUBA FEARS AN ATTACK BY THE UNITED STATES AND IS PREPARING FOR SUCH AN ATTACK. CUBA HAS OVER ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND ARMED MILITIA-MEN. IT ALSO HAS AN ASSOCIATION OF YOUNG REBELS

REC-48 100-428091-786

Mr. Belmont

EX-108

5 MAY 20 1960

62 MAY 25 1960

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

4-41 (Rev. 1-11-60)

DECODED COPY

Tolson
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Gandy

☐ **Radio** ☒ **Teletype**

PAGE TWO FROM NEW YORK NUMBER 122000

IN CONSTANT TRAINING AND A SPECIAL CORPS CALLED THE JUVENILE PATROLS IN TRAINING. IN ADDITION, IT HAS AN ORGANIZED WOMENS CORPS, AN ORGANIZED AMBULANCE CORPS OF THOUSANDS OF NURSES, AND AN ORGANIZED MEDICAL CORPS. ESCALANTE SAID, WE HAVE A REAL SOCIAL REVOLUTION TAKING PLACE IN CUBA. IT IS DEVELOPING UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF THE WORKERS AND PEASANTS ALLIANCE. ROOTS FOR A NEW SOCIAL SYSTEM ARE ALREADY GROWING AS A RESULT OF THIS REVOLUTION. THERE IS A GROWTH OF COOPERATION AND COOPERATIVES AMONG THE WORKERS AND THE PEASANTRY. THE FIRST RUSSIAN SHIPS HAVE BROUGHT CRUDE OIL INTO CUBA FROM THE USSR AND IT WILL BE REFINED IN CUBA. ESCALANTE STATED, THERE ARE THREE POLITICAL PARTIES WHICH HAVE ANY MASS SUPPORT IN CUBA. THESE ARE 1, THE PARTY OF THE COMMUNISTS, 2, THE 26TH OF JULY MOVEMENT, AND 3, THE REVOLUTIONARY DIRECTORATE - THE PARTY OF THE LEFT PETTY BOURGEOISIE. ALL THREE SUPPORT THE GOVERNMENT AND FIDEL CASTRO, DESCRIBED AS A NATIONAL HERO WHO UNITES ALL OF THE PEOPLE. ESCALANTE SAID THAT THE CP OF CUBA IS GROWING, ITS INFLUENCE IS GROWING, AND IT IS EVERYWHERE IN CUBA. HE SAID, THE REASON WE SPEEDED UP THE MUTUAL RECOGNITION AND THE RESUMPTION OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH THE USSR WAS TO DEFEND THE CUBA REVOLUTION. AT THIS POINT IN HISTORY, INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY IS NOW MOST IMPORTANT FOR CUBA. WE CAN SAY THAT WE ARE PRACTICALLY AT WAR WITH UNITED STATES IMPERIALISM. ASKED IF THE CUBANS WORKING IN THE GUANTANAMO BAY NAVAL BASE COULD BE DEPENDED UPON TO SUPPORT THE CUBA GOVERNMENT, ESCALANTE REPLIED, EXCEPT FOR A FEW

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

4-41 (Rev. 1-11-60)

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☐ **Radio** ☒ **Teletype**

PAGE THREE FROM NEW YORK NUMBER 122000

INTELLIGENCE AGENTS, WE CAN DEPEND ON THE OVERWHELMING MASS OF THE PEOPLE WHO WORK AT THIS BASE. HE SAID THAT THE CUBA GOVERNMENT IS PREPARING TO REQUIRE AMERICANS COMING TO CUBA TO HAVE PASSPORTS IF THE USA CONTINUES TO DEMAND THAT CUBANS ENTERING THE USA HAVE PASSPORTS. CUBA IS ORGANIZING SUMMER COLONIES AND WILL INVITE STUDENTS, INCLUDING STUDENTS FROM THE UNITED STATES, TO ATTEND THESE COLONIES FOR STUDY AND FOR A VACATION. IF THE AFL-CIO LONGSHOREMENS UNION FOLLOWS THROUGH ON A THREATENED BOYCOTT OF CUBAN SHIPPING, CUBA WILL ORGANIZE A BOYCOTT OF US SHIPPING ON A WORLD WIDE SCALE. THE ENTIRE YOUTH MOVEMENT IN CUBA, INCLUDING THE COMMUNIST YOUTH, WILL BE UNITED. IN OPINION OF INFORMANT, COMMUNISTS ARE OBVIOUSLY PLAYING AN IMPORTANT ROLE IN CUBA. ALTHOUGH INFORMANT WOULD NOT SAY THAT CUBAN GOVERNMENT IS A COMMUNIST GOVERNMENT AT THE PRESENT TIME, THE COMMUNISTS AND THE CASTRO FOLLOWERS CONSTITUTE THE GOVERNMENT. THE COMMUNISTS HAVE MORE EXPERIENCE AND CAN SPEED UP INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT FOR CASTRO. CHICAGO ADVISED BY MAIL.

RECEIVED: 6:29 PM TELETYPE

6:36 PM CODING UNIT HL

CC--MR. BELMONT + Mr. Fox

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: May 18, 1960

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

My memorandum 4/8/60 sets forth in detail the receipts and disbursements of funds by the Communist Party (CP), USA, 2/9/60 to 4/5/60, which funds were received from the CPs of the Soviet Union and Red China. The following schedule shows the present status of these funds, together with the receipts and disbursements subsequent to 4/5/60.

Total Rec'd from Soviets 9/58 to 4/5/60	$360,885	
Total Rec'd from Red China 2/60 to 4/5/60	50,000	
Grand Total Received	410,885	
Total Disbursements 10/58 to 4/5/60	216,905	
Balance of Fund 4/5/60		$193,980
Received from 4/5/60 to 5/16/60		
4/15/60 (Soviets)	12,800*	
5/16/60 (Soviets)	12,200**	25,000
		218,980
Disbursements 4/5/60 to 5/16/60		
4/60 to Claude Lightfoot at request of Phil Bart. Purpose not known	200	
4/60 to Elizabeth Gurley Flynn for travel expenses.	800	
4/11/60 to Geraldyne Lightfoot for expenses to Denmark and Soviet Union	1,300	
4/13/60 to Charlene Mitchell for expenses to Denmark and Soviet Union	300	
4/13/60 to Peggy Dennis for personal expenses of Eugene Dennis	1,000	3,600
BALANCE OF FUND 5/16/60		$215,380

100-428091 - 787

100-428091

1 - Mr. Parsons
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Fox

EFF:bgc (5)

REC 12
EX-100

MAY 23 1960

INT. SEC.

61 MAY 25 1960

Memo Baumgardner to Belmont
RE: SOLO
100-428091

SUMMARY:

Total Rec'd from Soviets 9/58 to 5/16/60	$385,885
Total Rec'd from Red China 2/60 to 5/16/60	50,000
Grand Total Received	435,885
Total Disbursements 10/58 to 5/16/60	220,505
BALANCE OF FUND 5/16/60	$215,380***

* From Soviet Embassy, Ottawa, Canada, delivered by Elizabeth Mascolo, courier, Canadian CP, to NY 694-S, New York City.

** From Soviet Embassy, Ottawa, Canada, delivered by Elizabeth Mascolo, courier, Canadian CP, to NY 694-S, New York City.

*** $97,685 maintained by NY 694-S in safety deposit box, New York City, and $117,695 maintained by CG 5824-S in safety deposit box, Chicago, Illinois. Of the amount being maintained by CG 5824-S, $6,000 has been given to Jack Kling of Chicago for safekeeping.

ACTION:

None. This memorandum is being submitted for your information. You will be kept advised of all pertinent developments as they occur.

5/19

DIRECTOR, FBI (65-65405)   5/16/60

I

SAC, NEW YORK (65-17696)

Tracing of American Money
Used by Soviets In Espionage
Operations
ESP - R
(OO: NEW YORK)

SOLO

As the Bureau is aware NY 694-S* on 4/15/60, received from the Soviets, through intermediaries, $12,800 for use of the CPUSA. On 5/2/60 this money was furnished to the NYO for review purposes.

On 5/5/60, a comparison of the serial numbers of the above notes against the serial numbers of notes issued to Soviet establishments in NY and WFO (Russian Funds - Bufile 65-28939 - NY file 65-6315) produced negative results.

In addition to the above, the serial number, series, etc, of the notes contained in the $12,800 were placed on index cards and inserted in the index maintained in captioned case. The following is the result.

It is noted that the letter B preceding the serial number signifies the New York Federal Reserve Bank (FRB) and the letter L signifies the San Francisco FRB.

65-65405-64

ORIGINAL FILED IN

3-Bureau (65-65405)(RM)
(1-100-428091)
1-Chicago (134-46 Sub B)(Info)(RM)
1-Los Angeles (65-6696)(Info)(RM)
1-San Francisco (65-5323)(Info)(RM)
1-New York (100-134637)
1-New York (65-17696)

100-428091-

IMW:vcc
(8)

NOT RECORDED
183 MAY 18 1960

50 MAY 26 1960

Of particular significance in placing the $12,800 into the index was the observation of how the notes fall into exact sequence with notes previously received from the CP. They blended in on numerous occasionswith CP notes recovered on two previous occasions. Also contained in said blending were notes recovered in the Carport and Karot operations.

The following is a breakdown of the denomination of notes contained in the $12,800 and the FRB that issued them:

[redacted]

Duplicate

Above for information.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: 5/20/60

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C

ReBulet, 5/20/60, concerning the sums of $50,000.00 and $12,200.00 received by NY 694-S from Chinese and Soviet sources.

This money was checked with negative results - against lists of bills issued to Soviet establishments in NYC and Washington, D.C.

As is currently the NYO practice in this regard, the Bureau will be notified in the event of identification of any bills as having been issued to Soviet establishments in NYC or Washington, D.C.

EXP. PROC.

100-428091-788

1cc 1443

2-Bureau (100-428091) (RM)
1-New York (100-134637) (41)

ACB:ume
(3)

REC- 13

15 MAY 23 1960

EX-107

INT. SEC.

50 MAY 26 1960

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: May 17, 1960

FROM : F. J. Baumgardner

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

CG 5824-S returned to the United States on 5/10/60 from the fifth Solo mission to Havana, Cuba. New York airtel 5/12/60 sets out information obtained by informant from Anibal Escalante, executive secretary of the Communist Party (CP) of Cuba, concerning the Cuban situation. Informant had a long talk with Escalante in Havana on 5/9/60. Following are the highlights of this meeting:

1. Cuba has established trade relationships with many of the socialist countries and has speeded up its mutual recognition and resumption of diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union.

2. Escalante believes that the United States is going to attack Cuba because of the build up of military power in the Caribbean area and at the Guantanamo Bay Naval Base.

3. To counteract the threat of an attack by the United States, Cuba has over 100,000 armed militia-men, an Association of Young Rebels in constant training and a special corps of Juvenile Patrols in training. In addition, Cuba has an organized women's corps, an organized ambulance corps of thousands of nurses and an organized medical corps. Except for a few intelligence agents, the Cuban Government feels it can depend on the overwhelming mass of the people who work at the Guatanamo Bay Naval Base. Escalante said, "We are practically at war with United States imperialism."

4. A social revolution is developing under the influence of the workers and peasants alliance - the state is taking over agriculture and many of its industries. Its foreign trade is controlled and supervised by a national bank and the country is going to refine its own oil - ships have already delivered crude oil to Cuba from the Soviet Union.

Enclosure sent 5-17-60

REC-9 100-428091-789

100-428091

11 MAY 23 1960

1 - Mr. Parsons
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner

1 - Mr. Fox
1 - Liaison Section

EX-108

62 MAY 27 1960

FFF:llc (6)

5. There are three main political parties in Cuba, including the CP, which support the present government and Fidel Castro, described as a national hero who unites all of the people. There are some political counter-revolutionary groups operating which have little influence.

6. Escalante claimed that the strength and influence of the Cuban CP was growing everywhere in Cuba. The government is considering a requirement for Americans to have passports when entering Cuba if the United States continues to demand passports from Cubans.

7. The National Institute for the Tourist Industry will make a special appeal to students in the United States for them to attend summer colonies where they can study and at the same time enjoy a vacation.

8. A resolution was adopted during a meeting of trade-union delegations from the Soviet Union, Red China, Soviet Bloc countries and Latin American countries in Cuba on May Day, to the effect that if American trade-unions boycott Cuban shipping, similar boycotts against United States shipping would be organized on a world-wide scale.

9. A Cuban Youth Congress held on 5/7-8/60 decided that the entire youth movement, including the communist youth, would be united.

10. On 8/16/60, the Congress of the CP of Cuba is scheduled to convene. Most Latin American CP's and the CP, USA, will send representatives to this Congress. Our informant was invited to attend.

11. Escalante does not trust the Mexican CP because he believes it has been penetrated by United States agents. The Cuban CP supports the group around Arnoldo Marinez Verdugo as recommended by the CP of the Soviet Union and the CP of China. Verdugo is a long-time member of the Central Committee of the CP of Mexico and is a leader of the forces opposing the current Secretary General of the CP of Mexico, Dionisio Encina. When in the Soviet Union and China in late 1959, CG 5824-S was told by the Soviets and the Chinese that the CP, USA, should give its support to the faction headed by Verdugo.

CHINA

12. The Cuban CP has irregular contacts with the CP of Puerto Rico because of passport restrictions.

Informant said that Escalante is in charge of the CP of Cuba when Blas Roca, general secretary, Cuban CP, is absent. At the time of contact with Escalante, Roca was in Russia. Informant believes that communists are playing an important role in Cuba and that the communists and the Castro followers constitute the government. He believes that the communists have infiltrated most of the military and police apparatus in Cuba and at the present time are probably training CP members from other Latin American countries.

RECOMMENDATION:

Attached for approval are appropriate communications incorporating pertinent data furnished by this informant. If you concur, these communications with a "~~Top Secret~~" classification will be furnished to Honorable Richard M. Nixon, the Vice President; Honorable Gordon Gray, Special Assistant to the President; Honorable Christian A. Herter, the Secretary of State; Mr. Allen W. Dulles, Director, Central Intelligence Agency; and the Attorney General.

1 - Mr. Fox

SAC, Chicago (134-46-Sub B)

May 23, 1960

REC- 12

Director, FBI (100-428091)- 790

EX-107

SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Re New York airtel 5-18-60; copy furnished your office, disclosing that Gus Hall, General Secretary, Communist Party (CP), USA, requested CG 5824-S* to consider making a trip to Moscow, Russia, and Prague, Czechoslovakia, during June, 1960. Hall also urged informant to visit the satellite countries in Europe.

Because of the international situation it appears that Hall would like to get the current thinking of those in the Kremlin so that he can direct the CP, USA, along any new Party line laid down by Moscow. This proposed trip will give the Bureau advance notice of any new tactics to be used by the CP, USA, and will furnish us with an opportunity to invoke possible countermeasures.

Every effort should be made by CG 5824-S* to make this 6th Solo trip. He should consider using part of the Solo funds in his possession for this trip; travel expenses of Party functionaries now in Europe have been paid from this fund.

Keep the Bureau currently advised concerning this 6th Solo mission.

Advise by return mail when the informant anticipates leaving on this trip.

1 - New York (100-134637)

FFF:ser
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W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

62 MAY 27 1960

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 5/18/60

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Callahan
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Malone
Mr. [illegible]re
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. [illegible]ter
Mr. W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

Transmit the following in ____________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)(41)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C

CG 5824-S*, on May 18, 1960, orally advised SA JOHN E. KEATING that on May 17, 1960, and again on May 18, 1960, GUS HALL, General Secretary of the CP,USA, requested MORRIS CHILDS to consider making a trip to Moscow, Russia, and Prague, Czechoslovakia, during June, 1960. HALL also stated that he would like CHILDS to visit the satellite countries in Europe for the purpose of cementing the relations between the CP,USA and the Communist Parties in those countries.

HALL stated that he would like CHILDS to meet with the representative of the Chinese CP on the "World Marxist Review" while in Prague. The purpose of the discussions with the representative of the CP of China and with representatives of the CPSU in Moscow would be to obtain their reactions to the current international situation.

- 1cc destroyed
1cc 1443

3 - Bureau (100-428091) (RM)
1 - Chicago (134-46-Sub-B) (AMRM)
1 - NY 100-134637 (41)

100-428091-790

JEK:msb
(6)

REC- 12

EX-102

11 MAY 23 1960

5

cf Chicago
1-NY
FFF/ser
5-23-60

Approved: ____________________ Sent __________ M Per ____________________
Special Agent in Charge

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: May 18, 1960

FROM : F. J. Baumgardner

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

In connection with the Director's request concerning the identity of Vladimir B. Barkovsky and where he fits into the picture the following information is set forth:

While our informant CG 5824-S was attending the 21st Congress of the Communist Party (CP) of the Soviet Union held in Russia in January-February, 1959, informant received instructions regarding the establishment of a clandestine apparatus for transmittal of funds and communications from the Soviets to the CP, USA. This apparatus was designed to effect direct contact between the Soviets and the CP, USA, rather than having contact made through the Canadian CP as was the case in the past. In accordance with instructions from the Soviets, informant met his Soviet contact in New York City on 4-14-59 - he turned out to be Vladimir B. Barkovsky, counselor, Soviet Delegation to the United Nations.

Since initial contact with Barkovsky on 4-14-59, informant has made four other clandestine contacts with Barkovsky in New York City, the last contact being 4-15-60. As a result of these contacts, $122,885 has been delivered by Barkovsky to the office of informant's brother, NY 694-S. To date $385,885 has been furnished by the Soviets to the CP, USA. Two hundred and sixty-three thousand dollars of this amount has been received from the Soviet Embassy in Ottawa, Canada. The next scheduled meeting with Barkovsky is 5-19-60; however, my memorandum 5-16-60 explains that our informant will not keep this appointment because of the current tense international situation. Informant feels that he would be criticized by the Soviets if he tried to meet Barkovsky under the present U. S. - Russian atmosphere. An alternate meeting date had been established at a previous meeting in the event a scheduled meeting was not kept.

100-428091

REC- 33

100-428091-792

1 - Mr. Parsons
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Fox

MAY 24 1960

FFF:mar
(5)

61 JUN 3 1960

Memorandum for Mr. Belmont
RE: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Barkovsky is a known Soviet intelligence agent who has had considerable service in the United States. He has been with the Soviet Delegation to the United Nations since February, 1949, and last entered this country on 8-14-59. Other than his contacts with our informants in the Solo operation, Barkovsky is not known to be involved in any other intelligence gathering operation. We have a current file on Barkovsky.

ACTION:

None. For your information.

5/18

Mr. Fox

SAC, Chicago (134-46-Sub B) May 25, 1960

Director, FBI (100-428091)

SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Re New York airtel 5/12/60, copy furnished your office, disclosing that CG 5824-S* was going to discuss with Eugene Dennis and/or Gus Hall, Communist Party national functionaries, the matter concerning use of Solo funds in possession of informant. Informant was to consider using part of the Solo funds to pay for his travel expenses to Cuba.

Advise the Bureau concerning this matter.

1 - New York (100-134637)

REC- 5 100-428091- 793

MAY 26 1960

MAILED 8
MAY 25 1960
COMM-FBI

Tolson ____
Mohr ____
Parsons ____
Belmont ____
Callahan ____
DeLoach ____
Malone ____
McGuire ____
Rosen ____
Tamm ____
Trotter ____
W.C. Sullivan ____
Tele. Room ____
Ingram ____

FFF:ras
(5)

JUN 3 1960

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: May 24, 1960

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46-Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS - C

ATTN: ASSISTANT DIRECTOR A. H. BELMONT

Be

Re New York airtel 5/18/60 and Bulet 5/23/60 concerning a possible sixth Solo mission. Bureau letter instructed the Chicago Division to advise by return mail when the informant anticipates leaving on this trip.

CG 5824-S* has been advised of the desire of the Bureau that he make another trip to the Soviet Union, particularly in view of the current international situation.

CG 5824-S* stated on May 24, 1960, that he has no definite plans for such a trip at this moment. The informant pointed out that he has some personal problems that he wants to tend to and that a trip of this magnitude cannot be made without careful preparation.

It should be noted that CG 5824-S* has just recently returned to Chicago from an extensive trip to Cuba and New York City. The Bureau has been advised by separate communication that CG 5824-S* left Chicago for Toronto on the morning of May 24, 1960. CG 5824-S* will undoubtedly ask the advice of TIM BUCK in regard to whether or not it would be correct to make a trip to the Soviet Union at this time in view of recent international developments. Unless BUCK, who is more experienced in these matters than anyone in the Communist Party, USA, counsels CG 5824-S* against such a trip at this time for political reasons, then it is believed that CG 5824-S* will have BUCK convey a message to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union that the informant may make a trip to Moscow in the near future.

X-PROC
33

CG 5824-S* also stated on May 24, 1960, that he would want to meet with GUS HALL again before making any definite plans and that it is even possible that HALL might change his mind about having the informant make such a trip at this time.

1 cc 12438

② - Bureau (AM)(REGISTERED)
1 - New York (100-134637 (RM)
1 - Chicago
JEK:LMA
(4)

REC- 9 100-428091-794

~~26~~ 27 MAY 1960

EX-108

INV. SEC.

62 JUN 2 1960

HALL has indicated that he will stop in Chicago on his return from the National Farm Conference being held at Minneapolis during the weekend of May 28-29, 1960.

The Chicago Division is aware of the desires of the Bureau in regard to this sixth Solo mission, and as indicated previously this desire has been conveyed to CG 5824-S*.

It is the opinion of the Chicago Division that, barring developments which cannot be foreseen at this time, CG 5824-S* will make this sixth Solo trip. However, it is felt that we should allow a little time to elapse in order to permit CG 5824-S* to condition himself mentally for this undertaking and also to take the necessary precautions to insure against any slip up. As an example of the preparations which will be necessary, a decision will have to be made as to whether it would be best to make a trip at this time with a "legal" or an "illegal" passport.

The Bureau will be kept advised of any and all developments in this matter.

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-361868) 24 MAY 1960

SAC, NEW YORK (65-15026)

✓

VLADIMIR B. BARKOVSKY
IS - R

SOLO

Re Bureau letter, 5/10/60, and NY letters, 4/27/60, 2/25/60, 1/19/60, and 12/3/59.

Referenced Bulet requested the NYO to review referenced letters to assure that the position the NYO has taken since 1/19/60, of essentially no fisur of subject, is sound to the extent that security of our informant does not become an issue. Bureau further requested analysis and recommendations based on the observations contained in referenced Bulet.

On 11/15/59, our informant advised that while in the USSR he was subjected to extensive interrogation regarding fisurs conducted of informant. Informant was advised that subject claimed he noticed Special Agents of the FBI following him immediately after their meeting on 4/14/59, hence subject broke off contact. (Subject was not under fisur on instant date by Special Agents of the FBI). Informant denied he was under fisur. Informant was further advised that they (Soviets) would go over the grounds to see what may have aroused the suspicion of the FBI or some other intelligence agency in the US.

Informant was later advised that the Soviets concluded that probably due to the Bolshoi Theater Group appearing in NYC, and the fact that subject received numerous telephone calls from individuals requesting tickets for this show, the FBI may have intercepted these calls and thought subject was meeting for some other purpose.

100-428091-

NOT RECORDED
160 MAY 26 1960

3 - Bureau (100-361868) (RM)
(1 - 100-428091) (SOLO; IS - C)
1 - Chicago (134-46) (RM) (INFO)
1 - New York (100-134637) (SOLO; IS-C)
1 - New York (65-15026)

JFS:gag
(6)

51 JUN 1 1960 99

100-361868-189

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Subject originally arrived in the US on 2/17/49, and departed 8/25/50. Subject re-entered the US on 7/18/56, and has been in the US since that time except for short vacations in the USSR. Since 1950, subject has been under fisur, a total of 458 times. It has been noted that subject departed on vacation to the USSR in June, 1958, and July, 1959.

It is contemplated subject will depart the US on vacation to the USSR in June or July, 1960. It is recommended that upon subject's return to the US, he be afforded spot fisur coverage. Regarding scheduled meetings, no fisur of subject will be conducted ten days prior or ten days subsequent to such meetings, UACB.

The above recommendation was made in view of the following:

1. All Soviet personnel as a general rule are afforded fisur coverage at least within a six month period.

2. Other known Soviet intelligence agents presently engaged in double agent activity in the US are afforded spot fisur coverage within a six month period.

3. Subject's complaint made in the USSR that he and/or informant was under fisur at the time of their meeting in April, 1959, and fisurs of other Soviet nationals would tend to alert subject to the abnormal change in as far as coverage of subject is concerned.

4. Although subject was convinced that he was under fisur at the time of meeting with informant in April, 1959, subject resumed relations with our informant.

5. The NYO is aware of the date of meetings with our informant, hence spot fisur coverage of subject could be conducted and in no way would involve the security of our informant.

6. Although a counter surveillance by the Soviets may be utilized in connection with the subject, it is believed that danger has been reduced due to the element of time. Subject was last afforded fisur coverage 11/9/59.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
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Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT DATE: May 25, 1960

FROM : R. O. L'ALLIER ROL

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

On May 17, 1960, we furnished Gordon Gray, Special Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs, a memorandum containing information secured by our highly placed Informant CG 5824-S as the result of a trip which he recently made to Cuba at the request of the Communist Party, USA. During this trip he talked with Anibal Escalante, Executive Secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba who was temporarily in charge of the Cuban Communist Party due to the absence of Blas Roca in Moscow.

Russell Ash, who is temporarily taking Pat Coyne's place at the National Security Council, telephoned on the afternoon of May 25, 1960, to report that Mr. Gray had forwarded our information to the President. Our memorandum was returned to Mr. Gray today by General Goodpaster, the President's Staff Secretary, with expressions of appreciation and two questions:

(1) "Was this a domestic source?"
(2) "Does this item suggest FBI is operating outside the United States?"

We told Ash that the answer to question (1) was yes and to question (2) no. We told Ash that the information had been secured from a domestic source and our only representatives abroad are Liaison Representatives stationed in certain major foreign capitals who maintain contact with law enforcement and investigative agencies abroad for the purpose of expediting the handling by these agencies of leads arising from FBI's domestic investigations.

Ce

ACTION:

For information.

GAD:hke (7)
1-Mr. Parsons
1-Mr. Belmont
1-Mr. Baumgardner
1-Mr. Fox
1-Mr. Day
1-Liaison

EX-105

REC 3X 100-428091-795

JUN 1 1960

INT. SEC.

~~LIAISON~~

61 JUN 3 1960

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 5/12/60

Transmit the following in ______________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

REC-53

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)(41)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C

ReNYairtel, May 12, 1960, containing details of the meetings between CG 5824-S* and ANIBAL ESCALANTE on May 9, 1960. The information on the following pages consists of details concerning the method in which CG 5824-S* made contact with ESCALANTE. This information was furnished by CG 5824-S* on May 11, 1960, to SA JOHN E. KEATING and completes the information in regard to the trip of CG 5824-S* to Cuba.

1 cc [illegible] & enclosure

1 cc & enclosure, 1143

3 - Bureau (100-428091)(RM)
1 - Chicago (134-46-Sub B)(AMRM)
1 - NY 100-134637 (41)

JEK:msb
(6)

REC-53 100-428091-796

MAY 13 1960

3 ENCLOSURE

52 JUN 9 1960

Approved: ______________________ Sent ____________M Per ______________
Special Agent in Charge

NY 100-134637

MANNER IN WHICH CONTACT WAS MADE IN HAVANA, CUBA, WITH ANIBAL ESCALANTE

This reporter arrived in Havana, Cuba, at 2:00 a.m. on Friday, May 6, 1960. Only one other American departed from the plane at Havana. This reporter was the only passenger going to the Hilton Hotel, which is practically empty.

ANIBAL ESCALANTE had given instructions that he should be contacted through the following address:

ALBERTO LUIS RODRIGUEZ
Candelaria
Calle Altarriba 54
Bajos
Jesus del Monte.

There are so few tourists in Havana at the present time that one is almost immediately surrounded by tourist guides and taxicab drivers upon leaving the hotel. It is almost impossible for an American to be inconspicuous in Havana. A review of tourist maps and telephone directories was of no assistance in trying to localize the above address. Finally, it was decided to take a guided tour on Friday afternoon. Using the pretext that this reporter had been asked by an elevator operator in the United States to give personal regards to his relatives in Havana, the tourist guide was shown the above address. He did not know its exact location. Finally, by asking several people about the address, he was able to arrive at the correct residence. It is in the middle of a slum area. The tourist guide was asked to remain in the auto while this reporter went inside.

At this residence there were a couple of women who spoke only in Spanish. They said that RODRIGUEZ does not live there, but they do see him at night occasionally. One woman wrote the following message in Spanish: If you wish me to leave

100-428091-796

ENCLOSURE

a note for him, I will deliver it with confidence. He comes to see us often but doesn't live here.

A message was left with them to the effect that JAMES CARTER from North America is in town and would like to see ESCALANTE or BLAS ROCA. CARTER can be reached through Mr. MARTIN CAMP, who is at the Hilton Hotel. Note to ESCALANTE-- I have not seen you since last October.

The sight-seeing tour was then completed. No message was received at the hotel on either Friday evening or Saturday morning. Another sight-seeing tour was taken on Saturday afternoon. After a two-hour drive around the city, this guide was told that the reporter had visited a place the preceding day to give regards from a relative in the United States, but the person to whom the regards were to be given was not there. So we returned to the address for RODRIGUEZ.

The same women were present. The greeting was not as friendly as it had been on the previous day. One of them wrote another message in Spanish, stating, he doesn't live here. His sister should have come last night but didn't as I expected. They were asked to return the note that had been given to them on the previous day, but they refused to do so.

Subsequent events indicate that they were probably being cautious until they determined that everything was all right.

When no message had been received during Saturday evening, an effort was made to locate the Communist Party headquarters, ESCALANTE or ROCA in the telephone book, but no listing could be found. Finally a telephone call was received about midnight. The caller was in the lobby of the hotel and was met there. He said that his name is GUERRERO and that he is an assistant to ESCALANTE. He only spoke Spanish. With some difficulty, it was learned that ESCALANTE would be attending the youth conference on Sunday, May 8, 1960. It was agreed that ESCALANTE would meet with this reporter in the latter's room at the Hotel Hilton on Monday, May 9, 1960, at 10:00 a.m. GUERRERO said that either he or ESCALANTE could be reached at the following telephone number in case of emergency: FO 4996.

GUERRERO is described as follows: Cuba

B APPROX [illegible]

Sex	Male
Race	White
Height	5'5"
Age	40-42 years
Weight	165-170
Build	Heavy
Hair	Black, thick and wavy
Complexion	Light
Characteristics	Wears a small mustache

During the meeting with ESCALANTE, complaints were made about the previous arrangement for making personal contact with him. On Tuesday morning, May 10, 1960, GUERRERO brought to the Hilton Hotel the new address for contact, which has been previously recorded. ESCALANTE confirmed that the Communist Party is not listed in the telephone book and that he could be reached at FO 4996.

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 5/12/60

Transmit the following in ______________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) REC 14

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS - C

CG 5824-S*, on 5/11/60, orally furnished to SA JOHN E. KEATING the information on the following pages. This information was obtained in two meetings with ANIBAL ESCALANTE, Executive Secretary of the CP of Cuba. Both meetings occurred on Monday, 5/9/60, in Havana, Cuba. ESCALANTE was the only member of the CP with whom CG 5824-S* had any discussion while in Cuba. Except for the details of the manner in which CG 5824-S* made contact with ESCALANTE, this airtel contains all the information received by CG 5824-S* in Cuba. A separate communication will contain information concerning the difficulties encountered by CG 5824-S* in arranging to meet with ESCALANTE.

1cc destroyed

1cc NY 3-7

(3) - BUREAU (100-428091)(RM)
1 - CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)(SOLO)(AM RM)
1 - NY 100-134637

5/16/60 [illegible] (u/c) (u/c) (u/c) [redacted] (u/c) (u/c) (u/c) (u/c) (u/c)

5/17/60 FFF:[illegible]

SB

p 17

b6
b7C

100-428091-797

EX-102

REC-74

MAY 13 1960

JEK:mfd
(7)

ENCLOSURE

57 JUN 3 1960

Approved: ______________________ Sent ______________ M Per ______________
Special Agent in Charge

MEETINGS WITH ANIBAL ESCALANTE, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF CUBA ON MAY 9, 1960, IN HAVANA, CUBA

On May 9, 1960, there were two meetings with ANIBAL ESCALANTE in the Hilton Hotel in Havana, Cuba. No other persons were present during these meetings. The first meeting lasted from 11 a.m. until noon. The second meeting lasted from 4 p.m. to approximately 10 p.m.

Position of ANIBAL ESCALANTE in the Communist Party of Cuba

During the first meeting, ESCALANTE was asked his specific position in the CP of Cuba. ESCALANTE stated that he is the Executive Secretary of the Party of Cuban Communists. He explained that his position is that of a Deputy General Secretary of the CP. He works closely with BLAS ROCA, the General Secretary of the Cuban CP and takes over the actual control of the Party in the absence of ROCA. Since ROCA was in Russia on May 9, 1960, ESCALANTE was in charge of the Party.

ESCALANTE was wearing a heavy sport shirt which was worn outside the trousers. Beneath the sport shirt he was carrying two pistols. One pistol was in a shoulder holster and the other was in a hip holster.

Date for the Congress of the CP of Cuba and Whether a Representative of the Leadership of the CP, USA, Should Attend this Congress

ESCALANTE, who speaks excellent English, stated that the Congress of the CP of Cuba is scheduled to begin on August 16, 1960, and will last for approximately one week. He stated that most of the Communist Parties in Latin America will send representatives to this Congress. Therefore, it would be advisable for MORRIS CHILDS or whoever works with CHILDS in the International Affairs Committee of the CP, USA, to be in Havana at the time of the Congress of the CP of Cuba. Even if CHILDS did not openly participate in the Congress, he could

100-428091-797

[illegible]

meet with representatives from the other Latin American Communist Parties and learn what is happening in these Parties and in other Latin American countries.

In regard to a question as to whether GUS HALL, General Secretary of the CP, USA, should attend the Congress of the CP of Cuba, ESCALANTE stated that off hand, he would say that this sounds like a good idea. However, in view of the present international situation, it might be well to take some time in order to think over this suggestion. A lot of things have to be taken into consideration. He suggested that the CP, USA, give this further consideration. Meantime, he will discuss it with BLAS ROCA upon ROCA's return from China and Russia and will let the CP, USA, know the decision of the CP of Cuba. Meanwhile, GUS HALL should wait a month or two before making a definite decision as to whether he would want to attend the Congress of the CP of Cuba.

ESCALANTE Comments on the Communist Party of Mexico

ESCALANTE stated that the Congress of the CP of Mexico had been postponed and that the last word he had was that the CP of Mexico was scheduled to hold its Congress during the weekend of May 14-15, 1960. He stated that he doubted very much that the CP of Cuba would send a representative to the Congress of the CP of Mexico. He said, we do not trust the CP of Mexico. We think that it is penetrated by American (United States) agents.

Asked if he thought that the CP, USA, should use any addresses it has for confidential communications to the CP of Mexico, ESCALANTE stated that he would be very skeptical about these addresses and would advise that they be checked in person before they are utilized.

When asked who the CP of Cuba supports in the leadership of the CP of Mexico, ESCALANTE stated that the CP of Cuba supports the group around ARNOLDO MARTINEZ VERDUGO as recommended by the CP of the Soviet Union and the CP of China. Yet the CP of Cuba has infrequent contact with the CP of Mexico and really does not know what the results of the Congress of the CP of Mexico will be and this includes a decision as to the future leadership of the CP of Mexico.

Contacts Between the CP of Cuba and the CP of Puerto Rico

ESCALANTE was told that JUAN SANTOS RIVERA, of the CP of Puerto Rico, had attended a session of the 17th National Convention of the CP, USA, and has also met with leading members of the CP, USA. Further, that RIVERA had reported that the CP of Cuba has given some financial assistance to the CP of Puerto Rico. ESCALANTE was also told that the CP, USA, is giving some financial aid to the CP of Puerto Rico.

ESCALANTE stated that in view of the present situation in Cuba, and the present relationship between the United States and Cuba, the contacts between the CP of Cuba and the CP of Puerto Rico are not as regular as they were at one time. He said that it is necessary for a Cuban to have a passport in order to enter Puerto Rico so it is almost as difficult for a Cuban to get into Puerto Rico as it is for a Cuban to get into the United States.

Furthermore, the need of the Cuban Government for United States currency is very great at the present time. The CP of Cuba cannot give away American dollars when the Cuban Government needs United States currency. Therefore, the CP of Cuba cannot give financial support to the CP of Puerto Rico as frequently as it has in the past. He said, we will support the CP of Puerto Rico, but our contacts will be less frequent. The CP, USA, should increase its financial support to the CP of Puerto Rico, which will have to depend more on the CP, USA, then the CP of Cuba for material aid.

In Regard to Financial Support from Cuba for a Committee for Cuban-American Friendship in the United States

ESCALANTE was told that it had been learned that JOE NORTH had requested funds for the purpose of establishing a Committee for Cuban-American Friendship, which would issue propaganda in the United States favorable to the present regime in Cuba. ESCALANTE was also told that in making this request, NORTH was not speaking for GUS HALL and EUGENE DENNIS and that the leadership of the CP, USA, has stated that it was a mistake for NORTH to raise this problem of financial aid with the CP of Cuba. However, ESCALANTE was asked what, if anything, had been done in this matter.

ESCALANTE replied, we could not send any money now in any event. It is a question of conserving our foreign currency. It would be bad to send some of our foreign currency to the enemy country, the United States. After the discussions with NORTH we knew that we could not carry through in this matter.

SECOND MEETING WITH ANIBAL ESCALANTE

The second meeting with ESCALANTE started about 4 p.m. on May 9, 1960. It will be noted that frequently ESCALANTE speaks in the first person plural. At no time did he express or imply any disagreement in regard to the policies of the Cuban Government. ESCALANTE was speaking as a Communist and as a leader of the CP of Cuba. If he was not speaking as a spokesman for the Cuban Government, he was at least being identified with the policies of the Cuban Government.

Cuba's Fear of an Attack by the United States

ESCALANTE stated that his analysis of the situation in Cuba, which was made in October, 1959, was correct. Therefore, his current remarks would merely bring the situation up-to-date.

He said that Cuba is living in a state of fear that it may be attacked. Cuba expects to be attacked. The possibility of an attack cannot be separated from the cold war. An attack upon Cuba would undoubtedly affect world peace.

ESCALANTE stated that events in Cuba have moved very swiftly. Diplomatic recognition between Cuba and the Soviet Union has taken place. The danger of an attack against Cuba speeded up this formal recognition. We have also established strong trade relationships with many of the Socialist countries.

Cuba is very much aware of the campaign against it in the United States. He mentioned a report by a Professor TANNENBAUM which was made at the AFL-CIO Conference on International Affairs and dealt with Latin America. He stated that Cuba was verbally attacked at this conference. He said that Cubans are very much aware of the stories and articles against the Cuban Government which are occurring in American publications. They also know about lectures by DU BOIS of the "Chicago Tribune" and are aware of resolutions against Cuba which have been passed by the labor movement in the United States. All of these things are looked upon as a part of the cold war; part of a pre-summit effort to worsen world relationships; part of the campaign of the United States State Department to wreck Cuba by any means.

Next ESCALANTE said, United States imperialism is definitely planning aggression against us. This plan of aggression is speeding up the economic and political measures which we are taking in order to prepare our country to fight. Some people in Europe, including some of our Parties, even including the CP of the Soviet Union, think that the United States will not attack us directly now. But we feel differently about this. We think United States imperialism will attack us. The fact that United States imperialism would send a plane to the Soviet Union a few days before the summit meeting proves that there are forces in the United States which would not hesitate to attack us.

Continuing, ESCALANTE stated, we know that in Washington some people are still hesitant about attacking us. They are only debating the methods. We know that they are in agreement to try to destroy us. But the method to use is a point of difference. We know that some say, let us do it directly. Then there is an opinion in Washington that says, let us use Latin American hands. United States imperialism tried to overthrow the Governments of Venezuela and Colombia recently by using Latin American hands. United States imperialism was quickly defeated in both instances. We know that United States imperialism is working in Guatemala and in Colombia and definitely in the Dominican Republic in order to get recruits to use against Cuba.

ESCALANTE said that United States imperialism is concentrating a number of military forces in the Caribbean area. We know too that the United States has landed infantry, paratroops, tanks and anti-tank weapons at the Guantanamo Bay Naval Base. In the past there have never been any forces of this nature at the Naval Base. These forces are concentrated in order to be used against us. We know how many forces arrived and when they arrived and we are preparing accordingly.

Then ESCALANTE stated, the only reason for the hesitation is that at this moment the international situation is not too favorable for United States imperialism. The recent plane incident, which was a clumsy provocation against the USSR, made it even more difficult for the United States to attack Cuba.

ESCALANTE said, you know that JOSEPH STALIN was fooled by ADOLPH HITLER in 1941. STALIN thought that HITLER would not fight oa two-front war. But HITLER did attack when it suited his convenience. We are not going to make the mistakes that the Russians made. We are not going to be fooled. We are going on the basis that United States imperialism might let loose with an attack against us at any moment and we have to be prepared for it. This is why we are doing things now that we did not even think of doing until a few months ago.

Parenthetically speaking, the comment by ESCALANTE that STALIN was fooled by HITLER and that the Russians made mistakes would not be something that the CP of Cuba was taught by the CP of the Soviet Union. Thus this comment by ESCALANTE may illustrate the influence of the Chinese on the Cuban Communists.

ESCALANTE asked what will the United States do? Answering his own question he said, we do not know exactly, keeping in mind that this is a real revolution that we have in Cuba. This Cuban revolution is propelling all of Latin America into the path of similar revolutions. So United States imperialism is afraid that while the world situation is worsened for United States imperialism, Latin America may free itself from the domination of the United States. We know that there are at least two divisions of troops, with a lot of air power, mobilized now for use only against us. The hesitation is due to the fact that there is a current of opinion in the United States which says, let us choke Cuba through diplomatic and economic means. Let us use a fifth column in Cuba. Let us intervene when a civil war gets under way. We have no illusions. We believe that both of these tendencies or currents of thought want to destroy Cuba. The second trend prevails at the moment because there is fear in the United States that open intervention in Cuba would arouse all of the rest of Latin America.

The Situation in Cuba

ESCALANTE stated, you have observed the slogan in Cuba: "Fatherland or death!" This is a real mass slogan. We are going to resist attack in every possible way. We are going to fight a real war of national independence. We are going on the basis that we will fight not only in the countryside and in the mountains, but, if necessary, from door to door in the cities. The United States would have to destroy us completely to defeat us. Mass meetings on May 1 proved that the people are in back of us, not only in Havana but throughout the country.

We have over one hundred thousand militia-men. Of this number, thirty thousand are peasants. They are all armed and we want to arm more. The vanguard of this armed force is, first of all, the rebel army--the regular army. The other vanguard is the Communist Party. The militia is a mass army and it is all voluntary. Do you know that the government does not spend a single penny for this voluntary army? The militiamen even buy their own uniforms. They take up collections and do other things to raise money. The militia is in contant training and readiness.

Then we have another organization which is called the Association of Young Rebels. While some of these belong to the militia, the majority are organized for action on their own. They, too, are in constant training. Then, we have organized a special corps called the Juvenile Patrols. Some of these may be too young to use arms; however, they are in training and will help our armed resistance. In addition, we have an organized women's corps, an organized ambulance corps of thousands of nurses, and an organized medical corps.

Continuing, ESCALANTE said, we are going to prove to United States imperialism that it cannot win, and that we will fight on forever, if necessary, to prove this. We have a real social revolution taking place in Cuba. Make no mistake about that. Tell the comrades in the United States that this is not an ordinary bourgeois democratic revolution. It is developing under the influence of the workers and peasants alliance. This is the backbone of the revolution. What you call the Castro government is a real national revolutionary government. Roots for a new social system are already growing in our country as a result of this present revolution. There is a growth of cooperation and cooperatives among the workers and the peasantry.

We now have just a little over one thousand cooperatives involving hundreds of thousands of people. There are two kinds of cooperatives. One is called the classical, primitive or inferior form of cooperative. Here the peasants remove their fences and begin to cooperate in the working of the land. Then, we have a more developed form of cooperative in which a social manner of producing is used. In this form, the cooperative receives the land instead of the individual peasant. Those who participate in this form of cooperative receive a salary or wage, in addition to a division of the surplus after the harvest. The state also receives a share from these cooperatives. This year, more than fifty per cent of the sugar cane has been produced by the second form of cooperative. This second form of cooperative is based on property expropriated from private estates and such American corporations as the United Fruit Company and others.

Then we have a third form of cooperative--the state enterprises. These are under INRA, the National Institute for Agrarian Reform. INRA is not confined to agriculture. It is beginning to take in related industries. For example, sixteen sugar mills are already operating under INRA. All hemp production is under INRA.

Next, ESCALANTE stated that some of the largest textile mills, one of which was an American mill; some of the biggest metal shops; two manganese mines; cement works, particularly in Oriente Province; some ships; some docks; most of the urban transportation systems; the railroads in the western part of the Island, and many factories, such as clothing factories and food processing plants, are now being managed by the state.

ESCALANTE stated, you might say that this is state capitalism. We say, no. We say that we have gone a stage beyond state capitalism. We might even add that this resembles a form of the property of all the people--a common ownership. However, this is a Cuban form and it is not like the Chinese communes.

With regard to foreign trade, it is now definitely controlled and supervised by a national bank. This is not nationalization. The national bank interferes in defense of our national economy and our country. We now compel foreign banking institutions to follow the rules of our national bank.

Then ESCALANTE said, of course, as you know, we are going to refine our own oil. We will not be dependent upon the United States imperialism. The first ships have brought crude oil into Cuba from the USSR. Cuba purchased this oil at a price thirty per cent cheaper than it had been purchased in the past from other countries, particularly the United States. We will use a government refinery to process this oil.

We have confiscated the biggest buildings and estates. All of the large hotels have become state property. We have confiscated other property, such as that which belonged to the clique around Fulgencio Batista and the gangsters. We have taken steps to protect the citizens of our country. Gambling in the casinos is only allowed for foreigners. Confiscated property and the profit from gambling go toward an accumulation of state capital.

The social and economic situation in our country is developing and deepening. The big national bourgeoisie has lost its influence and political power in Cuba. The petty bourgeoisie has also lost its power and influence as a group. The working class and the peasantry have gained a great deal, both economically and politically. This is why we say that we have a real social revolution. The current class relationships in our country are in favor of the workers and peasants alliance.

When asked who the government represents, ESCALANTE replied that the government definitely represents the workers and peasants alliance, but the government has the support of large sections of the lower middle class. Our upper bourgeoisie and even the upper middle classes are still in fear of United States imperialism. They would like to halt the development of the revolution, but they cannot do this.

Next, ESCALANTE discussed the political parties and their influence. He said, we can speak of three political parties that mean anything, that is, parties which have any mass support. These are: (1) the party of the Communists; (2) the 26th of July Movement; (3) the Revolutionary Directorate--the party of the Left petty bourgeoisie.

ESCALANTE stated, these are the three main parties that support the government. All of them support Fidel Castro. Castro is a national hero. He is the one who unites all of the people. He is not another Nasser of Egypt.

While there are some other political groups, they speak for the counter-revolution and have little influence. While representing the counter-revolution, they are legal. We make a distinction between the Right Wingers or counter-revolutionaries who operate openly and the illegal counter-revolutionaries. However, the legal and the illegal counter-revolutionaries are beginning to merge and United States imperialism is using both of them in different ways.

Then ESCALANTE said that he wants to repeat that the old police system has been smashed. The old army apparatus has also been smashed. The rebel army apparatus is a new one.

Influence of the Communist Party and International Relations

In regard to a question concerning the strength and influence of the Communist Party, ESCALANTE said that the Communist Party of Cuba is growing and its influence is growing. The Communist Party is everywhere in Cuba. However, we do not talk about our party and we do not talk abut numbers of party members. I would ask that no notes be made concerning this. We entered into relationships with the socialist countries in order to defend Cuba economically and nationally. The reason we speeded up the mutual recognition and the resumption of diplomatic relations with the USSR was to defend the Cuban revolution. United States imperialism does not fear Cuba. It does fear the possibilities of revolution in all of Latin America. Wherever you go in Latin America, or in most of the countries of Latin America, you will hear slogans such as the following being raised: Why don't we have an agrarian reform--like Cuba? Why don't we confiscate property--like Cuba? Why don't we do this or why don't we do that--like Cuba?

The masses in the Latin American countries are comparing situations in their countries with our situation in Cuba. They see an example in Cuba. We can say that United States imperialism is so afraid that the sparks of the Cuban revolution will spread that it may engage in some desperate acts.

At this point in history, international solidarity is now most important for Cuba. You should tell the comrades in the United States that Cuba, by itself, has very little room for maneuver. This is why Cuba is strengthening international relationships with whatever countries it can. In case you have some ideas that we are moving fast because we are Leftists or doctrinaires, we would like to disabuse you on such ideas. The only reason for our speed, which may seem to contradict what we talked aboutrlast Fall, is the pressures exerted by United States imperialism as it prepares intervention and a counter-revolution against us. We increased our speed and used so-called Leftist measures only to fight back. We can say that we are practically at war with United States imperialism.

Do you remember, in the study of the history of the Soviet revolution, that they had to resort to "war communism" in order to defend themselves? It was only later that Lenin set a new course. They used "war communism" for defense, just as we are using some of our measures for defense. We want to tell you that we know what we are talking about when we fear counter-revolution and intervention. The Batista Caskida (phonetic--means wearers of helmets) are hidden in Guantanamo Bay and other American bases. They are being held in readiness in order to be used against us. [redacted] You must have heard of the fight in Oriente Province recently. We wiped out this band of fifteen common criminals led by Captain Beaton. The only reason it took so long was because these bandits were supplied by helicopters from Guantanamo Bay and our people in the base used to give us the schedules of the departures of the helicopters. This was a band of common criminals and they were wiped out by the peasants' militia. However, an army major and Communist Party member was killed in this fighting in Oriente Province.

Asked if the Cubans working at the Guantanamo Bay Naval Base could be depended upon to support the Cuban government, ESCALANTE replied, except for a few intelligence agents, we can depend on the overwhelming mass of the people who work in the Guantanamo Bay Base.

Then ESCALANTE said that the United States cannot raise an army from among the Cuban people. In order to fight Cuba, the United States will have to use its own troops or depend upon foreigners. What foreigners can the United States rely upon? We know that the United States cannot fight Cuba with recruits from Columbia, Venezuela or Panama. Recruits from Guatemala are doubtful. To invade Cuba, at least fifty thousand troops would be needed. The United States cannot mobilize such an army from its reactionary independencies. If the United States uses American troops for a direct invasion, then Latin America will desert the United States.

We have exposed the sabotage flights from the United

States and compelled the United States State Department to admit that such flights took place. If you think that the United States State Department is living up to diplomatic and legal agreements and understanding because it has been exposed, then you are mistaken. I'll tell you why there are no sabotage flights now. The sugar cane is still very green. It is not possible to set fire to this cane at this time, therefore economic sabotage would not be worthwhile.

Additional Statements of ANIBAL ESCALANTE Concerning The Situation in Cuba

When asked about the trade unions in Cuba, ESCALANTE said that the trade unions have developed and in the main, the trade union movement is on the side of the Government. However, it would be wrong to measure the support of the working class and its relationship to the Government by looking only at the workers in the trade unions. The working class as such, both those in and those not within the trade unions, are more conscious (class conscious) than the leaders of the trade unions. A large body of the working class is more conscious (class conscious) than the organized trade unions.

Asked about the significance of the announced plan of FIDEL CASTRO to visit with MARSHAL TITO of Yugoslavia, ESCALANTE said that this really has no significance and again repeated that CASTRO is not another NASSER. He said that in Cuba, the national bourgeoisie cannot lead a revolution without the workers and the peasants. The workers and peasants determine the outlook of some of the leaders of the Government.

Then ESCALANTE said that a wave of patriotism has swept through Cuba. A 4% tax on earnings is a voluntary tax. Also, the workers voted to freeze their wages in order to control inflation and inflation is being controlled. We are learning to do without a few luxuries which have to be imported. As a result of sabotage by United States imperialism and the owners of the large estates, unemployment increased last year but now it has definitely been reduced.

ESCALANTE then cited an example to show how the workers are cooperating with the Government. He said that in one large paper factory, the owner told the workers that based on the way they were producing now, they deserved an increase of

25% in their wages. The workers felt that this was some kind of a scheme to create dissatisfaction. Further, that it would add to the inflation. Yet, they felt that if the owner was making enough profit to warrant giving such a raise, why should he keep this profit? So the workers said that they would take the raise but will turn it over to the State.

He stated that other examples could be cited to show that the workers are patriotic, that they support the revolution and want to strengthen Cuba economically.

Next, ESCALANTE talked about the housing projects in Cuba. He said that the standard of living of the workers and peasants, that is, the majority of the former underprivileged, has increased. They are getting things they never had before; while the upper bourgeoisie and the middle class have lost, the overwhelming majority of the people has gained by this revolution.

Then ESCALANTE said that Havana is the most conservative part of Cuba. Havana is not a good example of the revolutionary and militant feeling among the people. In Havana, there are many who are parasitic idlers, who have made their living from tourists. While they may be missing something, this does not apply to the rest of the people.

Miscellaneous

ESCALANTE stated that there are too many tourists with Latin American names coming into Cuba. The Cuban Government is becoming suspicious and thinks that these people are being sent into Cuba by the United States State Department or by governments friendly to the United States.

He said that Miami, Florida, is a hotbed for Batista supporters and criminals. Yet, to go to the United States a Cuban has to obtain a visa and have a passport. On the other hand, Cuba requires only a tourist card from Americans. The Government is considering changing all of this and is considering demanding equality. If the United States demands a passport from Cubans, then Cuba will demand a passport from Americans. Furthermore, we will spread this idea of equality throughout Latin America. Our Government is preparing to take some such steps.

ESCALANTE mentioned the advertisement in the "New York Times" signed by a group of 28 as the "Fair Play for Cuba Committee." He said that this ad was very good and he would like to have another copy of it. In this regard, he stated that the author, WALDO FRANK, one of the signers of this ad, had just returned to the United States from Cuba and while in Cuba delivered many lectures. USA

In regard to the tourist trade, ESCALANTE stated that Cuba has a National Institute for the Tourist Industry which is headed by Dr. BORDILLO (phonetic) CASTELLANOS. He said that he has heard that tourist groups for Cuba are being organized in the United States by the "National Guardian" and by some ministers. PAUL SWEEZY of the "Monthly Review" was in Cuba recently and he promised to organize some tours for Cuba in the United States. USA

According to ESCALANTE, the National Institute for the Tourist Industry is also organizing some summer colonies and will invite students to attend at the rate of $70.00 per month. The students can study or participate in seminars in engineering, agriculture, art, social sciences, medicine, etc. There will also be fishing, yachting, mountain climbing, dancing, swimming, etc., so that study can be combined with a vacation. A special appeal will be made to students in the United States and a lot of emphasis is being placed on these summer colonies.

ESCALANTE stated that on May 9, 1960, there was a ten minute work stoppage involving 25,000 persons in the waterfront industry in Cuba. This was in protest to a resolution of the AFL-CIO Longshoremen's Union which condemned the present Cuban Government and threatened to boycott Cuban shipping. He said that this ten minute work stoppage was organized and controlled. Further, that this is an indication of what will be done if the AFL-CIO longshoremen boycott Cuban shipping.

ESCALANTE also stated that for May Day, there were trade union delegations in Cuba from all over the world. There was a delegation from the World Federation of Trade Unions. There were delegations from trade unions in Ecuador, Venezuela, Brazil, Soviet Union, China, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Yugoslavia and other countries. They discussed possible boycotts of Cuban shipping by American trade unions. They adopted a resolution promising support to Cuba. If Americans will not handle Cuban goods and Cuban ships, similar boycotts against United States shipping will be organized on a world-wide scale. Thus, Cuba will not let the United States State Department and its corrupt union henchmen interfere with Cuban commerce.

ESCALANTE said that Cuba is working to unmask the war policy of United States imperialism. United States imperialism is preparing for war in the Caribbean and this could be the spark to set off a world-wide conflict. Cuba will use the threatened boycott by the AFL-CIO longshoremen to expose the United States in all of Latin America. The United States Government is fighting for the banking interests, the United Fruit Company and other monopolies and not for the people of the United States.

When asked what happened to a proposed people's conference for Latin American countries, ESCALANTE stated that one of the backers of this conference from Brazil had died. Also, General LAZARO CARDENAS of Mexico did not push hard enough for this conference. The Cuban Government, through Castro, put forth the idea of a little Bandung Conference in Cuba for under-developed countries. This idea was discouraged by the

United States. However, in April, there was a get-together of various Latin Americans and they agreed to go ahead with this plan and the conference is scheduled for October. People from all over the world will attend the conference. The purpose of the conference will be to express Latin American solidarity and solidarity for Latin America.

The CP of Cuba will wait to see what develops. If this little Bandung Conference does not look promising in view of the changing world situation, consideration will be given to the need for a people's congress in Latin America.

ESCALANTE also stated that FIDEL CASTRO will be on radio and television every Friday night and will be sponsored by the CTC - the Confederation of Trade Unions of Cuba. He said that this shows that CASTRO is working with the trade unions.

Then ESCALANTE said that during the weekend of May 7-8, there was a Cuban Youth Congress. The entire youth movement in Cuba, including the Communist youth, will be united. The youth movements of the counter-revolutionaries will be broken up. Any youths who talk against the Communists or the Government will be beaten up.

In regard to the press in Cuba, ESCALANTE said that reactionary newspapers, such as "La Marina," will be choked out of existence. We will not let them continue as a voice of the counter-revolutionaries or as a voice of United States imperialism. They will not get subsidies from the Government. We have a plan to choke them and to let them die.

ESCALANTE also stated that Cubans who have testified against the present regime in Cuba before the United States Congressional committees were drunks, criminals and murderers and their words are not even believed by the bourgeoisie in Cuba.

Arrangements For Future Contacts

ANIBAL ESCALANTE or his assistant, whose name is GUERRERO, can be reached by telephone in Havana in the event of some necessity at FO 4996.

The following address is for mailing of material from the CP,USA to the CP of Cuba:

Direccion para escribir cartas

LYDIA OVIEDO
Zanja 609, altos
Habana, Cuba

The following address is for personal contacts:

Contacto personal

Address

Calle Desague 215, Esq. A. Subirana
(Garage)
Preguntar por ENRIQUE.

[illegible]

Comments of CG 5824-S*

The Communists are obviously playing an important role in Cuba. Although I would not say that the Cuban Government is a Communist government at the present time, the Communists and the CASTRO followers constitute the Government. The Communists have more experience and can speed up international support for CASTRO. It is very possible that BLAS ROCA went to Russia not only as a CP member, but as a representative of the Cuban Government. This opinion is based upon the fact that the announcement of the exchange of ambassadors between Cuba and the Soviet Union was made while BLAS ROCA was in Moscow and announced that he had met with NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV.

The Communists have undoubtedly infiltrated most of the military and police apparatus in Cuba. The armed workers and peasants' militia can at any time go a step beyond the present regime.

It is believed that the CP of Cuba will discuss with the Cuban Government whether GUS HALL should attend the Congress of the CP of Cuba. The question will be whether HALL's presence would bolster the charge that Cuba is a Communist base against the United States.

Based on a knowledge of how Communist Parties operate and not on the basis of anything concrete that was heard or observed, it is believed that Cuba is at the present time pretty much of a center for Latin American Communist Parties and that the Cuban CP is probably training members of Communist Parties from other Latin American countries.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104-01

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: 6/3/60

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C

C

Re New York airtel 5/12/60 and Bulet 5/21/60, in regard to plans of CG 5824-S* to discuss with EUGENE DENNIS and/or GUS HALL, use of some of the SOLO funds for the travel expenses of CG 5824-S*

CG 5824-S* has advised that he had obtained permission from HALL and DENNIS to use some of these funds for his travel expenses.

On June 3, 1960, CG 5824-S* stated that he had taken $350 from the SOLO Funds in his possession for travel expenses. Informant said that in view of a possible trip to the Soviet Union and expenses in connection therewith, he did not feel that any larger amount should be taken at this time.

It will be recalled that CG 5824-S* was advanced $700 for the trip to Cuba and New York City. This trip lasted from May 6 through 18, 1960. Informant stated that his total expenses on this trip for air transportation, ground transportation, hotel rooms, meals, etc., exceeded $700.

In addition, CG 5824-S* went to Detroit, Michigan on May 3 and 4, 1960, for a meeting of the steering committee of the Midwest region of the CP, USA. He was not reimbursed for expenses for this two-day trip.

Also, CG 5824-S* made a trip to Toronto, Canada, from May 24, through 26, 1960, for discussions with TIM BUCK, General Secretary of the CP of Canada. He was not reimbursed for expenses on this trip.

REC-33 100-428091-798

CG 5824-S* advised on June 3, 1960, that the excess of expenses over $700 for the Cuban and New York trip, expenses for the Detroit trip and expenses for the Toronto trip totalled $350.

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (RM)
    1 - 100-134637 (SOLO)
1 - Chicago
JEK:jem
(4)

EXP.-PROC.

11 JUN 6 1960

INT. SEC.

62 JUN 13 1960

DIRECTOR, FBI (65-65405) 6/1/60

SAC, NEW YORK (65-17696)

TRACING OF AMERICAN MONEY USED BY
SOVIETS IN ESPIONAGE OPERATIONS
ESP - R

Mr.
S.T

(00: NY)

SOLO

Re San Francisco letter to NY, 5/4/60.

While no definite conclusion can be reached until this office is in receipt of the results of WFO investigation and subsequent analysis made there from, referenced letter strongly indicates that the Soviet cover company/operation is located in the area covered by the San Francisco Federal Reserve Bank (SFFRB).

As referenced letter reflected, by far the largest majority of series 1934, 1950 and 1950A $20.00 notes were issued by the SFFRB.

In comparing the results set forth in referenced letter against the Index maintained in this office, the following was observed:

San Francisco determined that 42 notes set forth on pages 14, 15, and 16, of referenced letter were issued by the SFFRB on 10/16/56 in a packet starting with serial number L 10180001B and ending with serial number L 10680000B.

-P-

2-Bureau (65-65405) (RM)
(1-100-428091) (INFO)
1-Los Angeles (65-6696) (INFO) (RM)
1-Portland (INFO) (RM)
1-Salt Lake City (65-1291) (INFO) (RM)
2-San Francisco (65-5323) (RM)
1-Seattle (INFO) (RM)
1-Washington Field (65-7842) (INFO) (RM)
1-New York (65-17696)

LM:bk
(10)

65-65405-11

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

100-428091-
NOT RECORDED
13 JUN 3 1960

59 JUN 9 1960

The Index reflects that a total of 599 notes (including the above 42) a total of $11,980.00 fall into the above sequence of packet serial numbers.

Said notes were recovered on eleven separate occasions from the Communist Party (CP) in addition to the CARPORT and KAROT Soviet operations in NY; [redacted]; [redacted]; [redacted] and PSI [redacted], all of the aforementioned being Soviet intelligence operations. In addition, on two occasions notes were recovered from Czechoslovak espionage operations which fall into the sequence of the above packet. b6 b7C b7D

Similarly, on pages 17 and 18 of referenced letter, San Francisco determined that 23 notes were issued by the SFFRB on 7/2/57 in a packet consisting of serial numbers L-19528001B - L-20008000B. The Index reflects that a total of 474 notes (including the above23) a total of $9,480.00 fall into the above sequence of packet serial numbers. The latter notes were recovered in the same fashion as the previous group.

Similar circumstances surround numerous other packet serial number groups when compared against the Index.

In an effort to determine how much time elapses between when notes are issued to the SFFRB and are subsequently recovered by the Bureau in CP or espionage operations, San Francisco is requested to determine the date and to what FRB the following notes were issued:

Series 1950 A

$20.00

L 84609710A

L 95215746A

L 98551786A

L 99944364A

Series 1950 B

$20.00

L 50575290B

L 56182777B

L 56541737B

L 56689787B

L 56766443B

L 58395691B

L 59307844B

L 79765952B

L 81367596B

In order to determine if the pattern for the years 1945 - 1949 thus far indicated, is consistent, in that San Francisco is the location of the Soviet cover company/operation, San Francisco is requested to determine the date and to what FRB the following $20.00 notes were issued.

Series 1934 B

L 01245853*

L 06943127B

L 16820862B

L 18714444B

San Francisco is again requested to obtain the beginning and ending serial numbers wherein the above notes were contained at time of issuance. As further analysis is made, interested offices will be advised.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104-01

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: 6/3/60

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub F)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C

ReBulet 5/4/60, instructing that details concerning disbursements of funds in the possession of CG 5824-S* be submitted to the Bureau by the 5th of the month following the month being reported.

Balance in possession of CG 5824-S* as of May 1, 1960	$117,695.00

Additions

None

Disbursements

To CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT on 5/3/60	$200✓	
To CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT on 5/19/60	$500	
To CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT on 5/27/60	$500	
To MORRIS CHILDS on 5/31/60	$350	
Total Disbursements		1,550.00*
Balance in possession of CG 5824-S* as of June 1, 1960		$116,145.00**

* It is not known for what purpose LIGHTFOOT used the sum of $200. The two amounts of $500 each were to be used byr LIGHTFOOT to purchase shares in and to provide for publication of the "West Side Booster", a paper published by Negroes on the West Side of Chicago. This information has been disseminated to appropriate Chicago files.

The sum of $350 was used by CHILDS for travel expenses to Cuba and Canada.

EX 109 REC- 61 100-428091-799

All disbursements were authorized by EUGENE DENNIS and GUS HALL.

JUN 6 1960

** Of this amount, $6,000 has been given to JACK KLING of Chicago for safekeeping.

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - Chicago
JEK:jem
(3)

61 JUN 14 1960

EXP. PROC.

Sent Chicago 6/7/60

INT. SEC.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: 6/2/60

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637-Sub A)

SUBJECT: SOLO
~~IS-C~~
(00:CHICAGO)

Records of the NYO reflect that as of 6/1/60, transactions in the Solo account, since the date of the last accounting, have been as follows:

	Credit	
On hand 5/3/60		$85,485.00
Received from foreign source (Soviet) 5/16/60		12,200.00
	Total	$97,685.00
	Debit	
To ISADORE WOFSY for use of CP National Office 5/17/60		$15,000.00
	Balance	
On hand 6/1/60		$82,685.00

EXP. PROC.

/ee 1V433

2-Bureau (100-428091) (RM)
1-Chicago (134-46-Sub F) (INFO) (RM)
1-New York 134-91 (INV.) (41)
1-New York 100-128861 (CP, USA FUNDS - RESERVE FUND) (415)
1-New York 100-134637-Sub A (41)

ACB:ume
(6)

REC-61 100-428091-800

EX 109 5 JUN 8 1960

INV. SEC.

Ltr to Chicago
1-N.Y.
6/7/60

1 - Mr. Fox

SAC, Chicago (134-46-Sub F) June 7, 1960

EX 109 REC-61

Director, FBI (100-428091) -800

SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reurlet 6/3/60, no copy furnished New York, and New York letter 6/2/60, copy furnished your office, setting forth receipts and disbursements of Solo funds being handled by CG 5824-S* and NY 694-S*.

Advise the Bureau by return letter whether any of the following amounts were disbursed as such from Solo funds in the possession of CG 5824-S* and NY 694-S*. If any of these items were deducted from the Solo fund accounts, identify each communication showing these deductions.

1. Chicago airtel to Bureau 4/25/60 captioned "Communist Party, USA, International Relations; IS - C," copy furnished to New York. This communication indicates that CG 5824-S* gave Alexander Trachtenberg $2,500 from Solo funds in possession of NY 694-S*. This money was to be passed on to Henry Epstein by William Z. Foster.

2. New York airtel to Bureau 5/10/60 captioned "Gus Hall; IS - C," no copy furnished Chicago. This communication discloses that Gus Hall told NY 694-S* that Mary Kaufman had been given $2,000 to compensate her for her work on the Supreme Court brief in the "membership" case.

3. New York letter to Bureau 5/17/60 captioned "Gus Hall, aka., IS - C; SA - 1940; ISA - 1950; Weekly Summary - Final," no copy furnished Chicago. This letter discloses that NY 694-S* was to obtain $6,500 for Gus Hall as a down payment on the home Hall is buying in Yonkers, New York. It was indicated by NY 1286-S* that Hall had placed $2,200 in escrow to complete contract negotiations on the purchase of this home.

MAILED 10
COMM-FBI

Tolson
Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

1 - New York (100-134637-Sub A)

FFF:ras
(5)

61 JUN 14 1960 ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: 6/10/60

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637-Sub A)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C

ReBulet to Chicago, 6/7/60, copy to NY, inquiring whether certain items had been deducted from SOLO fund accounts.

With respect to the sum of $2500 given by CG 5824-S to ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG, NY 694-S advised on 6/9/60, that this money was not part of the SOLO fund. It was, instead, part of a sum of $12,000 which NY 694-S had received from TRACHTENBERG, and of which the NY informant had been acting as depository for TRACHTENBERG.

recd 6/6/58

Regarding the $2000 given to MARY KAUFMAN, NY 694-S advised that this money had not been given to KAUFMAN from the SOLO fund.

Concerning funds to be used for the purchase of GUS HALL's new house, NY 694-S advised that as yet no SOLO funds have been used for that purpose. It is anticipated, however, that approximately $5000 of the SOLO funds will be used for the purchase of the HALL house.

EXP. PROC.

1cc 1V43 A

2-Bureau (100-428091) (RM)
1-Chicago (134-46-Sub F) (RM)
1-New York 134-91 (INV.) (41)
1-New York 100-134637-Sub A (41)

ACB:ume
(5)

109

REC- 56 100-428091-802

10 JUN ~~18~~ 17 1960

INT. SEC.

52 JUN 21 1960

DIRECTOR, FBI (65-65405)   6/3/60

✓

SAC, NEW YORK (65-17696)

TRACING OF AMERICAN MONEY USED BY
SOVIETS IN ESPIONAGE OPERATIONS
ESP-R

SOLO

(OO: NY)

ReNYlet, 5/16/60, which set forth an analysis of the $12,800.00 received from the Soviets for use of the CP, USA, and NYlet of 6/1/60, analyzing the number of $20.00 notes contained in the packet serial numbers, as set forth in San Francisco letter of 5/4/60.

In May, 1960, an additional $12,200.00 was received from the Soviets for use of the CP, USA.

A comparison of the serial numbers of the above notes against the serial numbers of notes issued to Soviet establishments in New York and UFO (Russian Funds - Bufile 65-23939- NY file 65-6315) produced negative results.

In addition to the above, the serial number, series, etc. of the notes contained in the $12,200.00 were placed on index cards and inserted in the Index maintained in captioned case.

The following is the result:

A breakdown of the denomination of notes (all $20.00 notes) contained in the $12,200.00 and the Federal Reserve Banks (FRB) that issued them is as follows:

-P-

100-428091-

3-Bureau (65-65405) (M)
(1-100-428091)
1-Chicago (134-46 Sub B) (INFO) (M)
1-Los Angeles (65-6696) (INFO) (M)
1-San Francisco (65-5323) (INFO) (M)
1-New York (100-134637)
1-New York (65-17696)

MI:bk
(8)

NOT RECORDED
JUN 8 1960

65-654

ORIGINAL FILED IN

52 JUN 17 1960

99

Denomination	Number of Notes	Issued by FRB	Total Amount
$20.00	5	Boston	$100.00
$20.00	41	New York	820.00
$20.00	4	Philadelphia	80.00
$20.00	13	Cleveland	260.00
$20.00	37	Richmond	740.00
$20.00	10	Atlanta	200.00
$20.00	26	Chicago	520.00
$20.00	5	St. Louis	100.00
$20.00	5	Minneapolis	100.00
$20.00	9	Kansas City	180.00
$20.00	10	Dallas	200.00
$20.00	445	San Francisco	8,900.00
		TOTAL:	$ 12,200.00

As can be seen, the above breakdown follows all previous patterns definitely, indicating that a cover company/operation is maintained on the West Coast.

In referenced letter of 6/1/60, it was set forth that the Index reflected a total of 599 notes in $20.00 denominations was contained in the serial numbers of the packet L 10180001B - L10680000B issued by the SFFRB on 10/16/56.

Insertion of the $12, 200.00 into the Index reflects that an additional 64 notes fall into the serial numbers of the above packet. Similar situations exist with other packets.

In inserting the $12, 200.00 into the Index, the following sequence of notes was observed.

Unless otherwise noted, when CP is set forth under the column "Source", it means the note was recovered from the $12, 200.00 recently received, rather than previous CP recoveries.

Series 1950

Serial Number	Source
L 24704783A	CP
4485A	Fincase
DIFFERENCE: 298	
L 26735021A	WFO-Soviet
4616A	CP
DIFFERENCE: 405	
L 29933076A	WFO-Soviet
2766A	CP
DIFFERENCE: 310	

Series 1950A (Cont'd)

Serial Number	Source
L 19620863B	CP
816B	Karot
DIFFERENCE: 47	

In addition to noting the sequence of the above noted issued by the SFFRB, the following sequences were noted from the FRB of Richmond (E) and New York (B) :

Series 1950

E 43989500A	CARPORT
9393A	"
9287A	"
9252A	"
9230A	"
9029A	" C.P.
DIFFERENCE: 201	

Series 1950 A

E 05254759B	CP
2545B	WFO-Soviet
DIFFERENCE: 2,214	
E 03556923B	KAROT
1448B	CP
DIFFERENCE: 5,475	

Series 1950 A (Cont'd)

Serial Number	Source
E 11414479B	CP
0890B	Czeck.
DIFFERENCE: 3589	

Series 1950 A

Serial Number	Source
B 47859716B	CP (Previous) C.P.
9086B	
DIFFERENCE: 630	
B 54847585B	CP (Previous)
6329B	CP (Previous)
6236B	CP (Previous)
5347B	CP ([illegible])
4690B	CP (Previous)

The sequence of the above notes issued by the New York and Richmond FRB's tend to indicate, as have previous sequences, that regardless of where the Soviets obtain their funds, the money is maintained in a central repository in the USSR.

Above for information.

1 - Mr. Fox

SAC, Chicago (134-46-Sub F) June 16, 1960

Director, FBI (100-428091)- 803

EX 109

REC- 13

SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reurlet 6/8/60, copy furnished to New York and New York letter 6/10/60, copy furnished to Chicago, concerning the handling of Solo funds in possession of CG 5824-S* and NY 694-S*.

Moneys received from abroad as a result of our Solo operations, regardless of whether any of the moneys obtained were designated for specific purposes, should be considered part of the Solo funds. The sum received by NY 694-S* from Vladimir Barkovsky to be held for Alexander Trachtenberg of International Publishers Company, Incorporated, is being considered a part of the Solo funds; the $12,000 which NY 694-S* received from Trachtenberg to act as a depository is not being considered a part of these funds.

It is suggested that New York may wish to check the balance of Solo funds in the possession of NY 694-S* to see if the amount corresponds with the balance carried by the New York Office. It may be well for the Chicago and New York Offices to check the balance of these two Solo accounts periodically in order to insure that all disbursements are recorded.

1 - New York (100-134637-Sub A)

[illegible]

Tolson
Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

FFF:ras
(5)

62 JUN 21 1960

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

DATE: June 8, 1960

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46-Sub F)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS - C

Rebulet to Chicago, copy to New York, dated 6/7/60 which referred to Chicago letter dated 6/3/60 and New York letter dated 6/2/60 setting forth receipts and disbursements of Solo funds being handled by CG 5824-S* and NY 694-S*. Bureau letter also sets forth three items and requests that the Bureau be advised if the amounts mentioned in each item were disbursed from Solo funds in the possession of CG 5824-S* and NY 694-S*.

In the first item it is stated that the sum of $2,500 was taken from Solo funds in the possession of NY 694-S* by CG 5824-S* and given to ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG. While the amount of $2,500 was taken from funds in the possession of NY 694-S* by CG 5824-S* technically this amount was taken from money received from Russia specifically for International Publishers and to this extent may be distinguished from Solo funds. In any event, this would be a disbursement from the funds in the possession of NY 694-S*.

The other two items set forth in rebulet refer to transactions in New York.

The disbursements and the balance of the Solo funds in the possession of CG 5824-S*, as set forth in Chicago letter of June 3, 1960, were carefully checked with CG 5824-S* on June 3, 1960, and he stated that the figures correspond with his records of the transactions and balance of Solo funds in his possession.

1cc - 1443

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (100-134637-Sub A) (RM)
1 - Chicago
JEK:LMA
(4)

EXP. PROC.

EX 109
REC- 13 100-428091-803

11 JUN 14 1960

Let to Chgo 1-N.Y.
6-16-60

INT. SEC.

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

O O

FBI

Date: 6/10/60

Transmit the following in ______________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

REC-38

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

SOLO
IS-C

Re New York airtel 5/18/60, disclosing that GUS HALL, General Secretary of the CP, USA, requested CG 5824-S* to consider making a trip to Moscow, Russia and Prague, Czechoslovakia during 6/60.

ReBulet 5/23/60, stating that every effort should be made by CG 5824-S* to make this 6th SOLO Trip.

Re Chicago letter 5/24/60, stating that CG 5824-S* had no definite plans for such a trip at that time, that he would ask the advice of TIM BUCK as to whether or not it would be correct to make a trip to the Soviet Union at this time in view of recent international developments and further that he had some personal problems that he wanted to attend to.

Re Chicago letter 6/1/60, setting forth a report of CG 5824-S* on his discussions with TIM BUCK on 5/25/60. As a result of these discussions, a message was sent to the CPSU suggesting the possibility of a trip by CG 5824-S* to the Soviet Union for personal discussions.

CG 5824-S* advised on 6/10/60 that he had recevied a telephone call from NY 694-S* on this date. This message was to the effect that TIM BUCK had advised ELIZABETH MASCOLO, who in turn advised NY 694-S* that the CPSU agreed with the suggestion of a trip to the Soviet Union by CG 5824-S* and wanted definite dates. CG 5824-S* commented that the quick response probably indicates that the CPSU is anxious for discussions.

ICC 1043

3 - Bureau
1 - New York (100-134637)
1 - Chicago
JEK:jem
(6)

REC-38 100-428091-804

52 JUN 22 1960

EX-107

12 JUN 13 1960

INT. SEC.

Approved: ______________________ Sent ______________ M Per ______________
Special Agent in Charge

The proposed 6th Solo Trip was discussed with CG 5824-S* on 6/8/60 and again on 6/10/60. CG 5824-S* stated that the personal problems he wanted to take care of in Chicago have been 99% completed. These problems dealt with the closing of the estate of [redacted]. CG 5824-S* also wants to make a short trip to California not only to see his son and his family but also attempt to locate and talk to FREDERICK LICHTBLAU before going to the Soviet Union. b7D

When GUS HALL was in Chicago on 6/3/60, he stated that he would attempt to arrange a meeting of the NEC or an enlarged meeting of the Secretariat of the CP, USA, for 6/18/60 so that CG 5824-S* would have the benefit of the latest political discussion in the leadership of the CP, USA before going to the Soviet Union. It now appears that HALL was not able to arrange for this meeting. CG 5824-S* advised however, that personal discussions with the top leaders of the CP, USA in New York City would serve the same purpose.

To date, CG 5824-S* has not made any definite plans to go to either New York or California because he has not been in good health. He does not want to set any date for the trip to the Soviet Union without allowing time for a trip to California and New York City.

In regard to his physical condition, CG 5824-S* has suffered some pains in the vicinity of the heart in recent days. However, the main problem is an almost constant and severe backache which is a recurrence of a similar illness about one year ago. X-rays at that time did not disclose the nature of this disorder. CG 5824-S* was scheduled to see his personal physician on the afternoon of 6/10/60.

Assuming that the physical condition of CG 5824-S* improves, it is believed that he will start making definite plans during the week of 6/12/60 for the trips to California and New York and then for the 6th Solo Trip.

CG 5824-S* still is debating whether it would be advisable to make this trip with a "legal" or an "illegal" passport. This matter is being discussed with CG 5824-S* and the Bureau will be promptly advised of any pertinent developments in regard to the 6th Solo Trip.

LOPEZ

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 6/17/60

Transmit the following in ______________________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Callahan
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Malone
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C.Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

I

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

SOLO
IS-C

Re Chicago airtel 6/10/60, setting forth information that CG 5824-S* did not want to make any definite plans for the proposed 6th Solo trip because of his present physical condition.

This is to advise that during the past week there has been no significant improvement in the physical condition of CG 5824-S*. He has been receiving daily treatment and is practically immobilized due to a severe back ache.

The Bureau will be promptly advised of any change in the status of health of CG 5824-S* and of any plans for the proposed 6th Solo trip.

LOPEZ

1cc destroyed
1cc 1V13

3 - Bureau
1 - New York
100-134637 (SOLO)
1 - Chicago
JEK:jem
(5)

REC-40 EX 105

100-428091 - 805

18 JUN 21 1960

59 JUN 23 1960 24 99

5-

Approved: ______________ Sent ________M Per ________
Special Agent in Charge

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104-01

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Callahan
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Malone
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C.Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: 6/1/60

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 (Sub B)

SUBJECT: 6 SOLO
IS-C

CG 5824-S* on May 27, 1960, orally furnished to SA JOHN E. KEATING, the information on the following pages. This information pertains to two discussions held with TIM BUCK, General Secretary of the CP of Canada on May 25, 1960.

-1CC 1443 3

2 - Bureau (AM)(RM)
1 - New York (100-134637 SOLO)(AM)(RM)
1 - Chicago
JEK:jem
(4)

W.P. Jones
Eschwege Pg 3

REC- 73

100-428091-806

12 JUN 23 1960

FBI

Pg 4-5

ENCLOSURE

61 JUL 7 19

May 27, 1960

Preparations of a Message from
the Communist Party (CP), USA to
the CP of the Soviet Union to be
Delivered through the CP of Canada

On Wednesday, May 25, 1960, MORRIS CHILDS, Secretary of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the CP, USA, met with TIM BUCK, General Secretary of the CP of Canada, on two separate occasions. The first meeting was held in the Coffee Shop of the Hotel York in Toronto from 12:40 p.m. until 2:45 p.m. The second meeting was held in the room of CHILDS in the Prince George Hotel in Toronto from approximately 11:30 p.m. until approximately 3:00 a.m.

CHILDS told BUCK that if he had not been able to reach him telephonically, he had considered going to the headquarters of the CP of Canada. BUCK said that CHILDS should never do this unless he knows that many CP members from out of town are in Toronto, since it is almost certain that [redacted] are watching the Party headquarters. If several Party members from the outlying areas were in Toronto, then CHILDS might be able to sneak into the headquarters without being identified. BUCK said that the FBI has liaison with [redacted] [redacted] in every level and that this is no secret in Canada.

b7D

CHILDS told BUCK that he wanted to bring him up to date on recent developments in the CP, USA and also to ask his assistance in sending some messages to the CP, USA and while these messages concern some problems, they are not of tremendous importance. CHILDS then proceeded to give BUCK a rundown on the meeting of the National Executive Committee of the CP, USA, and the enlarged meeting of the National Trade Union Commission of the CP, USA, which were held in New York City during the week of May 8, 1960. CHILDS' remarks included a briefing on the reports on the auto and steel industries in the United States which had been made at the enlarged meeting of the National Trade Union Commission. CHILDS also told BUCK about the current status of the health of EUGENE DENNIS and WILLIAM Z. FOSTER,

100-428091-806

ENCLOSURE

BUCK stated that he had to return to a meeting of the Secretariat of the CP of Canada and then had to go to a mass meeting but would see CHILDS later in the evening. It was agreed that BUCK would come to CHILDS' hotel room. BUCK said that no matter how small the problems are, that CHILDS wanted to present to the CP of the Soviet Union, he would advise that CHILDS build them up so that they appear to be large and important. The problems should be preceded by a political introduction and a resume of the last meeting of the National Executive Committee of the CP, USA could serve this purpose. Then CHILDS should proceed to list the specific message and problems. BUCK suggested that CHILDS make some notes in this regard and they would go over them upon BUCK's return that evening. BUCK said that he was sending someone to Ottawa during the weekend of May 28-29, 1960 and this person would deliver the message to a representative of the Soviet Embassy in Ottawa.

Upon BUCK's return at 11:30 p.m., CHILDS asked BUCK if he thought that it would be advisable for CHILDS to make a trip to the Soviet Union and to the socialist countries in Europe at the present time in view of recent international developments and the desires of GUS HALL, General Secretary of the CP, USA, that the CP, USA cement relationships with the CPs in Eastern Europe. BUCK said that he thought it advisable for CHILDS to make such a trip.

BUCK and CHILDS then proceeded to work with the message, which CHILDS was sending to the CP of the Soviet Union through the CP of Canada.

The message began with a brief report on the last meeting of the National Executive Committee of the CP, USA, and pointed out that the international situation was discussed at this meeting. It was stated that even though some members of the CP, USA, had stated in the recent past that the cold war is over, this concept was repudiated by the CP, USA. Since the Summit meeting blew up, events have shown that this was the correct line. The situation in the United States is tense as a result of the breakup of the Summit meeting. Members of the CP, USA are being watched more than ever by the intelligence agencies so there is a need to be practical.

The message then stated that perhaps the writer should make a trip to the Soviet Union for personal discussions and a discussion of the problems of personal contact in the United States in view of the current international situation. Also that it may be necessary and desirable for the writer to attempt to strengthen contacts between the CP, USA and other CPs in Eastern Europe.

Added to the written message was an oral message which will be transmitted by DUCK. The oral message is to the effect that if a trip is taken, Mr. CAMP and Mr. CHILDS feel that it might be advisable to pick up a floating visa in London instead of Brussels.

The written message then proceeded to a listing of problems and information as follows:

MORRIS CHILDS has been to Cuba and while there, had a discussion with ANIBAL ESCALANTE. ESCALANTE thought that the CP, USA, instead of the CP of Cuba, should have contact with and give financial aid to the CP of Puerto Rico. However, the CP, USA does not have the financial means to do this.

In regard to the son of JORGE MAYSONET of the CP of Puerto Rico, he is all ready to go to the Soviet Union for schooling and the CP, USA is trying to get together enough money for his travel expenses.

LILLIAN GREEN, wife of GIL GREEN, plans to go to the Soviet Union with her brother-in-law BEN GREEN and his wife FLORENCE GREEN in July. Can one of them pick up visas for all three at the Soviet Embassy in Washington?

CHARLES "BOB" COE plans to visit Czechoslovakia and Russia and may visit his brother in China. COE is the editor of a farm publication of the CP, USA. He should be treated as an active Party person.

It has been learned that HARRY SANDERSON of New York City wants to go to the Soviet Union. The writer does not personally know SANDERSON. He is a member of the Metal Trades Club of the Industrial Section of the New York District. Members of this club say that he is no good and that they are suspicious of him. However, they could give no basis for this suspicion.

In this message, there was also a note directed to A. RUMYANTSEV, editor in chief of the "World Marxist Review - Problems of Peace and Socialism". This note acknowledged receipt of letters requesting articles from the CP, USA. The note pointed out that these requests were discussed by the Secretariat of the CP, USA, and that GUS HALL volunteered to write one article and will request IRVING POTASH to write an article on the trade union movement and the struggles of the working class in the United States.

The written message concluded with greetings from the CP, USA, GUS HALL and EUGENE DENNIS and a mere mention of the fact that DENNIS is ill.

Miscellaneous

TIM BUCK commented that it is often difficult to get money from the Russians. He said that recently the CP of the Soviet Union requested the CP of Canada to send 12 people to the Soviet Union, some of these people to be translators of various languages and others to go to Russia merely for the trip. BUCK stated that this request was complied with at a total cost of $3,000 for transportation and other travel expenses. Yet the Russians have not reimbursed the CP of Canada for this expenditure.

BUCK said that he did not know if there is any money for the CP, USA from the CP of the Soviet Union in Ottawa. He said that he is getting worried about handling this money. In this regard he mentioned that not too long ago, AMAZASP ARUTYUNYAN, Soviet Ambassador to Canada, sent his first secretary to Toronto. The first secretary called LESLIE MORRIS, member of the Secretariat of the CP of Canada and wanted MORRIS to join him immediately for a meeting. BUCK commented, this is a terrible thing. It is necessary to constantly remind the Russians of the need for security.

In regard to the CP of China, BUCK stated that the Chinese prefer that the visas and other travel arrangements for Canadians be made through Bern, Switzerland and not through London, England. BUCK also stated that the Chinese become angry if material for them from one CP is sent to them through another CP.

CHILDS asked BUCK if he could send a message for him to CHAO YI MIN, Chinese representative on the "World Marxist Review". This message to state that someone from the CP, USA would contact him soon and also give him letters from comrade BROOKS. BUCK said that he would do this through his contacts in the CP of Canada who have contacts in London, who can deliver the message to CHAO YI MIN.

BUCK commented that ANNIE BULLER and her husband HARRY GURALNICK will leave Canada on or about June 20, 1960 for Prague, Czechoslovakia, where GURALNICK will be the representative of the CP of Canada on the "World Marxist Review".

BUCK said that MURPHY (possibly RAE MURPHY) had been to Cuba for a youth congress during the first week in April and while there was asked to have 10 Canadians go to New York City and from there, proceed to Cuba for a tour. BUCK said that while these 10 Canadians are prepared to make the trip, not one word has been received from Cuba about arrangements for this trip since MURPHY's return to Canada.

BUCK stated that FRANK and BETTY PARK are still in Mexico but that he, BUCK, knew very little about what is happening in the CP of Mexico. He said that he learned from the PARKS that even XAVIER GUERRERO does not know whether or not the CP of Mexico held a convention recently. The PARKS reported that there have been two or more splits in the CP of Mexico with some of the CP members joining the Party of VINCENTE LOMBARDO TOLEDANO.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W. C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: June 3, 1960

FROM : F. J. Baumgardner

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Attached Chicago letter 6-1-60 discloses that their informant, CG 5824-S*, had a discussion with Tim Buck, general secretary of the Communist Party (CP) of Canada in Toronto, Canada, on 5-25-60.

Informant briefed Buck on current activities of the CP, USA, and asked Buck if he thought it advisable for informant to make a trip to the Soviet Union and the socialist countries in Europe at the present time in view of recent international developments. The informant explained that Gus Hall, general secretary, CP, USA, has asked CG 5824-S* to make this trip in order to cement relationships between the CP, USA, and the CPs in Eastern Europe. Buck said that he thought it advisable for the informant to make such a trip.

CG 5824-S* gave Buck some messages to be transmitted to the CP of the Soviet Union through the Canadian CP. These messages were brief reports on the last CP, USA, National Executive Committee meeting and the informant's meeting with Anibal Escalante, executive secretary of the CP of Cuba, in Havana 5-9-60. Informant in a message to the CP of the Soviet Union stated that perhaps he should make a trip to the Soviet Union for personal discussions and a discussion of the problems of personal contact in the United States in view of the current international situation. Informant pointed out that the situation in the United States is tense as a result of the breakup of the Summit Meeting; that some CP, USA, members have repudiated the concept followed by the Party that "the cold war is over."

100-428091-807

RECOMMENDATION:

REC- 73

12 JUN 28 1960

The possible sixth Solo mission of CG 5824-S* to the Soviet Union and its satellites is being followed closely by the Chicago Office. You will be immediately advised when this trip materializes.

Enclosure

1 - Mr. Parsons
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Fox

FJB:bec (4)

61 JUL 7 1960

INT. SEC.

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 6/27/60

Transmit the following in ______________ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL ______________ (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C
(00:CHICAGO)

b6
b7C

On 6/27/60, NY 694-S furnished to SA [redacted] [redacted] $12,000 in $20 bills which he received on 6/27/60 from ELIZABETH MASCOLO for transmittal to the CP, USA. MASCOLO advised the informant that the money had been obtained by TIM BUCK, Canadian CP leader, from the Soviet Embassy in Ottawa.

According to MASCOLO, she will remain in NY for about a week during which time she will have more dental work done, and will apply for a renewal of her passport.

NY 694-S stated that in the opinion of CG 5824-S and himself it would be definitely in the interest of the Bureau that MASCOLO receive a renewal of her passport inasmuch as she undoubtedly would furnish the informants with any information she might obtain abroad.

The serial numbers on the aforementioned bills will be checked against the serial numbers of currency issued to Soviet establishments in NYC and Washington, D.C., and the Bureau will be advised of any positive identification of the bills.

3-Bureau (100-428091) (RM)
1-Chicago (134-46 Sub B) (RM)
1-New York 134-91 (INV.) (41)
1-New York 100-134637-Sub A (41)
1-New York 100-134637 (41)

ACB:ume
(8)

REC- 89 100-428091-808

F391

52 JUL 1 1960

Approved: ______________ Special Agent in Charge

Sent ______ M ______ INT. SEC.

3

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Mr. Fox

7-2-60

airtel

To: SAC, Chicago

From: Director, FBI (100-428091)

SOLO, INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Your telephone call to Bureau 6-30-60 concerning eight-week trip of CG 5824-S* to France, Czechoslovakia, Russia, East Germany, Hungary, Rumania, and possibly Red China. Gus Hall, general secretary, CP, USA, instructed informant to leave on 6th solo mission on 7-7-60 or 7-9-60. Advise Bureau if informant is making trip with a "legal" or an "illegal" passport. Also furnish Bureau with as complete an itinerary as possible concerning informant's trip.

As in past solo missions, the Bureau feels that certain objectives should be assigned to the informant involving matters of interest to the Bureau and to the U.S. Government. The Bureau realizes, of course, that the informant may not be in a position to obtain information on all of topics listed below; however, it is felt that some of the data may be obtainable through proper guidance and direction of discussions between the informant and representatives of the various CP's. As in the past, caution must be used so that the informant will take no action which might jeopardize his security.

The following items are listed for your guidance in briefing the informant relative to matters of interest to the Bureau:

(1) What position should the CP, USA take toward the modern interpretation of Leninism?

FFF:baw
(4)

NOTE: See memo Baumgardner to Belmont dated 7-1-60 under same caption. PWD/ras

716840

MAILED 19
JUL 2 - 1960
COMM-FBI

EX-105
REC-17 100-428091-809

18 JUL 6 1960

57 JUL 11 1960

Tolson
Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

(2) What should be the CP, USA's reaction toward the pronouncement of Red Chinese theoreticians concerning peaceful co-existence?

(3) What line should the CP, USA take toward the ideological expressions pitched in the direction of the Latin American countries by Red China?

(4) Are the differences between Russia and Red China real or are they just for public consumption?

(5) What approach should the CP, USA take toward the present government of Cuba?

(6) What will be the CP, USA's position toward the 1960 elections? The Democratic and Republican conventions will probably be over before the informant returns to the U. S.

(7) Informant should be alert for any information as to whether the Hungarian Government has any plans for exploiting the new Hungarian refugee element in the U.S. Should the CP, USA take an interest in these refugees?

(8) What should the Party's position be toward the new African states? Which ones should it support? Which ones should it denounce?

(9) Informant should be alert for any information concerning Communist China's intentions toward the Chinese people living in Cuba. Are contacts being made with these people by Red China?

(10) Have the USSR and Red China any divided spheres of interest in Latin America?

(11) Will the means of communication between the Soviet Union and the CP, USA remain open in the U.S.?

The foregoing suggestions are not to be considered all inclusive, but only as a guide to the type of information in which the Bureau is particularly interested. As in the past, the informant should not limit his quest for information to the matters suggested herein. Under no circumstances should the informant make any written notes of the objectives nor should he ask any direct questions which might place him under suspicion.

Brief the informant thoroughly on the above matters in preparation for this 6th solo mission. The purpose of the briefing should be made clear and the informant should be impressed with the fact that the Bureau considers his security of primary importance.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)   DATE: July 5, 1960

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46-Sub F)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS - C

Rebulet 5/4/60 instructing that details concerning disbursements of funds in the possession of CG 5824-S* be submitted to the Bureau by the 5th of the month following the month being reported.

Balance in possession of CG 5824-S* as of June 1, 1960		$116,145.00
Additions		
None		
Disbursements		
To LILLIAN GREEN on 6/28/60 for a trip to Russia	$1,000	
To MORRIS CHILDS on 6/30/60 ($1,000 to be used for a trip to Russia and $100 to be given to JACK CHILDS for reference material and postage to send this material to MORRIS CHILDS in Russia)	1,100	
Total Disbursemenst		2,100.00*
Balance in possession of CG 5824-S* as of July 1, 1960		$114,045.00**

35

*All disbursements were made under general authority granted by EUGENE DENNIS and GUS HALL.

**Of this amount, $6,000 has been given to JACK KLING of Chicago for safe keeping.

REC- 14

100-428091-810

EX 100

23 JUL ~~18~~ 7 1960

-cc 1443

② - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (RM)
100-134637-Sub A (SOLO FUNDS)
1 - Chicago
JEK:LMA
(4)

51 JUL 12 1960 94

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: July 1, 1960

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner

FJB/K 7-7-60

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Tolson
Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

When the Paris Summit meeting collapsed, Gus Hall, Communist Party (CP), USA, general secretary, requested CG 5824-S to consider making another trip to Moscow and to Prague, Czechoslovakia, in June, 1960. Hall also urged the informant to visit the satellite countries in Europe. Hall appears to be anxious to obtain the current Party line from the Kremlin in order to give proper guidance and direction to the CP, USA, and to strengthen the ties of the CP, USA, with other communist nations.

Subsequently, CG 5824-S conferred with Tim Buck, head of the CP of Canada, as to the advisability of making such a trip. Buck told the informant he believed a trip would be advisable and a message was sent to the Soviet Union suggesting the possibility of the informant traveling to Russia. On 6/10/60, the informant received word through Buck that the Soviets agreed with the idea of the trip.

The informant was not able to make any immediate plans for the journey due to a recurrence of back trouble, which practically immobilized him temporarily.

On 6/30/60, SAC Lopez, Chicago, advised CG 5824-S had received instructions from Gus Hall to plan to leave for the Soviet Union on 7/7 or 7/9/60, with the trip to last approximately eight weeks. The informant agreed to leave as requested and stated he would travel to France, then to Prague and on to Russia, returning by way of East Germany, Hungary, Rumania, Czechoslovakia and possibly Communist China. Informant stated that for reasons of health, he preferred to proceed directly to Europe from Chicago, rather than stopping in New York en route.

OBSERVATIONS:

On his prior trips to the Soviet Union and other countries within the communist orbit, this informant has held discussions with

100-428091
1 - Mr. Parsons
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Dise
PWD:ras (5)

EX 109 REC 14 100-428091-811

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10 JUL 8 1960

53 JUL 12 1960

COPY TO MR. TOLSON

the top leaders of the countries which he visited. It can be expected that he will again be able to discuss all ramifications of the international situation as they apply to the operations of the CP with the CP leaders of the countries which he visits. It will be an excellent opportunity for the Bureau to obtain information relating to the attitude being expressed by these leaders with respect to the United States. There is also the possibility the informant will be able to obtain information concerning future plans and programs of the CP of the Soviet Union. In the light of the current international situation, it is felt that this trip will be unusually significant in providing information of value.

ACTION:

This matter will receive extremely close supervision and you will be kept currently advised of all pertinent details obtained. We are preparing some objectives to furnish to the informant on matters concerning which we would like to receive information relating to the countries which informant will visit. We will furnish these objectives to the informant prior to his departure.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104-01

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: 6/30/60

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637-Sub A)

SUBJECT: SOLO
~~IS-C~~

Records of the NYO reflected that as of 6/29/60, transactions in the SOLO account reported by NY 694-S since the date of the last accounting were as follows:

Credit

On hand 6/1/60	$82,685.00
Received from foreign source (Soviet) 6/27/60	12,000.00
Total	$94,685.00

Debit

To ISADORE WOFSY for use of CP National Office 6/14/60	$ 5,000.00
To MAE WILLIAMSON, per instructions from GUS HALL, for transmittal to JOHN WILLIAMSON in England 6/27/60	$ 500.00
To ISADORE WOFSY for use of CP National Office 6/29/60	$15,000.00
Total	$20,500.00

Balance

6/29/60	$74,185.00

(2)-Bureau (100-428091) (RM)
1-Chicago (134-46-Sub F) (INFO) (RM)
1-New York 134-91 (INV.) (41)
1-New York 100-128861 (CP, USA FUNDS-RESERVE FUND) (415)
1-New York 100-134637-Sub A (41)

ACO:mel
(6)

57 JUL 13 1960 99

REC- 14 100-428091-812

7 JUL 1 1960

memo Baumgardner to Belmont 7-7-60 FFF:mar

INT

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: June 30, 1960

FROM : Mr. J. A. Sizoo

SUBJECT: SOLO

Tolson
Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

SAC Lopez of Chicago called today and advised that CG 5824 had received instructions from Gus Hall to plan to leave for Russia on July 7 or July 9, 1960, for about eight weeks. In discussion with Hall it was agreed that CG 5824 would leave as requested that he would go to France then to Prague and to Russia returning via East Germany, Hungary, Rumania, Czechoslovakia and possibly China.

Hall authorized CG 5824 to draw $1,000 from confidential Party funds. Lopez said he had reviewed the cost of the trip with CG 5824 and in addition to Party funds it will cost roughly $1,200.

Lopez said he was calling to advise the Bureau of the above plans of CG 5824 and to seek authorization for the expenditure of the additional funds necessary for the trip and authorization to advance CG 5824 two months payments. I authorized both of these requests.

CG 5824 also pointed out that because of reasons of health and for other reasons he would prefer not to go to New York on his way to Europe but go directly from Chicago. He thought it might be desirable however to have NY 694 come to Chicago to bring CG 5824 up-to-date on any development in the New York area. I told Lopez that I would discuss this matter with New York and if such a trip on the part of NY 694 is necessary the Bureau would approve it.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Dise
1 - Mr. Donohue
1 - Mr. ~~Sizoo~~ J.S. Johnson

JAS:ser
(6)

REC-25 100-428091-813

10 JUL 7 1960

53 JUL 13 1960

EX-102

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

5

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: July 5, 1960

FROM : MR. F. J. BAUMGARDNER

1-Mr. Belmont
1-Mr. Fox
1-Mr. J. S. Johnson,
Adm. Div.

SUBJECT: (0) SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

In connection with the trip CG 5824-S will make to a number of communist countries, including Russia, beginning either July 7 or July 9, 1960, ASAC McCabe, of our NYO, called on July 5, 1960, and stated it is necessary for NY 694-S to make a trip to Chicago, Illinois, in order to brief CG 5824-S on certain instructions issued by Gus Hall, General Secretary, Communist Party, USA. ASAC McCabe wanted authority to advance up to $200.00 for necessary expenses which will be incurred by NY 694-S in connection with the trip from New York to Chicago and return.

ACTION:

I authorized ASAC McCabe to advance necessary expenses up to $200.00 to NY 694-S for the trip to Chicago and return. I told him to keep the Bureau advised of developments.

FJB:LL
(4)

REC-45 100-428091-814

13 JUL 7 1960

EX 101

51 JUL 12 1960

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Mohr
Parsons ✓
Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: July 7, 1960

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner

7-7-60

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

My memorandum 5/18/60 sets forth in detail the receipts and disbursements of funds by the Communist Party (CP), USA, 4/5/60 to 5/16/60, which funds were received from the CPs of the Soviet Union and Red China. The following schedule shows the present status of these funds, together with the receipts and disbursements subsequent to 5/16/60.

SUMMARY

Total Rec'd from Soviets 9/58 to 6/30/60	$397,885	
Total Rec'd from Red China 2/60 to 6/30/60	50,000	
Grand Total Received to 6/30/60	$447,885	
Total Disbursements 10/58 to 6/30/60	263,044	
Balance of Fund 6/30/60		$184,841 *

DETAILS

Total Rec'd from Soviets 9/58 to 5/16/60	$385,885	
Total Rec'd from Red China 2/60 to 5/16/60	50,000	
Grand Total Received to 5/16/60	$435,885	
Total Disbursements from 10/58 to 5/16/60	220,505	
Balance of Fund 5/16/60		$215,380
Receipts 5/16/60 to 6/30/60		
6/27/60 - from Soviets		12,000 **
		$ 227,380

Disbursements 5/16/60 to 6/30/60

5/60	- Jack Childs; travel expenses to Prague and Moscow, February and March, 1960	$1,436
5/60	- Elizabeth Mascolo; travel expenses for transporting funds from Canada to United States	1,953
5/60	- Claude Lightfoot; purpose not known	200

EX-105

REC-64 100-428091-815

4 JUL 8 1960

(Continued next page)

100-428091
1 - Mr. Parsons
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Fox

FFF:ras (5)

57 JUL 14 1960

Memorandum for Mr. Belmont
RE: SOLO
100-428091

5/17/60 -	Isadore Wofsy; for use of national CP office	$ 15,000	
5/19/60 -	Claude Lightfoot; purchase of shares in "West Side Booster"	500	
5/27/60 -	Claude Lightfoot; purchase of shares in "West Side Booster"	500	
5/31/60 -	Morris Childs; travel expenses to Cuba and Canada	350	
6/14/60 -	Isadore Wofsy; for use of national CP office	5,000	
6/27/60 -	Mae Williamson; for transmittal to John Williamson in England	500	
6/28/60 -	Lillian Green; travel expenses to Russia	1,000	
6/29/60 -	Isadore Wofsy; for use of national CP office	15,000	
6/30/60 -	Morris Childs; travel expenses to Russia	1,000	
6/30/60 -	Jack Childs; for reference material and postage to send this material to Morris Childs in Russia	100	
			42,539
	Balance of Fund 6/30/60		$184,841

See Chicago let 7/29/60 Amt. not given to Childs but given to Claude Lightfoot as a loan on 7/6/60. FFF

* $70,796 maintained by NY 694-S* in safety deposit box, New York City, and $114,045 maintained by CG 5824-S* in safety deposit box, Chicago, Illinois. Of the amount being maintained by CG 5824-S*, $6,000 has been given to Jack Kling of Chicago for safekeeping.

** From Soviet Embassy, Ottawa, Canada, delivered by Elizabeth Mascolo, courier, Canadian CP, to NY 694-S*, New York City.

ACTION:

None. This memorandum is being submitted for your information. You will be kept advised of pertinent developments as they occur.

4-41 (Rev. 1-11-60)

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Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

☐ **Radio** [XX] **Teletype**

URGENT 7-6-60 12:03 PM AMM

TO DIRECTOR AND SAC, CHICAGO

FROM SAC, NEW YORK 061510

M 10

SOLO, IS-C. NEW YORK 694-S* ADVISES HE HAS RESERVATIONS ON AMERICAN AIRLINES FLIGHT 319, JULY 6, 1960, FOR CHICAGO. PLANE DEPARTS NEW YORK 7 PM, NEW YORK TIME, ARRIVES MIDWAY AIRPORT, CHICAGO, 8:35 PM. SUBSEQUENT TO CONFERENCE WITH CHICAGO 5824-S*, NEW YORK 694-S WILL DEPART CHICAGO BY AIR JULY 8 NEXT FOR TORONTO FOR CONFERENCES WITH TIM BUCK, WHICH HE ANTICIPATES WILL LAST THREE TO FOUR DAYS.

ICL

RECEIVED: 12:09 P.M. TELETYPE

12:25 PM CODING UNIT BLH

5-

CC-Mr. Fol

EX-105

100-428091-816

REC-39

9 JUL 8 1960

64 JUL 1

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-18-2011

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

O D

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI [(100-428091)] ~~(S)~~ (U) DATE: [July 5, 1960] ~~S~~ (U)

FROM : SAC, [CHICAGO [(134-46-Sub B)] ~~(S)~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~

SUBJECT: [SOLO
IS - C] ~~(S)~~ (U)

Bc

CG 5824-S* orally furnished the information on the following page to SA JOHN E. KEATING on June 27, 1960. This information was reduced to writing on July 5, 1960. ~~(S)~~ (U)

1CC1V43 B

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (RM)
[100-134637 (SOLO)] ~~(S)~~ (U)
1 - Chicago
[JEK:LMA] ~~S~~ (U)
(4)

L

2 ENCLOSURE

~~Classified by SP-6 gatrey~~
~~Declassify on: OADR~~
~~Conpt 309405~~
~~1628 RFP/DP 1/16/84~~

S. Orfalve

1 Xerox [7-13-60] ~~S~~ (U)
TPO

Records
Make cc for
100-12487 (Flynn) REC- 59

[100-428091-817]

23 [JUL 12 1960] ~~S~~ (U) ~~S~~ (U)

EX-102

100-12

99

[52 JUL 15 1960] ~~S~~ (U)

~~S~~

INT. SEC.

EX-1 PROC. L

(1 Xerox) UNREC COPY AND COPY OF ENCL FILED IN 100-12487 (1 Xerox)

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-18-2011

~~SECRET~~

July 5, 1960 ~~(S)~~ (U)

During the week of June 10, 1960, both EUGENE DENNIS, Chairman, and GUS HALL, General Secretary of the Communist Party, USA, requested MORRIS CHILDS to send a message to ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN in Russia instructing her not to make a trip to China until she has an opportunity to meet with CHILDS in Russia. ~~(S)~~ (U)

This message was sent to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union through TIM BUCK, leader of the Communist Party of Canada. ~~(S)~~ (U)

The purpose of the message was an attempt to prevent FLYNN from engaging in any ideological discussions with the leading members of the Communist Party of China prior to having the benefit of the position of the leadership of the Communist Party, USA, on the questions of the inevitability of war and peaceful coexistence. ~~(S)~~ (U)

~~4/20/82 SP6 bya/tcy~~
~~Declassify on: OADR~~
~~Conp #58965~~
~~Agree 1678 RFP/BY~~

[illegible] 7-13-60 ~~S~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~

100-428091-817
ENCLOSURE

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: July 6, 1960

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

My memorandum to you 7/1/60 and attached Chicago letter 7/1/60 disclose that our informant, CG 5824-S*, will leave Chicago, Illinois, on 7/9/60 (sixth Solo mission) en route to England, France, Czechoslovakia, Russia, East Germany, Hungary, Rumania and possibly Red China. Gus Hall, general secretary, Communist Party (CP), USA, requested informant to make this eight-week trip in order to get the right "pitch" on the current Party line for the CP, USA, from the CP of the Soviet Union (CPSU) and to cement relationships and establish contacts between the CP, USA, and the CPs in the satellite countries to be visited.

On this trip informant will obtain instructions from the CPSU for the CP, USA; will determine CPSU plans for further financial assistance to the CP, USA; and will make better arrangements for future contacts between the informant and representatives of the Soviet Union in the United States. Bureau has directed informant's actions in regard to this trip and by airtel 7/2/60 Bureau furnished Chicago with specific targets for informant to aim at while on this Solo mission.

Bureau has authorized Chicago to advance CG 5824-S* $1,170 for expenses of this trip. An additional $1,000 is being obtained from CP, USA, funds to finance this trip. Bureau has also authorized Chicago to advance informant two months' payments ($2,000) for services rendered--Chicago has authority to pay informant up to $1,000 a month for services rendered.

OBSERVATIONS:

In past Solo missions of this kind, the informant has conferred with top CP leaders of the countries which he has visited. Because of the current tense international situation partially brought about by the breakup of the Summit meeting, it is expected that pertinent and valuable information of interest to the Bureau and other agencies of the Federal Government will be obtained. This

Encl.

100-428091 1 JUL 18 1960

REC- 56 100-428091-818

99

1 - Mr. Parsons
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Fox

EX-112

9 JUL 13 1960

INT. SEC.

FFF:ras (5)

current Solo mission may give us advanced notice of any new tactics to be employed by the CP, USA, in this country and may furnish us with an opportunity to invoke possible countermeasures--major discernible differences between Russia and Red China concerning "peaceful coexistence" may be exploited more fully. In the light of the current international atmosphere, it is felt that this trip will be unusually significant in providing information of value.

RECOMMENDATION:

This matter will receive very close supervision and you will be kept currently advised of all pertinent details as they develop.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Callahan
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Malone
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: 7/1/60

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46-Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS - C

Reference is made to the telephone conversation of SAC J. M. LOPEZ and Inspector JOSEPH SIZOO on June 30, 1960.

CG 5824-S* has reservations on Pan American Airlines to leave Chicago on a direct flight to London, England, on Saturday, July 9, 1960. He will pick up a visa at the Russian Embassy in London on Monday, July 11, 1960, and immediately proceed to another city in Western Europe, possibly Paris, for a flight to Prague, Czechoslovakia, and Moscow, Russia. CG 5824-S* will travel under the name of MARTIN A. CAMP and expects to be out of the United States for approximately eight weeks.

GUS HALL, General Secretary of the CPUSA*, asked CG 5824-S* on June 26, 1960, to leave the United States as soon as possible in order to give the Communist Party of the Soviet Union the viewpoints of the CPUSA on post Summit developments; also, to tell the CP** of China that recent statements by the CP of China in its theoretical organs in regard to the inevitability of war and the possibility of peaceful coexistence with imperialism make it almost impossible for the CPUSA to do anything. HALL also wants CG 5824-S* to visit East Germany, Hungary, Rumania and Czechoslovakia. The purpose of trips to these countries would be to cement relationships and establish contacts between the Communist Parties in these countries and the CPUSA.

CG 5824-S* will go to China unless the international situation dictates otherwise or unless he is advised not to do so by the CPSU***. CG 5824-S* will also obtain any instructions from the CPSU for the CPUSA, will learn what the CPSU plans to give to the CPUSA in the way of financial assistance, and will try to make better arrangements for future contacts between

K

REC- 56 100-428091 - 819

②- Bureau (AM) (REGISTERED)
1 - New York (100-134637) (AM) (REGISTERED)
1 - Chicago
JEK:ntf
(4)

memo Baumgardner to Belmont 7-6-60

9 JUL 13 1960
INT. SEC.

* Communist Party of the United States
** Communist Party
*** Communist Party of the Soviet Union

EXP. PROC.
JUL 5 1960

61 JUL 18 1960

CG 5824-S* and representatives of the Soviet Union in the United States.

The following is the estimated budget for this trip:

Round trip plane transportation and ground transportation from Chicago, Illinois, to Paris, France..................	$1,200
Round trip plane transportation from Paris, France, to Prague, Czechoslovakia.....	150
Plane transportation from Prague, Czechoslovakia, to Moscow, Russia............	150
Hotel rooms, meals, and miscellaneous expenses in Western Europe on the way to and from Moscow.........................	270
Miscellaneous items of clothing, etc., needed for the trip since CG 5824-S* is traveling under assumed name..............	150
A sum of $250 to compensate the parents of CG 5824-S* to move from their apartment to his residence to insure the safety of his residence and reference material and personal property therein................	250
Total estimated expenses	$2,170
Less $1000 to be taken from CPUSA funds...........	1,000
Amount needed from the Bureau	$1,170

UACB,* the following action is being taken:

1. Advance CG 5824-S* $1,170 for expenses as itemized above.

* Unless Advised To Contrary By Bureau

2. Advance CG 5824-S* up to two months' payments for services rendered, namely $2,000, to provide for payments of current household expenses, property taxes, etc., in his absence.

The New York Division is requested to ask Bureau authority for NY 694-S* to make a trip to Chicago prior to the departure of CG 5824-S*. NY 694-S* has a scheduled appointment with GUS HALL in New York City on the morning of July 6, 1960. The purpose of the trip to Chicago by NY 694-S* would be to transmit to CG 5824-S* recent documents issued by the CPUSA, any information on recent developments in the National Office of the CPUSA, any last minute instructions from GUS HALL, and generally to allow NY 694-S* to assist CG 5824-S* in preparations for this Solo trip.

Bureau authorized this by telephone 7/5/60

J

4-41 (Rev. 1-11-60)

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Tolson
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Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

☒ **Radio** ☒ **Teletype**

URGENT 7-8-60 1:54 PM EDS

TO DIRECTOR AND SAC, NEW YORK

FROM SAC, CHICAGO 081825

SOLO. IS-C. NY 694 S DEPARTED CG 9:00 AM JULY 8 INSTANT ON TRANS CANADA AIRLINES FLIGHT 300 FOR TORONTO, CANADA. CG 5824 S*, UAC, WILL DEPART CG 6:00 PM JULY 9 NEXT ON PAN AMERICAN AIRLINES FLIGHT 58 NON STOP TO LONDON.

RECEIVED: 2:57 PM TELETYPE

3:00 PM CODING UNIT HLB

Mr. Belmont

REC- 41 100-428091-820

14 JUL 13 1960

EX-112

INT. SEC.

RELAYED TO NEW YORK

51 JUL 18 1960

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

DIRECTOR, FBI (65-65405)   7/8/60

SAC, NEW YORK (65-17696)

TRACING OF AMERICAN MONEY
USED BY SOVIETS IN
ESPIONAGE OPERATIONS
ESP - R

(OO:NEW YORK)

Wtc

ReNYlets, 5/16 and 6/3/60, forwarding an analysis of money received from the Soviets by NY 694-S* for the use of the CP, USA.

On 6/21/60, NY 694-S* received an additional $12,000.00.

A comparison of the serial numbers of the above notes against the serial numbers of notes issued to Soviet establishments, NY and WFO, (Russian Funds - Bufile 65-28939 - NY file 65-6315), produced negative results.

In addition to the above, identification of the notes contained in the $12,000.00 were placed on index cards and inserted in the index maintained in the captioned case.

The following is the result:

Demomination	Number of Notes	Issued by FRB
$20.00	9	Boston
"	107	New York
"	11	Philadelphia
"	9	Cleveland
"	45	Richmond

0 Solo

3 - Bureau (65-65405) (RM)
(1 - 100-428091) (Info)
1 - Chicago (134-46 Sub B) (Info) (RM)
1 - Los Angeles (65-6696) (Info) (RM)
1 - San Francisco (65-5323) (Info) (RM)
1 - NY (100-134637)
1 - New York (65-17696)

LM:llr
(8)

1 100-428091-
NOT RECORDED
168 JUL 12 1960

52 JUL 19 1960

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Denomination	Number of Notes	Issued by FRB
$20.00	27	Atlanta
"	45	Chicago
"	19	St. Louis
"	10	Minneapolis
"	10	Kansas City
"	14	Dallas
"	293	San Francisco

As can be seen the above pattern follows the pattern of all previous money received in that San Francisco FRB issued by far the largest amount.

Upon inserting the $12,000.00 in the index, this office observed that the money fell into such serialization with the previous money that it was considered a waste of time and manpower to record the variation in serialization. There were at least five instances where notes fell into exact sequence with money previously recovered from CP or espionage operations.

The sequence of the above notes so overwhelmingly fell into the sequence of previous notes contained in the index that this office no longer will consider reporting the results of serialization. We will, however, continue to insert all identification of monies received in the index. Above for information.

1 - Mr. Fox

SAC, Chicago (134-46 sub b) July 14, 1960

Director, FBI (100-428091)

SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reurlet 7-11-60 which contains a briefing given to CG 5824-S*by Gus Hall, general secretary, Communist Party (CP), USA, prior to informant's departure on sixth Solo mission.

Paragraph 7 on page 4 of referenced letter reads "In regard to trade union approaches in the United States, the CP, SU, must have a parallel approach to that of the CP, USA. Usually, the CP, SU, is in contradiction to the CP, USA, in this field."

The Bureau is not quite clear as to what Hall means with regard to above remarks. Chicago, if in possession of additional information, will furnish the Bureau by return mail with an explanation of Hall's remarks concerning this matter. If explanation is not available, secure same after CG 5824-S* returns to the United States.

MAILED 8
JUL 14 1960
COMM-FBI

24 100-428091-821

14 JUL 14 1960

FFF:kmo
(4)

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DeLoach
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McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
Sullivan
Tele. Room

51 JUL 18 1960 99

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: 7/15/60

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS - C

EX. PRO 31

JUL 18 1960

Re Chicago let 7/11/60 and Bulet 7/14/60.

Bulet asked for any additional information in the possession of the Chicago Division concerning the remark of GUS HALL that "In regard to trade union approaches in the United States, the CP, SU, must have a parallel approach to that of the CP, USA. Usually, the CP, SU, is in contradiction to the CP, USA, in this field."

The Chicago Division has no additional information concerning this remark. CG 5824-S* will be contacted in this matter upon his return to the United States.

The following is offered as a possible explanation of HALL's remark:

In the past, the Soviets have published articles criticizing statements of a labor leader in the United States such as WALTER REUTHER. While the CP, USA, does not fully support the policies and public statements of REUTHER, it would be very circumspect in any public criticism of him. One reason would be that if he replaced the "reactionary" GEORGE MEANY as president of the AFL-CIO, it would be considered by the CP, USA, as a step in the right direction. Another reason would be that public Communist criticism of certain labor leaders and policies of the labor movement in the United States only leads to "red baiting" within the trade union movement. This, in turn, leads to the isolation of the CP, USA, from the labor movement and prevents the Party members and leaders from influencing the trade union movement in the United States from within or through contacts with trade union officials.

EX 109 REC-31 100-428091-823

11 JUL 17 1960

19

② - Bureau REGISTERED
1 - Chicago
JEK:HFM
(3)

57 JUL [illegible]

INT. SEC.

The CP, USA, is closer to the trade union movement in the United States than is the CP, SU. The CP, USA, is fully cognizant of the current difficulties encountered in operating within the labor movement in the United States. Therefore, the CP, SU, should follow the lead of the CP, USA, in any criticism of trade union leaders or policies in the United States or should consult with the CP, USA, before publishing any criticism about the trade union hierarchy or trade unionism in the United States.

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 7/18/60

Transmit the following in PLAIN
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

REC-90

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS - C

Remytel, 7/18/60.

The information on the attached pages is information furnished by NY 694-S* to SA THORNTON M. WOOD, 7/18/60, from three letters he received from CG5824-S* 7/18/60. It is noted the first of these letters was dated at London, England, 7/11/60, the second at Paris, France, 7/12/60, and the third also from Paris, 7/13/60.

dissemination will be made after informant returns to U.S.
F

1cc 1443
1cc destroyed

REC- 90

100-428091-823

JUL 21 1960

3- Bureau (100-428091) (RM)
1- Chicago (134-46) (Sub B) (RM)
1- New York (134-91) (Inv.) (41)
1- New York (100-134637)(41)
TMW:ram
(7)

Approved: Special Agent in Charge

Sent M Per

53 JUL 25 1960

JUNE, 1960, CONGRESS OF COMMUNIST PARTIES, BUCHAREST, ROUMANIA

[illegible]

On or before July 11, 1960, CG 5824-S* conferred with JOHN WILLIAMSON, formerly of the Communist Party, USA, (CPUSA) and currently a member of the National Committee of the Communist Party (CP) of Great Britain, at London, England. A meeting of the British CP's National Committee had recently been held where a report had been given on the Congress of CPs held in June, 1960, at Bucharest, Roumania.

According to this report, a bitter fight occurred between the Russian Party and the Chinese, however the majority present, nearly unanimously, backed KHRUSHCHEV. KHRUSHCHEV, taking the offensive, attacking the Chinese for endangering world peace, condemning its territorial claims, which according to NY 694-S* are Formosa, India, and Nepal, further, he condemned the Chinese theory that there is only a socialist world, and an imperialist world, whereas neutrals must be considered.

KHRUSHCHEV remained positive on his theories of peace and coexistence, whereupon the Chinese retreated, however this move was characterized by KHRUSHCHEV as "lip service."

KHRUSHCHEV continued that the fight for the peaceful road to socialism must continue, calling for re-endorsement of the 1957 Moscow Declaration. The Chinese offered amendments for this, wiring "home" for approval. They subsequently dropped the amendments, but KHRUSHCHEV was not satisfied, telling them "to speak up and stop being chauvinists." KHRUSHCHEV quoted LENIN's statement, "scratch an elk, and sometimes you get a chauvinist." He continued that after socialism, boundaries will not mean a thing.

KHRUSHCHEV condemned the Chinese theory that "nuclear war is nothing," stating that it means death and becuase millions of Chinese would remain, is just the trouble and is wrong.

KHRUSHCHEV condemned a paper written by MAO TSE-TUNG in which he called United States imperialism a paper tiger. KHRUSHCHEV refused to publish MAO's works in Russian, whereupon the Chinese decided to do so. KHRUSHCHEV has said that he will not distibute this publication in Russia or in any other country. The British CP will maintain the same attitude unless the Chinese change their attitude.

KHRUSHCHEV reportedly was very critical of the resolution adopted by the World Federation of Trade Unions to influence the Chinese.

At the conclusion of the Congress, a compromise statement was issued by the Russians and the Chinese, which, it was reported, KHRUSHCHEV stated was not sufficient, and thereafter set up a commission of CP's of the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy, and the Socialist countries to meet in November, 1960, to iron out the differences if possible. During the course of the Congress, KHRUSHCHEV also reportedly attacked the CP of India, stating that it was split, therefore, according to the report, the spokesman for this party who had endorsed some of the Chinese ideas, had "no leg to stand on."

It was reported that the first meeting of the Congress was a secret meeting where only twelve of the CPs were represented, whereas at the next meeting, there were 51 parties present, and at this meeting a report was furnished of the first meeting.

According to CG 5824-S*, the differences between KHRUSHCHEV and the Chinese are very sharp, however, the line of the CPUSA appears to be satisfactory at the present.

Subsequently, CG 5824-S* reported that there had been many battles between the CP of the Soviet Union, and the Chinese CP, however the Chinese stood alone. According to the informant there is a battle between the two countries for influence in every phase and it appears that even the management of the Chinese is not unanimous.

The informant further reported that the meeting of the 51 CPs did not get all the details of the secret meeting of the 12 CPs.

The domestic situation of the Chinese again came up but it was indicated that this was "tolerated" and in connection with the Chinese Communes KHRUSHCHEV indicated that what they did with internal affairs was their own affair, however, they were told to stay in line on the international situation. KHRUSHCHEV indicated that the Chinese did not make it easy "to sell" by their scattering people with crude, harsh, competitive methods and that it was necessary to bear in mind the end results rather than an immediate result. The informant indicated that rather than cooperation between the Chinese and the Soviets there will be "stiff competition" until at least next winter if the situation is resolved by then.

CG 5824-S* also advised NY 694-S* that the CPs including the Russians and others will get together in November, 1960. CG 5824-S* stated that GUS HALL, General Secretary of the CPUSA, should be advised that he should not announce who will go to this conference and when it is to be held until advised to do so.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104-01

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-18-2011

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

~~REG. 73~~ DATE: July 11, 1960

~~SECRET~~

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS - C

B'gardner

On July 7, 1960, CG 5824-S* was briefed in regard to the contents of Bureau airtel dated July 2, 1960.

CG 5824-S* advised that he has return reservations from Europe on Pan American Airlines on August 19, 1960, but may not be able to return on that date.

CG 5824-S* orally furnished the information on the following pages to SAs JOHN E. KEATING and CARL N. FREYMAN on July 7, 1960. This information consists of a briefing of CG 5824-S* by GUS HALL, General Secretary of the CP, USA, in the presence of IRVING POTASH during the weekend of June 25-26, 1960.

~~S~~ (U)

Portions of this information have already been disseminated to appropriate offices and files and other portions are being disseminated at this time.

~~1-4-84~~
~~Classified by G-3~~
~~Declassify on: OADR~~
CR# 77 CIV 999

3D2 TAAL:B

REC'D REC'D REC'D

(2) - Bureau (AM)(RM)
1 - New York (RM)
(100-134637)(SOLO)
1 - Chicago

JEK:plf
(4)

cc - B'gardner

5 - FH

REC. 73 100-428091-824

JUL 22 1960

1 ENCLOSURE

AUG 12 1960

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-18-2011

~~SECRET~~

July 7, 1960

GUS HALL, General Secretary of the CP, USA, in the presence of IRVING POTASH, briefed MORRIS CHILDS during the weekend of June 25-26, 1960. This briefing was in contemplation of a trip by CHILDS to Russia and other eastern European countries.

~~7-14-84~~ ~~Classified by~~ G-3 SPJ TAP/ca
~~Declassify on: OADR~~
CR#77 C11999

Political Line

HALL said that CHILDS should present the political line of the CP, USA, on peaceful co-existence and the non-inevitability of war as it was formulated at two meetings of the Secretariat during the week of June 19, 1960. CHILDS should show CP, USA, loyalty to the political line of the CP of the Soviet Union without breaking with the Chinese. If CHILDS has discussions with the leaders of the CP of China, he should try to explain the viewpoint of the CP, USA, to the CP of China.

~~S~~ (U)

HALL stated that he wants the leadership of the CP, SU, and the CP of China to be told that things are going well for the CP, USA. The CP, SU, should be told that there is no major factional dispute in the CP, USA. It is true that there may be small pockets of factionalism in some areas such as in the New York District.

CHILDS should also obtain the current political line of the CP, SU, and any instructions from the CP, SU, for the CP, USA.

Funds

CHILDS should complain that funds for the CP, USA, are not being received fast enough. A request should be made for $200,000 from the CP, SU, for 1960.

In regard to the request for funds, the CP, SU, should be told that the CP, USA, may be required to register as a Communist organization under the McCarran Act. If required to do this, the CP, USA, will not register and will go underground. Emergency funds are needed for such a possibility.

~~SECRET~~

ENCLOSURE 100-428091-824

Also in connection with funds, it should be pointed out to the CP, SU, that the nationality groups in the United States raise one-half million dollars each year for the language papers. Some of this money comes from the same circles as funds raised for the CP, USA.

Inasmuch as the Cubans have stated that they can no longer support the CP of Puerto Rico, CHILDS should ask the CP, SU, for funds to be given to the CP, USA, for the CP of Puerto Rico.

Contacts with Other Communist Parties

CHILDS should point out that the contact between the CP, SU, and the CP, USA, in the United States is not satisfactory and that something should be done to try to improve it.

CHILDS should contact the Communist Parties in Hungary, Rumania, East Germany, Czechoslovakia, and possibly Poland in order to cement relationships with those Parties and make arrangements for contacts between those Parties and the CP, USA, in the United States. (U)

CHILDS indicated that he will recommend that LOUIS WEINSTOCK continue to be the person to make contacts in the United States with representatives of the CP of Hungary. Results of those contacts to be furnished to the leadership of the CP, USA, through CHILDS.

CHILDS also indicated that he will recommend that either MARCEL or LENA SCHERER be the contact in the United States with representatives of the CP of Rumania. Results of these contacts to be furnished to the leadership of the CP, USA, through CHILDS.

CHILDS also indicated that he will recommend that CHARLES MUSIAL, Editor of "Nova Doba", be the contact in the United States with representatives of the CP of Czechoslovakia unless the CP of Czechoslovakia has other suggestions. Results of these contacts to be furnished to the leadership of the CP, USA, through CHILDS.

~~SECRET~~

Pamphlets, Publications and Publishing Houses

HALL stated that the CP, USA, will not reestablish the "Daily Worker" in 1960. Attempts will be made to do this in 1961 but this is related to the need for additional funds.

The Russian and Hungarian language newspapers in New York are trying to get a new print shop. If this is done, then "The Worker" will sign a contract with this print shop. This might also pave the way for eventual printing of the "Daily Worker" in the same print shop.

NEIL and HELLEN KRUTH are the persons being recommended to take over the management of Imported Publications and Products of New York City.

In regard to International Publishers, HALL wants to convince ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG to retire and to set up an ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG Foundation in order to take the assets of International Publishers away from TRACHTENBERG. HALL wants approval from the Russians to go through with this plan. (U)

The CP, SU, should also be told that the CP, USA, has been contemplating the publishing of a "Washington peace letter" from Washington, D. C. An editor for such a letter has not been selected as yet. Also, the CP has learned the following:

A brother of ALGER HISS is planning something similar to a "Washington peace letter" as a business venture. It is assumed that ALGER HISS, who is not doing anything, would be indirectly involved in such a venture. The exact status of this venture is not known at this time. It would go into every phase of peace and would look into the "secret government" in the United States. That is, it would examine the monopolies and big businesses which actually control the policies of the United States Government. If this venture goes through and fills the bill, then the CP, USA, will not compete with it but would try to give it support. If the venture does not get off the ground, then the CP, USA, will try to locate an editor for a "Washington peace letter".

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

CHILDS should ask the CP, SU, and other Communist Parties in eastern Europe if they could use such a "Washington peace letter".

In regard to a labor paper, IRVING POTASH is going to start putting out a pamphlet to be called "Labor Notes". This pamphlet will be ~~the forerunner~~ to a labor paper. An editor for the proposed labor paper has not been selected as yet.

The CP, USA, and the United States

CHILDS should indicate that the only opposition to the leadership in the National Office of the CP, USA, is BEN DAVIS.

CHILDS should tell the CP, SU, that the CP, USA, has between 8,000 and 10,000 members.

In regard to the United States, CHILDS should explain why the defeat of a Republican candidate for United States Senator in North Dakota is a good thing and is an indication of a trend. The election of a Democrat in North Dakota is a classic example of how an election can be won when the campaign is conducted with a grass roots program.

~~S~~ (U)

Concerning the labor movement in the United States, CHILDS should emphasize to the CP, SU, that there are big rank and file movements developing in both the steel and auto industries.

In regard to trade union approaches in the United States, the CP, SU, must have a parallel approach to that of the CP, USA. Usually the CP, SU, is in contradiction to the CP, USA, in this field.

Delegations

CHILDS should ask that the Clothing Workers Councils in the U.S.S.R. invite the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America to send a delegation to Russia.

In regard to the celebration of the opening of the Moscow, Russia, subway, the CP, USA, wants invitations sent

~~SECRET~~

to MICHAEL J. QUILL, President of the Transport Workers Union of America and to JOSEPH A. BEIRNE, President of the Communication Workers of America asking them to send delegations to Russia on this occasion.

A personal invitation should be sent to PATRICK E. GORMAN of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, to visit Russia.

The California Trade Union Council should be invited to send a delegation to Russia.

Russia and the other socialist countries should not invite people from the United States for visits to their countries without informing the leadership of the CP, USA.

When a trade union or other delegation from the United States goes to Russia, the CP, USA, wants a report on what the delegation did in the U.S.S.R., what the CP, SU, thought of the delegation, its composition, etc.

The CP, USA, also wants the exchange of newspapers and magazines between like unions in the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A. and wants the CP, SU, to influence the World Federation of Trade Unions to do the same thing with trade unions in the United States. If this is done, then the CP, USA, should be informed about it. It is believed that there has been some exchange of communications between unions in the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A. but the CP, USA, does not know the details. ~~S~~ (U)

Friendship of the People's University

CHILDS was requested to obtain detailed information about Friendship of the People's University, Moscow, Russia.

Individuals

MARY KAUFMAN

CHILDS is to ascertain what happened to the proposal to give MARY KAUFMAN some of the legal work which Russia has in the United States.

~~SECRET~~

ALFRED K. STERN

HALL stated that CHILDS should see ALFRED STERN and tell him that VIC RABINOWITZ is willing to serve as the attorney for ALFRED K. STERN in the United States in regard to an attachment or fine against STERN amounting to $80,000 and also problems of citizenship which STERN has. In regard to the attachment or fine, RABINOWITZ has not been able to locate any record of it. Therefore, STERN should write a letter formally retaining RABINOWITZ as his attorney and setting out the details of his legal problems.

STERN was supposed to be in Hungary on July 10, 1960. ABE CHAPMAN, formerly a resident of the United States, Czechoslovakia, and recently of China, has returned to Czechoslovakia. CHAPMAN will make the arrangements for a contact between STERN and CHILDS.

IRVING POTASH

IRVING POTASH stated that he has a library, which is in the possession of ABE CHAPMAN. CHILDS should tell CHAPMAN that POTASH wants to turn this library over to the CP of Czechoslovakia. (U)

WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

WILLIAM Z. FOSTER will celebrate his 80th birthday in the spring of 1961. HALL wants CHILDS to tell the CP, SU, that it should not make too much of a fuss about FOSTER's 80th birthday.

WILLIAM L. and LOUISE PATTERSON

HALL said that CHILDS should indicate that the CP, USA, wants BILL PATTERSON and his wife to remain in Europe indefinitely. There are many reasons for this. One reason would be to eliminate PATTERSON from the payroll of the New York District. Another reason would be to eliminate a District leader who tends toward the extreme left point of view.

~~SECRET~~

JIM JACKSON and CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT have stated that they would like to see BILL PATTERSON remain in Europe where he might be involved in activities in connection with Africa. LIGHTFOOT emphasized that Africa will be the coming problem of the world and that United States imperialism will become involved in Africa.

MIKE GOLD

MIKE GOLD, Columnist for "The Worker", wants to make a trip to the Soviet Union. CHILDS should ask the CP, SU, to invite GOLD to Russia.

BEATRICE SISKIND

BEATRICE SISKIND of East Germany should be "muzzled". Any problems she has in connection with the United States or individuals in the United States should be handled through CP, USA, channels and not through individuals.

VICTOR PERLO

HALL indicated that he is "down on" VICTOR PERLO. He said that he would not consider PERLO a communist or a member of the CP.

~~S~~ (U)

By way of explanation, HALL stated that there is an organization in Philadelphia which buys estates and then profits from the death of the owners of these estates and thus acts like a vulture waiting for someone to die. HALL said that he thinks PERLO has been involved in this organization. Another person who was involved in this organization was MYER WEISE, whose death notice appeared on page 11 of the June 19, 1960, issue of "The Worker". HALL said that WEISE committed suicide.

V. J. and ALICE JEROME

b6
b7C

HALL said that ALICE JEROME has gone to Russia to be with her husband, V. J. JEROME. [redacted] [redacted] has also joined them in Russia. HALL said that he would like to see V. J. and ALICE JEROME stay in Russia indefinitely. If V. J. JEROME shows any inclination to remain in Russia, the CP, USA, would definitely approve such a stay.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

PAUL ROBESON

CHILDS was instructed to attempt to contact PAUL ROBESON. He should tell ROBESON that the CP, USA, recognizes that he is an important personality for the world Communist movement. However his son, PAUL ROBESON Jr., is lined up with the leftists. CHILDS should suggest that PAUL ROBESON subtly tell PAUL ROBESON Jr. to "lay off".

~~S~~ (U)

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: July 13, 1960

1 - Mr. Parsons
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Fox

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Our informant, CG 5824-S*, at the instructions of Gus Hall, General Secretary, Communist Party (CP), USA, left Chicago, Illinois, 7-9-60 for Czechoslovakia, Russia, East Germany, Hungary, Rumania, and possibly Red China. He is expected to return to the United States on or about 8-19-60. Specific targets for the informant to aim at during this trip were prepared by the Bureau and presented to him by the Chicago Office on 7-2-60.

Prior to informant's departure, Gus Hall in the presence of Irving Potash, CP National Labor Secretary, briefed the informant on the purpose of this mission. According to attached Chicago letter 7-11-60 informant was instructed to:

POLITICAL LINE:

1. Show CP, USA, loyalty to the political line of the CP of the Soviet Union (SU) without breaking with the Red Chinese. The political line of the CP, USA, on peaceful co-existence and its disagreement with Red Chinese theory that war with imperialist countries is inevitable was formulated by the CP, USA, Secretariat in June, 1960. This viewpoint is to be explained to the CP of China.

2. Inform the CP, SU, that there is no major factional dispute in the CP, USA, although Ben Davis, CP National Secretary, furnishes the only opposition to the leadership in the National Office.

3. Obtain the current political line of the CP, SU, and any instructions from the CP, SU, for the CP, USA.

FUNDS:

1. Complain to the Soviets that funds for the CP, USA are not being received fast enough - a request for $200,000 from the CP, SU, for 1960 is to be made. So far this year $49,500 has been received by CP, USA, through the Soviet Embassy in Ottawa, Canada and $72,885 has been received from Vladimir Barkovsky, Counsel, Soviet Delegation to the United Nations.

REC- 73 100-428091-825

Enclosure

100-428091
FF:ser (5)

5 JUL 22 1960

62 AUG 3 1960

INT.

CENTRAL RESEARCH

2. Inform CP, SU, that if the CP, USA, is required to register as a communist organization under the McCarran Act it will not register and will go underground. For this reason emergency funds are needed for such a possibility.

3. Request the CP, SU, for funds to be given to the CP, USA, for the CP of Puerto Rico. Cuba has stated that it can no longer support the Puerto Rican CP.

CONTACTS WITH OTHER COMMUNIST PARTIES:

1. Cement relations with the CPs in the Iron Curtain countries to be visited by the informant and to make arrangements for contacts between the CP, USA, and those Parties in the United States. Informant will suggest to these countries that certain CP, USA, members will make contacts with their representatives in the United States and the results of these contacts will be furnished to the CP, USA, leadership through the informant.

2. Better CP, USA, and CP, SU, contacts in the United States are to be worked out.

PUBLICATIONS:

1. Advise the CP, SU, that the Russian and Hungarian language newspapers in New York City are trying to get a new print shop. If successful "The Worker" may then sign a contract with this print shop which might pave the way for eventual printing of the "Daily Worker" in 1961.

2. Tell the CP, SU, that the CP, USA, is contemplating publishing a "Washington Peace Letter" and ask if the Soviet Union and other CPs in eastern Europe could use such a letter. CP, USA, has learned, according to Hall, that a brother of Alger Hiss (Donald) is planning something similar to a "Washington Peace Letter" as a business venture and that Alger Hiss would be directly involved. The exact nature of this venture is not known to Hall but if it materializes the CP, USA, will not compete with it but instead will give it support. The Bureau is not aware of any such venture by the Hiss brothers. This matter will be closely followed and pertinent information will be brought to your attention.

MISCELLANEOUS:

1. Tell the CP, SU, that the CP, USA, has between 8,000 and 10,000 members. This is an inflated figure to impress the Russians with the leadership of Gus Hall. Phil Bart, CP National Organizational Secretary, mentioned recently that 5,000 would be a close estimate of the CP, USA, membership. Bureau's estimated figure as of 3-31-60 was 5,361.

2. Request the CP, SU, to furnish the CP, USA, a report on each trade union or other delegation from the United States to Russia: what the delegation did in the USSR; what the CP, SU, thought of the delegation; and what was its composition. Hall, requesting such reports from the CP, SU, may desire to contact "favorable delegates" after they return to the United States in order to use them to further the aims of the Party in this country.

3. Advise the CP, SU, that it should not make much of a fuss about William Z. Foster's 80th birthday in the spring of 1961. Foster is Chairman Emeritus of the CP, USA. This request by Hall indicates that if Russia plays up Foster too much on his 80th birthday, Party members might get the impression that Foster outranks Hall in the CP, USA. Hall is apparently trying to forestall any such eventuality.

OBSERVATIONS:

Here is further concrete evidence that the CP, USA, is subservient to the international communist conspiracy directed by the Soviet Union. It is interesting to note that Irving Potash was present during Hall's briefing of the informant and that this is the first time information has come to our attention that Potash is aware of funds being furnished the CP, USA, by the CP, SU. Hall probably is letting Potash in on this information because Potash is being considered for a position with International Publishers, Inc., a CP publishing house that has "business dealings" with the Russians.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. This matter will receive very close supervision and you will be kept currently advised of all pertinent details as they develop.

2. Information received from the informant on his return to the United States will be immediately analyzed and disseminated to appropriate officials of the government.

7/14

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 7/18/60

Transmit the following in PLAIN
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS - C

5T

NY 694-S* advised SA THORNTON M. WOOD 7/18/60, that he was in Canada from 7/8/60, to 7/16/60, when he departed for the US. He stated he conferred with TIM BUCK, Canadian CP Functionary 7/8/60. As a result of this conference he obtained information set forth on the attached pages:

EX 109
REC- 39

100-428091-826

20 JUL ~~20~~ 21 1960

INT. SEC.

100 13437
[illegible]

3- Bureau (100-428091) (RM)
1- Chicago (134-46) (Sub B) (RM)
1- New York (134-91) (Inv.) (41)
1- New York (100-134637) (41)
2 TMW:ram

53 JUL 25 1960

Approved: _______________ Sent _______ M Per _______
Special Agent in Charge

Conference between
TIM BUCK and NY 694-S*
7/8/60

NY 694-S* and TIM BUCK of the Canadian CP conferred at Toronto, Canada 7/8/60. BUCK stated he has been able to only get a smattering of information regarding the Congress of CPs held at Bucharest, Romania, June, 1960. He stated this information came to him from one GREGORY, who is a comrade from the International Department of the Central Committee, CP of the Soviet Union, who is in charge of the British section of the International Department. According to BUCK, GREGORY traveled to Canada with a Russian delegation headed by the Mayor of Moscow, traveling with the delegation allegedly as a representative of the Moscow Soviet. The information from GREGORY did not come to BUCK directly, but through a third party since, during the course of the delegation's visit, BUCKS every move was watched by [redacted]. b7D

According to BUCK, as a result of the conference in Bucharest, the Chinese and Russians agreed on the point that war is not inevitable; however, a sharp controversy ensued and there are still many difficulties between the Russians and Chinese.

4-41 (Rev. 1-11-60)

8

DECODED COPY

22

Tolson
Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

☐ **Radio** ☒ **Teletype**

URGENT 7-18-60 6:57 PM JUD

TO DIRECTOR 4 AND SAC CHICAGO

FROM SAC NEW YORK 182145

INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST

SOLO, IS-C. NY 694-S* ADVISED JULY 18 INSTANT THAT HE HAD, THAT DATE, RECEIVED THREE LETTERS FROM CG 5824-S*. FOLLOWING IS SUMMARY OF LETTERS. THE LATTER INFORMANT WROTE FROM LONDON, JULY 11 LAST AND REPORTED HAVING SPOKEN WITH JOHN WILLIAMSON, FUNCTIONARY OF THE BRITISH CP, AFTER A MEETING OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE BRITISH CP, WHERE A REPORT ENGLAND HAD BEEN GIVEN ON THE JUNE, 1960 CONGRESS OF COMMUNIST PARTIES HELD AT BUCHAREST ROUMANIA. ACCORDING TO THIS REPORT, A BITTER FIGHT OCCURRED BETWEEN THE CPSU AND CP OF CHINA (CPC), HOWEVER MAJORITY PRESENT BACKED KHRUSHCHEV WHO ATTACKED PEKING FOR ENDANGERING WORLD PEACE. KHRUSHCHEV REMAINED POSITIVE ON HIS THEORIES OF PEACE AND CO-EXISTENCE WITH THE CHINESE RETREATING ON THIS POINT, HOWEVER, THIS CHARACTERIZED BY KHRUSHCHEV AS ONLY LIP SERVICE. KHRUSHCHEV CALLED FOR RE-ENDORSEMENT OF THE 1957 MOSCOW DECLARATION WHEREUPON THE CHINESE OFFERED ADMENDMENTS TO THIS, WIRING "HOME" FOR APPROVAL. KHRUSHCHEV CONDEMNED THE CHINESE THEORY THAT NUCLEAR WAR IS "NOTHING." HE FURTHER CONDEMNED A PAPER BY MAO TSE TUNG CALLING US IMPERIALISM A PAPER TIGER. KHRUSHCHEV REFUSED TO PUBLISH MAO'S WORKS IN RUSSIAN, WHEREUPON THE CHINESE DECIDED TO DO IT. KHRUSHCHEV HAS SAID HE WILL NOT DISTRIBUTE THIS PUBLICATION IN RUSSIA AND OTHER COUNTRIES. A COMPROMISE STATEMENT WAS ISSUED BETWEEN THE RUSSIANS AND CHINESE UPON CONCLUSION OF CONFERENCE, HOWEVER, KHRUSHCHEV STATED THIS WAS NOT SUFFICIENT AND SET UP A COMMISSION OF COMMUNIST PARTIES OF US, GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE,

REC-22 100-428091-827

EX-105

5

Mr. Belmont

99

53 AUG 1 1960

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

4-41 (Rev. 1-11-60)

DECODED COPY

Tolson
Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

☐ **Radio** ☒ **Teletype**

PAGE TWO FROM SAC NEW YORK 182145

ITALY AND SOCIALIST COUNTRIES TO MEET NEXT NOVEMBER TO IRON OUT DIFFERENCES IF POSSIBLE. CG 5824-S* POINTED OUT THAT DIFFERENCES BETWEEN RUSSIAN CP AND CPC ARE SHARP, BUT LINE OF CP, USA, TO DATE, SEEMS SATISFACTORY. SUBSEQUENTLY, CG 5824-S* WROTE FROM PARIS THAT THERE HAD BEEN MANY BATTLES BETWEEN THE CPSU AND CPC, HOWEVER, PEKING STANDS ALONE. THE CHINESE WERE TOLD TO STAY IN LINE ON INTERNATIONAL SITUATION, BUT WHAT THEY DID WITH INTERNAL AFFAIRS WAS THEIR OWN BUSINESS. CG 5824-S* STATED THAT GUS HALL, GENERAL SECRETARY, CP, USA, SHOULD BE ADVISED THAT HE SHOULD NOT ANNOUNCE WHO WILL ATTEND THE NOVEMBER CONFERENCE OF COMMUNIST PARTIES OR WHEN IT WILL BE HELD UNTIL ADVISED TO DO SO. AIRTEL FOLLOWS.

RECEIVED: 7:09 PM TELETYPE

7:14 PM CODING UNIT CTF

CORRECTED: 7-18-60 9:22 PM

CC--MR. BELMONT

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

7/19/60

Our top informant CG 5824, on instructions of Gus Hall, General Secretary, Communist Party, USA, left Chicago, Ill., 7/9/60, for Czechoslovakia, Russia, other Iron Curtain countries and possibly Red China. He is expected to return to the US about 8/19/60.

This information will not be disseminated while the informant is behind the Iron Curtain as it could jeopardize his security. The information will be analyzed and disseminated when informant returns to this country.

Pa JJB

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 7/26/60

Transmit the following in ______________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL ______________________
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C

On 7/26/60, NY 694-S made available to SA [redacted] [redacted] $12,000 in 20 and 10 dollar bills which ELIZABETH MASCOLO had delivered to him on the aforesaid date. This money had been delivered to TIM BUCK for transmittal to the CP, USA by the Soviet Embassy in Ottawa, Canada.

b6
b7C

The serial numbers on these bills will be compared with lists of currency issued to Soviet establishments in NYC and Washington, D.C., and the Bureau will be notified of any positive identification of said bills.

MASCOLO indicated that she would remain in NYC for approximately a week, during which time she would have more dental work done.

1cc 1443
1cc destroyed

3-Bureau (100-428091) (RM)
1-Chicago (134-46-Sub B) (RM)
1-New York 134-91 (INV.) (41)
1-New York 100-134637-Sub A (41)
1-New York 100-134637 (41)

REC- 63

100-428091-828

15 JUL 27 1960

EX-112

ACB:ume
(8)

99

53 AUG 2 1960

Approved: ______________________ Sent ______________ M Per ______________
Special Agent in Charge

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

No Duplication Fees are charged for Deleted Page Information Sheet(s).

Total Deleted Page(s) ~ 16
Page 16 ~ Referral/Direct
Page 23 ~ Referral/Direct
Page 26 ~ Referral/Direct
Page 75 ~ Referral/Direct
Page 76 ~ Referral/Direct
Page 78 ~ Referral/Direct
Page 79 ~ Referral/Direct
Page 80 ~ Referral/Direct
Page 146 ~ Duplicate
Page 147 ~ b7D, Duplicate
Page 155 ~ Referral/Direct
Page 194 ~ Duplicate
Page 199 ~ Referral/Direct
Page 200 ~ Referral/Direct
Page 205 ~ Duplicate
Page 206 ~ b7D, Duplicate

SOLO

Operation SOLO was a long-running FBI program to infiltrate the Communist Party of the United States and gather intelligence about its relationship to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, China, and other communist nations. It officially began in 1958 and ended in 1977, although Morris and Jack Childs, two of the principal agents in the operation, had been involved with the Bureau for several years prior. The files posted here constitute the first two releases made from the FBI's SOLO file. They range from March 1958 to August 1960. Subsequent releases will be added in the future. Read a related story at

http://www.fbi.gov/news/stories/2011/august/byte-out-of-history-communist-agent-tells-all/.

PART 21 OF 22

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: August 1, 1960

FROM : MR. F. J. BAUMGARDNER

cc Mr. Belmont
Mr. Fox

Fox

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference is made to a teletype from the New York Office dated 8-1-60 which sets forth a brief summary of information furnished by CG 5824-S regarding his sixth SOLO trip. The information raised several questions and in order to insure we will get the answers, I called our NYO this morning and talked with Supervisor [redacted] I instructed [redacted] to obtain answers to the following questions:

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(1) Why was it necessary for CG 5824-S to cut his trip short and return to the United States to brief Hall on differences between the Soviet Union and China. The urgency of Hall getting this information at once is not apparent.

(2) Our informant said he was briefed concerning a running debate between Nikita Khrushchev and Peng Chen, Vice Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Peoples Congress of China, and he indicated some of the information regarding this matter was obtained from Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, CP USA functionary who is currently in Russia. I asked Marchessault how did it happen that the Soviets would bring Flynn into a high level briefing of this kind.

(3) Our informant said that he met with two representatives of the "secret department" of the CPSU and made arrangements for three possible contacts with the Russians in the U.S. within the next six weeks. I asked [redacted] the purpose of these secret contacts in the U.S.

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b7C

100-428091-824

(4) Our informant said the dispute between the Chinese and the Russians is more than an idealogical disagreement. I asked [redacted] just what this meant.

FJB:td (3)

EX 100

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52 AUG 5 1960

I instructed [redacted] to obtain the explanations to the questions set forth above. He said this would be done through further interviews with the informant and the Bureau would be advised as promptly as possible of all of the information which the informant is furnishing concerning this sixth SOLO trip.

b6
b7C

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-25-2011

FBI

~~SECRET~~ DATE: 7/22/60

Transmit following via AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-81)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-86624)

SUBJECT: CP, USA INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
IS-C

ReNYairtel, 7/18/60, captioned "SOLO; IS-C," reflecting results of conference on 7/8/60, in Toronto, between NY 694-S and TIM BUCK, Canadian CP leader. ~~(S)~~ (U)

8-Bureau (100-3-81) (RM)
(1-100-) (CP OF CANADA)
(1-100-332732) (ELIZABETH MASCOLO)
(1-100-425942) [redacted]
(1-100-)
(1-100-428091) (SOLO)
3-Chicago (100-) [redacted] (INFO) (RM)
(1-100-33729) (CP, USA INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS)
(1-134-46-Sub B) (SOLO)
2-San Juan (100-20) (CP OF PUERTO RICO) (RM)
(1-100- [redacted])
1-New York 134-91 (INV.) (41)
1-New York 100-74560 (CP, USA FUNDS) (415)
1-New York 100-134637 (SOLO) (41)
1-New York 100-51166 (CP OF CANADA) 415)
1-New York 100-57446 (ELIZABETH MASCOLO) (33)
1-New York 100-1696 (ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN) (415)
1-New York 105-9917 [redacted] (33)
1-New York 105-7304 (JACK COWAN) (415)
1-New York 100-141892 [redacted] (413)
1-New York 100-126506 [redacted] (413)
1-New York 100-86624 (415)

AGB:ume
(26)

b6
b7C

ORIGINAL FILED IN

NOT RECORDED
98 AUG 4 1960

Comp 208405

CLASSIFIED BY ~~5668~~ SLD/DP
DECLASSIFY ON: OADR
12/11/84

~~SECRET~~

c 94

53 AUG 10 1960

Extreme caution should be exercised with respect to dissemination of information herein inasmuch as said information, by its nature, tends to identify NY 694-S, a valuable informant, as the source thereof. Unless this information is verified by other sources, it should not be incorporated, even in paraphrased form, in the investigation section of a report. ~~S~~ (U)

On 7/21/60, NY 694-S advised SA [redacted] that while the informant was in Canada between 7/8/60 and 7/15/60 TIM BUCK furnished him the following information: ~~S~~ (U)

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b7C

Although the break-up of the Summit Conference as a result of the U-2 plane incident was "a victory" for the Soviets, it had a damaging effect on the CP of Canada in that recruitment of new CP members has come to a standstill. Whereas before the Summit breakdown there was much enthusiasm in CP recruitment work, there is now an era of "stagnation" in this regard. There is no enthusiasm among Party members to do recruitment work, and there is apparently no interest among the people to become Party members. ~~S~~ (U)

[redacted] Canadian CP functionaries, have gone to Prague, where [redacted] has replaced [redacted] as Canadian CP representative on the "World Marxist Review." Both attended the recent CP Conference in Bucharest, but as yet have not submitted to BUCK their report on the conference. ~~S~~ (U)

Upon his return to Canada, [redacted] was to have assumed BILL KASHTAN's post as CP trade union secretary. KASHTAN, however, strenuously opposed his replacement by [redacted] and consequently [redacted] was appointed head of the Toronto CP, replacing [redacted] who with eight other Canadian CP members, is currently attending a "CPSU school for higher learning" in Moscow. ~~S~~ (U)

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The said CPSU school is "for people on the way up," and is the same school attended by Soviets who are rising in the CPSU organization. Students at the school receive a one year course in Marxism-Leninism and organizational problems. ~~S~~ (U)

It is not a pre-requiste that foreign students know Russian before attending the course, for translators are assigned to them. ~~S~~ (U)

(Referenced airtel mentions one "GREGORY" who is, according to BUCK, in charge of the British section of the International Department of the CCCPSU. According to NY 694-S he now recalls that BUCK referred to this individual as GREGORY BESDINOV (PH). ~~S~~ (U)

BUCK was scheduled to be in China on 10/1/60, for the celebration of the 11th anniversary of the Chinese revolution. He will be unable to go to China at that time, however, because the Canadian CP Plenum is scheduled for October. He will nevertheless go to China later in the year. ~~S~~ (U)

Before leaving for Toronto, NY 694-S was instructed by GUS HALL, CP, USA National Secretary, to tell BUCK that HALL thought that the Canadian CP publication "Northern Neighbors" was "a terrific magazine," and to ascertain from BUCK what the circulation of the said magazine is. Upon the informant's mentioning this matter, BUCK pounded the table, uttered a few choice epithets, and told NY 694-S the following: ~~S~~ (U)

The actual circulation of "Northern Neighbors" is 8000, but its [redacted] "the biggest liar and con man of our times," has convinced the Soviets that the circulation recently has risen from 20,000 to 30,000. The Soviets subsidize the magazine, giving [redacted] one dollar for every copy sold. [redacted] has so "hoodwinked" the Soviets that BUCK now does not dare to disillusion the Soviets and expose [redacted] as a fraud. It actually costs [redacted] only twenty-five cents per copy to print the magazine. Nobody in Canada takes the magazine seriously, but the Soviet officials who "supervise" it, like it because "they feel it makes them look good to their superiors. ~~S~~ (U)

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The official Canadian CP delegate to the Cuban CP Convention will be LESLIE MORRIS, Canadian CP Secretary in Charge of Education, and the Party's leading theoretician. ~~S~~ (U)

Two Canadian delegations will go to China this year, one from the Canadian political party known as the CCF, and the other from the government controlled radio-broadcasting commission known as CBC. Although there are no CP members in these delegations, there are a number of "friendly people" who will report to the Canadian CP concerning the activities of these delegations in China. ~~S~~ (U)

NY 694-S informed BUCK that [redacted] young son of the Puerto Rican CP functionary [redacted] is scheduled to leave the USA for Russia, where he will attend school. In view of the boy's youth, the CP, USA would appreciate BUCK's permitting the boy to travel to Russia in the company of any Canadian CP group that might be going to Russia in the near future. BUCK said that he would be pleased to assist in this matter, and said the boy should be sent to Toronto before 8/17/60. ~~S~~ (U)

b6
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BUCK expressed annoyance about the fact that the Mexican CP had held a convention recently and that he had been unable to obtain any information about it. He did not know even when the convention had been held. ~~S~~ (U)

BUCK had received a letter from a former Canadian CP member named [redacted] now residing permanently in Mexico. [redacted] keeps BUCK informed about activities in the Mexican CP. [redacted] however, was able to tell BUCK only that he had learned that the Mexican CP had held a convention, the date of which and details concerning which [redacted] did not know. All he could report was that "the younger people got into power." BUCK hoped that he would receive more information about this convention. ~~S~~ (U)

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BUCK and his paramour BESS MASCOLO discussed BESS [redacted] and the latter's family. They stated that when [redacted] and his family left Toronto they went first to London where they were met by a Chinese Government official who advised them that they were guests of the Chinese government, and arranged for them to go immediately by plane to Moscow. ~~S~~ (U)

NY 100-86624

In Moscow, the MASCOLOs were met by representatives of the Chinese Embassy in Moscow. These Chinese functionaries arranged for the MASCOLOs immediate departure by special plane for Peiping. In Peiping they were met at the airport by the head of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Chinese CP. (U)

The Chinese gave a lavish banquet in honor of [redacted] [redacted] whom they consider as TIM BUCK's son. The MASCOLOs are residing in a luxurious apartment in a compound where important people from England and Australia reside. They have the services of a chauffeur, cook, maid, and nurse for the children. [redacted] works in "the ministry," his wife attends a university where she is taking a two year course in Chinese, and the children are attending school. Upon completion of her course at the university, [redacted] wife will become a chemical engineer. [redacted] who is an engineer, is amazed at the engineering knowledge of the Chinese, and believes he can learn much from them. Neither BUCK nor BESS MASCOLO know what type of work [redacted] is doing at "the ministry." (U)

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BUCK mentioned that in a telephone conversation with HARRY GUERILNICK (mentioned above) who is in Prague, BUCK was told that ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN was to be in Romania for a month's vacation after which she was to return to Moscow. The Soviets desire that she be in Moscow on August 7th (her birthday) because they intend to have a celebration in her honor on that date. It is her 70th birthday. (U)

According to NY 694-S, while he was in Toronto, important Canadian CP functionaries, other than TIM BUCK, with whom he would have liked to confer, were either on vacation or out of town on business. The informant spent several days on a fishing trip at McGregor Bay, Northern Ontario, with SAM CARR, former member of a Canadian espionage ring, [redacted] of Chicago who makes contributions to the CP, USA, and JACK COWAN who is active in the Canadian CP secret financial operations, working under Canadian CP functionary BILL KASHTAN. (U)

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[redacted] gave NY 694-S $300.00 as a contribution to the CP, USA but said nothing to indicate that he is otherwise

~~SECRET~~

active in the CP. SAM CARR indicated that he is active in the United Jewish Peoples Order, but furnished no further pertinent information to NY 694-S ~~S~~ (U)

JACK COWAN told the informant the following: ~~S~~ (U)

Upon the death several years ago of PAUL PHILLIPS, Canadian CP functionary in charge of secret CP financial operations, CP functionary BILL KASHTAN assumed PHILLIPS' post, and COWAN became KASHTAN's assistant in secret CP financial operations. The Artkino Company of Canada (not identified with Artkino in the USA), distributor of Soviet films, is a source of revenue for the Canadian CP, and COWAN is the president of the company. ~~S~~ (U)

In March, 1960, COWAN conceived the idea of attempting to secure for Artkino of Canada a "monopoly" with respect to the distribution of Soviet films in Canada and the USA. He interested [redacted] a Canadian film distributor, who is not a CP member, in the idea. COWAN realized that [redacted] who has money and an organization, could be of great assistance to him in the event COWAN could obtain a "monopoly" as regards Soviet films. By a "handshake agreement" he and [redacted] became "partners." [redacted] was unaware of the CP interest in Artkino. ~~S~~ (U) b6 b7C

Enlisting the assistance of TIM BUCK, COWAN induced the latter to contact the Soviets and to outline to them the proposals concerning the desired "monopoly" for Artkino. BUCK did so, and the Soviets indicated they would agree to the proposals. BUCK and COWAN were elated because they anticipated that the CP would receive about $50,000 a year from Artkino as a result of the proposed operation. ~~S~~ (U)

b6 b7C

COWAN and [redacted] went to Moscow, were royally received by the heads of the Soviet film industry, and after several days of negotiation obtained from the Soviets a commitment that Artkino would receive the desired monopoly, even to the extent that "everybody outside," including USA distributors, would have to deal with Artkino. ~~S~~ (U)

COWAN gave the Soviets a check for $5000 in settlement of an $11,000 indebtedness of Artkino to the Soviets, and

~~SECRET~~

"everybody was happy." It was agreed that COWAN and [redacted] would confer again with the Soviets in Moscow a year from the date of their meeting at that time. ~~S~~ (U) b6 b7C

The Soviets, however, have violated the agreement. When Artkino asked for the prize-winning Soviet film, the Soviets gave the film to Hollywood distributors instead. They have completely ignored all their commitments to COWAN and [redacted] is "furious," has nothing to do with COWAN, and has referred to the Soviets as COWAN's "lousey friends," who, together with COWAN, "should drop dead." ~~S~~ (U)

TIM BUCK, discussing this matter with NY 694-S, said he was very "upset" about this situation, and that he had written a letter of protest to the Central Committee of the CPSU. BUCK remarked, "Nothing will happen, however. They (the Soviets) are still the same commercial illiterates. They'll never change." ~~S~~ (U)

According to COWAN, [redacted] is particularly angry because, before he went to Moscow with COWAN, he had been warned by the RCMP, by whom he had been interviewed, that the Soviets would not honor any agreements he might make with them. [redacted] now says bitterly that the RCMP was right, and that he should have been guided by the RCMP warning. ~~S~~ (U) b6 b7C

NY 694-S further advised that his primary purpose in going to Canada was to advise TIM BUCK of the scheduled departure for Europe of an individual identified with the case entitled, "SOLO-IS-C," and to request BUCK to notify immediately persons abroad who would be interested in this individual's itinerary. BUCK furnished the necessary information to persons abroad. ~~S~~ (U)

FBI

DATE: 7/25/60

Transmit the following via AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-81)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-86624)

SUBJECT: CP, USA - INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
IS-C

Extreme caution must be exercised with respect to dissemination of the information herein inasmuch as, by its nature, said information tends to identify CG 5824-S and NY 694-S, two very valuable informants, as the source thereof. Unless this information is verified by other sources, it should not be disseminated outside the Bureau, and it should not be incorporated, even in paraphrased form, in the investigative section of a report.

ReNYairtel to Bureau and Chicago, 7/18/60, captioned "SOLO-IS-C," wherein it is reported on page three, that according to CG 5824-S, a highly confidential source, KHRUSHCHEV, at the conclusion of the Congress of CPs held in June, 1960, at Bucharest, Roumania, set up a commission of CPs of the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy, and the Socialist countries to meet in November, 1960, to iron out differences between the CPSU and the CP of China.

5-Bureau (100-3-81) ~~(RM)~~
(1-100-428091) (SOLO)
(1-100-) (HELEN WINTER)
1-Chicago (134-46 Sub B) (SOLO) (RM)
1-Detroit (100-13470) (HELEN WINTER) (RM)
1-New York 134-91 (INV.) (41)
1-New York 100-84994 (GUS HALL) (415)
1-New York 100-134637 (SOLO) (41)
1-New York 100-86624 (415)

ACB:ume
(13)

100-428091 -
NOT RECORDED
98 AUG 2 1960

50 AUG 8 1960 99

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-3-81 -

On 7/25/60, NY 694-S advised SA [redacted] [redacted] that on 7/23/60, GUS HALL, General Secretary of the CP, USA, told the informant that he is giving serious consideration to sending HELEN WINTER, Detroit CP functionary, to the above-mentioned meeting of CP's, which, according to HALL, is to be held in Moscow. HALL further stated that he would instruct HELEN WINTER to obtain a passport.

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b7C

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: July 29, 1960

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46-Sub F)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS - C

Rebulet 5/4/60 instructing that details concerning disbursements of funds in the possession of CG 5824-S* be submitted to the Bureau by the 5th of the month following the month being reported.

Balance in possession of CG 5824-S* as of July 1, 1960	$114,045.00

Additions

None

Disbursements

During June, 1960, $100 was withdrawn, originally to be given to JACK CHILDS for reference material and postage to send this material to MORRIS CHILDS in Russia. Instead of this sum being given to JACK CHILDS for this purpose, it was given to CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT as a loan on July 6, 1960. Since this sum of $100 had been shown as a disbursement in June, 1960, there was no further withdrawal during July, 1960, and the balance at the end of July is the same as it was on July 1, 1960.

[illegible] 8-2-60 [illegible]

Balance in possession of CG 5824-S* as of July 29, 1960	$114,045.00*

*Of this amount, $6,000 has been given to JACK KLING of Chicago for safekeeping.

100-13438

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (RM)
100-134637-Sub A (SOLO FUNDS)
1 - Chicago

JEK:saf

REC- 20 100-428091-830

AUG ~~3~~ 2 1960

EX-102

52 AUG 5 1960

INT. SEC.

RAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUL 29 1960

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Callahan
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Malone
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C.Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

URGENT 7-29-60 4-36 PM MB

TO DIRECTOR, FBI /100-428091/ AND SAC, NEW YORK /100-134637/ 1P

NEW YORK VIA WASHINGTON

FROM SAC, CHICAGO /134-46-SUB B/

SOLO, IS DASH C. PER BUREAU INSTRUCTIONS, AS RELAYED BY THE NEW YORK DIVISION, SA JOHN E. KEATING WILL DEPART CHICAGO VIA AMERICAN AIRLINES AT ELEVEN AM ON JULY THIRTY NEXT TO MEET WITH CG FIVE EIGHT TWO FOUR DASH S ASTERISK IN NEW YORK CITY.

END AND ACK PLS

WA 5-37 PM OK FBI WA RAM FOR RELAY

TU DISC

100-428091-83

REC-20

13 AUG 2 1960

52 AUG 4 1960

EX-102

57

NY

~~TOP SECRET~~

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-12-2011

1 - Mr. Parsons
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Fox

August 5, 1960

The Attorney General

Director, FBI

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

I believe the information contained in the enclosed memorandum will be of interest to you. This information, supplied by sources who have furnished reliable information in the past, was obtained as a result of our over-all coverage of the Communist Party, USA. The information pertains to the conflict of views between the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Communist Party of China.

Because of the sensitive nature of our sources, it is requested that the contents of this communication be afforded careful security and its use restricted to a need-to-know basis.

This information is being disseminated to Honorable Richard M. Nixon, the Vice President; Honorable Gordon Gray, Special Assistant to the President; Honorable Christian A. Herter, the Secretary of State; and Mr. Allen W. Dulles, Director, Central Intelligence Agency.

Enclosure

100-428091

1 - Mr. Lawrence E. Walsh (Enclosure)
Deputy Attorney General

FBI READING ROOM
AUG 5 11 34 AM '60

NOTE ON YELLOW: This letter and its enclosure are classified "~~Top Secret~~" because disclosure of this information to unauthorized persons may tend to identify our highly placed informant, with resultant grave damage to our national defense. See memo Baumgardner to Belmont dated 8/5/60 captioned "Solo; Internal Security - C." FFF:ras:kmo.

REC-64

[illegible] - 832

FFF:ras:llc
(S)

MAILED 10
AUG 8 1960
COMM-FBI

19 AUG 8 1960

Tolson
Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram

~~TOP SECRET~~

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Form No. DJ-34
(Ed. 9-31-56)

TS-287

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CLASSIFIED DOCUMENT RECEIPT

Control No.

FROM (Division or Office) Deputy Attorney General

TO Director, FBI

DELIVERED B[redacted] For Judge Walsh Room 4111

RECEIVED BY [redacted] For Room

DATE 9-16-60 Time 12:23 P.m.

b6
b7C

IDENTITY OF DOCUMENT

ADDRESSEE The Attorney General

FROM Director, FBI

DATE August 5, 1960 No. PAGES 5 COPY Carbon OF COPIES

CLASSIFICATION ~~Top Secret~~ FILE NO. 100-428091

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA, INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, INTERNAL SECURITY - C
ENCLOSURE MEMO "CONFLICT OF VIEWS BETWEEN THE COMMUNITS PARTY OF CHINA AND THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION DATED Aug.5,1960.

INSTRUCTIONS

Execute this receipt in duplicate and secure signature of person to whom the classified document is delivered. The original copy should be sent to the Divisional Top Secret Office. The duplicate should be retained by person releasing document.

Execution of a receipt is not required when a person who has signed for another person delivers the document to the addressee.

Transmittal of documents outside the Division or the Department must be cleared through the Divisional Top Secret Control Officer.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: July 29, 1960

FROM : MR. F. J. BAUMGARDNER

SUBJECT: SOLO

1-Mr. Parsons
1-Mr. Belmont
1-Mr. Baumgardner
1-Mr. Fox

10-1

CG 5824-S left the United States on 7/9/60, on a mission for the CP,USA, to several satellite countries, as well as Russia and possibly China. He was scheduled to return to the United States around 8/19/60.

Assistant Special Agent in Charge McCabe, of the New York Office, advised on 7/29/60 that NY 694-S informed today (7/29) he received a telephone call from CG 5824-S from Zurich, Switzerland. CG 5824-S stated he had been instructed in Moscow to return immediately to the United States. He said that NY 694-S should promptly contact Gus Hall, General Secretary, CP,USA, and tell Hall he is not to make any public statements until he is briefed by CG 5824-S. CG 5824-S did not indicate the nature of the briefing he is to give Gus Hall.

CG 5824-S will arrive in the United States on either July 30, July 31, or August 1, depending on what arrangements he can make for transportation, according to NY 694-S.

ASAC McCabe stated NY 694-S had requested that Special Agent Jack Keating, who is the regular contact with CG 5824-S, be present in New York when CG 5824-S arrives.

ACTION:

I told Mr. McCabe to call Chicago and advise the Chicago Office that the Bureau had instructed that Special Agent Keating proceed to New York immediately and that he should arrive there no later than Saturday morning (7/30) and should arrange to be in New York on the evening of 7/29, if possible. I instructed Mr. McCabe to contact the informant immediately upon his arrival, in order that we may know what message he is carrying to Gus Hall from the Soviets. I told Mr. McCabe I realized the problem of the security of the informant and that that was paramount, but that the information should be obtained from him as quickly as feasible. Mr. McCabe said that this would be done and that the Bureau would be kept advised of developments.

FJB:LL
(5)

51 AUG 9 1960

SENT DIRECTOR
7-29-60

REC- 41

100-428091-833

AUG 5 1960

~~TOP SECRET~~

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-12-2011

9

1 - Mr. Parsons
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Liaison Section
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Fox

August 5, 1960

IN LIAISON

To [redacted] 8/8/60 mwb

b6
b7C

Mr. Allen W. Dulles
Director
Central Intelligence Agency
Administration Building
2430 E Street, N. W.
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Dulles:

I believe the information contained in the enclosed memorandum will be of interest to you. This information, supplied by sources who have furnished reliable information in the past, was obtained as a result of our over-all coverage of the Communist Party, USA. The information pertains to the conflict of views between the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Communist Party of China.

Because of the sensitive nature of our sources, it is requested that the contents of this communication be afforded careful security and its use restricted to a need-to-know basis.

This information is being disseminated to other appropriate officials of the Government.

AUG 11 34 AM '60

Sincerely yours,

REC- 83 100-428091-8837

10 AUG 8 1960

Enclosure

Tolson ______
Mohr ______
Parsons ______
Belmont ______
Callahan ______
DeLoach ______
Malone ______
McGuire ______
Rosen ______
Tamm ______
Trotter ______
W.C. Sullivan ______
Tele. Room ______
Ingram ______
Gandy ______

100-428091 NOTE ON YELLOW: This letter and its enclosure are classified ~~"Top Secret"~~ because disclosure of this information to unauthorized persons may tend to identify our highly placed informant, with resultant grave damage to our national defense. See memo Baumgardner to Belmont dated 8/[illegible]/60 captioned, "Solo; Internal Security - C." FFF:ras/kmo.

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐ ~~TOP SECRET~~

FFF:ras/bgc (7)

~~TOP SECRET~~

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-12-2011

1 - Mr. Parsons
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Liaison Section
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Fox

August 5, 1960

BY LIAISON

Honorable Christian A. Herter
The Secretary of State
Washington 25, D. C.

My dear Mr. Herter:

I believe the information contained in the enclosed memorandum will be of interest to you. This information, supplied by sources who have furnished reliable information in the past, was obtained as a result of our over-all coverage of the Communist Party, USA. The information pertains to the conflict of views between the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Communist Party of China.

Because of the sensitive nature of our sources, it is requested that the contents of this communication be afforded careful security and its use restricted to a need-to-know basis.

This information is being disseminated to other appropriate officials of the Government.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosure
100-428091

Tolson
Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

NOTE ON YELLOW: This letter and its enclosure are classified ~~"Top Secret"~~ because disclosure of this information to unauthorized persons may tend to identify our ~~highly~~ placed informant, with resultant grave damage to our national defense. See memo Baumgardner to Belmont dated 8/5/60 captioned "Solo; Internal Security - C."
FFF:ras:kmo

100-428091-836

REC- 83

19 AUG 8 1960

FFF:ras:mar
(7)

~~TOP SECRET~~

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

1 - Mr. Parsons
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Liaison Section
1 - Mr. Fox

August 5, 1960

BY LIAISON

Miss Rose Mary Woods
Executive Secretary to the Vice President
Room T-6, The Capitol
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Rose Mary:

I am enclosing a letter, with enclosure, which I believe the Vice President may wish to see.

Sincerely,

Enclosures - 2

100-428091

NOTE ON YELLOW:

See memo Baumgardner to Belmont dated 8-5-60 captioned "Solo, Internal Security - C." FFF:ras:kmo

REC- 32 100-428091-835

FFF:ras:kmo
(7)

EX 109

AUG 8 1960

AUG 4 11 33 AM '60

CLOSURE

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

AUG 8 - 1960

~~TOP SECRET~~

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-12-2011

1 - Mr. Parsons
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Liaison Section
1 - Mr. Fox

August 5, 1960

Honorable Richard M. Nixon
The Vice President
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Dick:

I believe the information contained in the enclosed memorandum will be of interest to you. This information, supplied by sources who have furnished reliable information in the past, was obtained as a result of our over-all coverage of the Communist Party, USA. The information pertains to the conflict of views between the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Communist Party of China.

Because of the sensitive nature of our sources, it is requested that the contents of this communication be afforded careful security and its use restricted to a need-to-know basis.

This information is being disseminated to other appropriate officials of the Government.

Sincerely,

REC'D READING ROOM
AUG 4 11 33 AM '60

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ENCLOSURE

Enclosure

REC- 32

100-428091-835

100-428091

NOTE: This letter and its enclosure are classified "~~Top Secret~~" because disclosure of this information to unauthorized persons may tend to identify our highly placed informant, with resultant grave damage to our national defense. See memo Baumgardner to Belmont dated 8-5-60 captioned "Solo, Internal Security - C." FFF:ras:kmo

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MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

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DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-12-2011

1 - Mr. Parsons
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Liaison Section
1 - Mr. Fox

August 5, 196

~~BY LIAISON~~

[redacted] b6 b7C

NLE 86-120 2/17/86

Honorable Gordon Gray
Special Assistant to the President
Executive Office Building
Washington 25, D. C.

[Solo]

My dear Mr. Gray:

I believe the information contained in the enclosed memorandum will be of interest to the President and you. This information, supplied by sources who have furnished reliable information in the past, was obtained as a result of our over-all coverage of the Communist Party, USA. [The information pertains to the conflict of views between the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Communist Party of China.] ~~S~~ (U)

Because of the sensitive nature of our sources, it is requested that the contents of this communication be afforded careful security and its use restricted to a need-to-know basis. U

This information is being disseminated to other appropriate officials of the Government. U

REC- 32

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosure

[100-428091 - 834]

[100-428091] ~~S~~ (U) NOTE ON YELLOW: [This letter and its enclosure are classified ~~"Top Secret"~~ because disclosure of this information to unauthorized persons may tend to identify our highly placed informant, with resultant grave damage to our national defense] ~~S~~ (U) See memo Baumgardner to Belmont dated 8/5/60 captioned ["Solo; ~~S~~ (U) Internal Security - C." FFF:ras/kmo U(~~S~~)

FFF:ras/bgc (7)

~~SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

AUG 8 1960

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Tele. Room ____
Ingram ____
Gandy ____

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

AUG 8 - 1960

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: August 5, 1960

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Our informant, CG 5824-S*, at the instructions of Gus Hall, General Secretary, Communist Party (CP), USA, left Chicago, Illinois, 7/9/60 on the sixth Solo mission to Czechoslovakia and Russia. He returned to the United States on 7/31/60.

New York airtel 8/3/60 discloses that informant met with two members of the "Secret Department" of the CP of the Soviet Union (CPSU) during the week of 7/17/60 in Moscow, Russia. Arrangements were made for CG 5824-S* to have clandestine meetings with undisclosed Soviets in New York City during August and September, 1960. These "secret" members were aware of previous contacts informant had with Vladimir Barkovsky, Counsel, Soviet Delegation to the United Nations. The Russians suggested the use of microfilming for the transmittal of CP, USA, documents to Barkovsky or whoever might meet with the informant.

The New York Office is obtaining photographs of likely suspects in order to exhibit them to CG 5824-S* in an attempt to identify the two "Secret Department" members of the CPSU.

OBSERVATIONS:

Arrangements for our informants, CG 5824-S* and NY 694-S*, to meet with Barkovsky or some other Soviet in New York City have been scheduled for the coming two months. It is expected that funds will be given to our informants by the Soviets in order to financially assist the national office of the CP, USA.

RECOMMENDATION:

We will follow closely all contacts made by the Soviets with our informants and will keep you immediately advised of pertinent developments.

100-428091

1 - Mr. Parsons
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Fox
FFF:ras

REC- 64
100-428091-838
15 AUG 9 1960
EX-108
INT. SEC.
64 AUG 10 1960

Form No. DJ-34
(Ed. 9-31-56)

TS-288

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CLASSIFIED DOCUMENT RECEIPT

Control No.

FROM (Division or Office) Deputy Attorney General
TO Dire
DELIVERED BY [redacted] For Judge Walsh Room 4111
RECEIVED BY For Room
DATE 9-16-60 Time 12:24 P.m.

b6
b7C

IDENTITY OF DOCUMENT

ADDRESSEE The Attorney General
FROM Director, FBI
DATE August 9, 1960 No. PAGES 2 COPY Carbon OF COPIES
CLASSIFICATION ~~Top Secret~~ FILE NO. 100-428091
SUBJECT: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA, INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, INTERNAL SECURITY - C

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES [illegible]ENT

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McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: August 3, 1960

FROM : MR. F. J. BAUMGARDNER

1-Mr. Belmont
1-Mr. Fox

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST

Chicago (CG) 5824-S has been furnishing information concerning his latest trip to Russia to Special Agent Jack Keating in New York. He still has additional details of what took place to be made available, and interviews with him are being conducted on a continuing basis to secure this additional information.

On the afternoon of August 3, 1960, Assistant Special Agent in Charge McCabe, of the New York Office (NYO), called and stated that Elizabeth Mascolo, common-law wife of Tim Buck, head of the Canadian Communist Party, had contacted CG 5824-S and told him that Buck wanted to see him immediately. She said Buck has an important speech to make in the western part of Canada on Friday, 8/5, and he wants to be briefed prior to the time he makes the speech. Mr. McCabe stated that our informant has been in contact with the office and stated he had no excuse for not going to Canada to brief Buck.

McCabe stated that although this trip will interfere temporarily with our securing additional information from the informant, he felt that in the interests of protecting the security of the informant it would be necessary for him to make the trip. I asked ASAC McCabe how the informant planned to go, and he replied he thought he was going by train. I told McCabe to have the informant fly and he could undoubtedly make the trip much quicker. McCabe stated he would call back.

Mr. McCabe again called and stated that NYO had been in contact with the informant. He said the informant will fly to Canada tonight (8/3) and will confer with Buck immediately and will return to New York on Thursday evening (8/4). He said New York will continue its interviews with the informant on Thursday evening and Friday and it is expected that all of the information he has concerning his latest trip to Russia will be obtained at that time. Mr. McCabe said that such information will be immediately forwarded to the Bureau.

EX 109

ACTION: When the information is received, we will immediately analyze it and make appropriate dissemination.

REC-13 100-428091-839

FJB:[illegible] (3)

58 AUG 12 1960

10 AUG 9 1960

~~TOP SECRET~~

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-12-2011

1 - Mr. Parso
1 - Mr. Be
1 - Mr. Baumga
1 - Mr. Fox

The Attorney General August 9, 1960

Director, FBI

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

I thought you would be interested in the following information obtained as a result of our over-all coverage of the Communist Party, USA, concerning statements made in Moscow, Russia, by Nikolai Mostovets and [redacted] during July, 1960. Nikolai Mostovets is head of the North and South American Section of the International Department, Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and [redacted] of Eugene Dennis, National Chairman, Communist Party, USA.

b6
b7C

Mostovets stated that the disagreements between the People's Republic of China and the Soviet Union involve matters of state as well as ideological differences between the communist parties of the two countries. According to Mostovets, the Chinese have asked the Russians for modern military weapons such as nuclear warheads, missiles and atomic bombs, but Russia has not complied with these requests.

8

[redacted] who has many contacts among leading members of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, stated that part of the problem between Red China and Russia is the refusal of Russia to grant Chinese requests for modern military weapons. Because the Communist Party of China has not gone along with the ideology of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in regard to peaceful coexistence, the Soviet Union, as a state has hesitated to grant requests of Red China for modern military weapons since Russia cannot anticipate what China might do with these weapons. [redacted] commented the Russians are afraid that perhaps China might drop a nuclear bomb on Formosa or on some other place and thereby trigger a world war.

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MAILED 10
AUG 10 1960
COMM-FBI

100-428091

SEE NOTE ON YELLOW, PAGE TWO

~~TOP SECRET~~

FFF:ras
(8)

100-428091-

REC-6

SENT DIRECTOR
FOR APPROVAL

AUG 10 1960

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Tamm
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Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

50 AUG 11 1960 MAIL ROOM

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

~~TOP SECRET~~

The Attorney General

Because of the sensitive nature of our sources, it is requested that the contents of this communication be afforded careful security and its use restricted to a need-to-know basis.

This information is being disseminated to the Honorable Richard M. Nixon, the Vice President; the Honorable Gordon Gray, Special Assistant to the President; the Honorable Christian A. Herter, the Secretary of State; and Mr. Allen W. Dulles, Director, Central Intelligence Agency.

1 - Mr. Lawrence E. Walsh
Deputy Attorney General

Dep. AG Walsh [illegible]
of the letter [illegible]
[illegible]

NOTE ON YELLOW:

This letter is classified ~~"Top Secret"~~ because disclosure of this information to unauthorized persons may tend to identify our highly placed informant, with resultant grave damage to our national defense.

See memo Baumgardner to Belmont dated 8/8/60 captioned "Solo; Internal Security - C." FFF:ras.

~~TOP SECRET~~

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-12-2011

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
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Parsons
Belmont
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Malone
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Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: August 3, 1960

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner

SUBJECT: ~~SOLO~~
INTERNAL SECURITY - C Communist

Our informant, CG 5824-S*, at the instructions of Gus Hall, General Secretary, Communist Party (CP), USA, left Chicago, Illinois, 7/9/60 for a six-week mission to Czechoslovakia, Russia, other Iron Curtain countries, and possibly Red China. At the suggestion of Boris Ponomarev, in charge of the International Department of the Central Committee of the CP of the Soviet Union (CCCPSU), informant cut his trip short and returned to the United States on 7/31/60. Ponomarev felt it was most important that some of the facts concerning the dispute which arose between the CP of China and the CP of the Soviet Union (CPSU) at the congress of the CP of Rumania held in Bucharest, Rumania, 6/60 be given to the CPUSA leadership as soon as possible, especially before it gets into the United States press. The Soviets also suggested that the informant return to the United States at this time in order to urge Gus Hall to attend the congress of the CP of Cuba, which begins in Havana on 8/16/60. The Soviets would like Hall to attend this congress and then travel from Cuba to Moscow for a few days and then return to Cuba by jet airliner.

New York airtel 8/1/60 discloses that CG 5824-S* had a formal meeting with Ponomarev; D. Shevlyagin, assistant to Ponomarev; Nikolai Vladimirovich Mostovets, head of the North and South American Section of the International Department of the CCCPSU; and other Russians at the headquarters of the CCCPSU during the week of 7/17/60. Ponomarev remarked:

At the Rumanian congress and the conference of CPs which followed the congress it was decided to set up a commission to explore the differences which exist between the CP of China and the CPSU in an effort to reconcile the divergent views of these participants at the congress. Ponomarev feels that the CPUSA should send a representative of the National Executive Committee to participate in the work of this commission. The Chinese views in opposition to those of the CPSU are (1) war is possible and even inevitable; (2) United States imperialism will resort to war and to talk of coexistence and disarmament is to create illusions; (3) the Chinese in their provincial press are critical of the Soviet Union;

100-428091

100-428091-84
5-A

REC-84

AUG 10 1960

1 - Mr. Parsons
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Fox

FFF:ras (5)

SENT DIRECTOR
8-3-60

67 AUG 10 1960

(4) the Chinese have accused the CPSU of having a one-sided line of peaceful transition to socialism; and (5) the Chinese emphasize that the nature of imperialism has not changed.

Ponomarev said that for six months the Chinese have been training 50 Latin American comrades and have been filling them with Chinese propaganda. Chinese instructors have expressed themselves in a very hostile manner against the CPSU and have inculcated the Latin American comrades with an anti-CPSU spirit. The Chinese suggested to the Latin American comrades that there should be an armed struggle and guerrilla warfare in Panama. They preached to Brazilian comrades that the Brazilians need to resort to armed struggles and uprisings. Some of the Latin American comrades are under the influence of the Chinese, especially in the fight against United States imperialism.

Although there is a peaceful road to socialism, Ponomarev said, that in some cases "we" have recommended, that some CPs have to use the other road.

New York airtel 8/2/60 discloses that Gus Hall, after being advised of the Soviet proposal that he go to Cuba and then make a flying trip to Moscow, said that he would not go to Cuba.

OBSERVATIONS:

It is possible that Hall refuses to go to Cuba because he is at liberty under a $5,000 bond (indicted under Smith Act) which restricts his travel without court permission.

This is the informant's report of his first meeting with Boris Ponomarev. A report of his second meeting with this individual is being prepared by the New York Office for immediate transmittal to the Bureau. Together with these reports will be a document furnished by Ponomarev disclosing the differences which exist between the CP of China and the CPSU and also an 80-page letter from the CPSU to all CPs.

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: SOLO
100-428091

RECOMMENDATION:

After all information is received concerning the dispute which arose at the Rumanian congress between the CP of China and the CPSU, same will be promptly analyzed and disseminated under a ~~"Top Secret"~~ classification to the White House, the Vice President, the Secretary of State, the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency and the Attorney General.

OK. Expedite

8/3

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 8/2/60

Transmit the following in ______________________
(Type in plain text or code)

REC-11

Via AIRTEL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

SUBJECT: SOLO,
IS-C

CG 5824-S* on July 31, 1960, orally furnished the following information on the following pages to SA JOHN E. KEATING, and [redacted]
This report consists of details of a conference of Communist Parties held in Bucharest, Roumania, in June 1960. At this conference, there was a running debate between NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV and PENG CHEN of China. CG 5824-S* had obtained this information from notes made by ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN, who attended the conference. CG 5824-S* met with FLYNN in Prague, Czechoslovakia during the week of July 10, 1960.

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(3)- BUREAU (100-428091) (RM)
1 - CHICAGO (134-46-Sub B SOLO) (AMRM)
1 - NEW YORK (100-134637) (#41)

JEK:DJG
(6)

EX 100

REC-11 100-428091-842

7 AUG 3 1960

ENCLOSURE

55 AUG 17 1960

Approved: ______________________ Sent __________ M Per __________
Special Agent in Charge

Details of Conference of Communist Parties Held in Bucharest, Rumania, in June, 1960

During the week of July 10, 1960, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn made available notes she had made during a Conference of Communist Parties held in Bucharest, Rumania, after the Third Congress of the Rumanian Communist Party.

On June 24, 1960, there had been a preliminary meeting with only representatives of the Socialist Bloc countries present. On June 25, 1960, there was a meeting with representatives of all the fraternal Communist Parties, who were in Bucharest, present at this meeting.

These meetings heard the reading of an 84 page letter from the Communist Party of the Soviet Union to all other Communist Parties. This letter deals with the differences between the Soviet Union and China. It contains a series of disagreements in regard to the Chinese communes, the World Federation of Trade Unions, the Doctrine of Peaceful Co-existence and so forth. The letter refers to remarks which the Chinese had made at a banquet held during the time the World Federation of Trade Unions met in Peking, China.

Representatives of the Socialist countries in Europe started the discussion on June 25, 1960. All of the speakers stated that they were in agreement with the Moscow Declaration of 1957, that is, the Twelve Party Declaration and the 64 Party Peace Declaration. Except for the Chinese, all the other speakers reaffirmed their adherence to the peace policy of the Soviet Union. The representatives of the Socialist countries in Eastern Europe also endorsed the stand of Nikita Khrushchev at the Summit Meeting in Paris. During this discussion, several speakers leveled criticism at the Chinese Communist Party because of its behavior at a meeting of the World Federation of Trade Unions at Peking and at peace councils.

100-428091-842

ENCLOSURE

PENG CHEN, Vice Chairman and Secretary General of the Standing Committee of the Communist Party of China, replied briefly for the Communist Party of China. He stated that the Communist Party of China is in favor of co-existence, but that he had reported to the Communist Party of China what had happened at this meeting and the details of the 84 page letter from the Communist Party of the Soviet Union to all other Communist Parties. He said that while the Communist Party of China would send a reply, he wanted to say that some of the charges which have been made here in Bucharest and in the letter of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, were of a slanderous character. He said that there is a need to clarify certain issues and he suggested the study of Chinese documents. He pointed out that the Bandung Conference was the result of the initiative of the Chinese, and that recently, China had entered into agreements with Burma and Nepal. He said that at the meeting of the World Federation of Trade Unions in Peking, China, some of the delegates to this meeting made statements against the Chinese communes. The communes are a Chinese phenomenon. Since we did not interfere in the internal affairs of other countries, we, the Chinese people, do not ask for approval or disapproval of the communes.

[redacted] b6 b7C

PENG CHEN stated further that he thinks that there seems to be a negative attitude to the general lines of the Communist Party of China and a shift away from the document which was issued at the conclusion of the meeting in Peking of the World Federation of Trade Unions.

PENG CHEN went on to praise the Chinese communes. He said that China is constantly increasing its production of steel and that soon, it will produce thirty million tons of steel annually. He referred to the Soviet Union as the country which is heading the Socialist camp, and also said that China supported the Summit Meeting. Comrade MAO says that the wind from the east overcomes the wind from the west. War can be avoided, but can we completely avoid it? The avoidance of war does not depend on us only. We are not attempting to unleash a new war, but while Imperialism exists, there is a possibility of aggressive war. There are madmen in the camp of Imperialism. They could unleash a war. Why did the United States restore Militarism in Western Germany? Why does the United States spend half of its income for military purposes? The United States unleases great forces for war and they do not do it to celebrate May 1st (this would mean that the Armed Forces of the United States are not merely for display purposes).

Continuing, PENG CHEN stated, therefore, we must be ready for two possibilities. One is to strive for peace, and the other is to be ready for war unleashed by the Imperialists. In the struggle for peace, we move in two directions, in order to increase the might of the Socialist camp, and to organize the forces for peace all over the world. On carrying out the revolution, we prepare for both eventualities, that is, peaceful and non-peaceful. Imperialism suppresses peoples. We must be prepared for that. We work on two lines and two possibilities. If worse comes to worse, or there is armed oppression, we must guarantee that the masses should not ask - Why did you not prepare us? Why did you lie to us?

Regarding the Chinese articles and the book on Leninism published by the Communist Party of China, there has been much criticism by the comrades who are here in Bucharest. These articles and this book are based on the Moscow Declaration. If the comrades think that these publications violate the Moscow Declaration or the Peace Manifesto, they are wrong. Regarding the proposed Bucharest Communique, our delegation has a mandate to deal with the letter of the CPSU to all other Communist Parties. We can have discussions here with all of the fraternal Parties, but we are without powers to make decisions here.

At this point, NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV jumped up and interrupted PENG CHEN. He asked, What if the Parties here want to decide and to adopt documents? It is alright with me.

PENG CHEN replied, we are not mandated to discuss anything else but the CPSU letter. In relation to the letter, we make two proposals as follows:

1. That the Soviet Union hold a conference of the Communist Parties of the Socialist countries. We also want all of the Communist Parties of the world present at this conference.

2. That the text for this conference be prepared in advance by an Editorial Committee. We have sent the present communique to our Political Bureau in Peking. They do not hesitate to reaffirm the Moscow Declaration, but this Bucharest Communique goes further than the Moscow Declaration. Therefore, we can only sign this proposed communique when we hear from our Political Bureau. We feel obligated to ask approval of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China because there is more in this Bucharest Communique than there was in the Moscow Declaration of 1957. There are some new features in the Bucharest Communique.

Continuing, PENG CHEN stated, at the same time, lengthy material was presented to us here and we have only briefly studied it. We were not given sufficient time to study this material. It is impossible to give complete attention to some 84 pages. We ask time to make inquiry of our Central Committee in Peking. Remember, Peking is far away, so far we cannot get a reply. The communications are to blame.

NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV jumped up and said, Why don't you blame Moscow for this? PENG CHEN, replying calmly, stated, Our delegation is not vested with authority to vote. At the conference of the Socialist countries yesterday, we asked for more time.

At this point, GHEORGHE GHEORGHIU-DEJ, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Rumanian Workers Party (the Communist Party of Rumania), said, Comrade CHEN, speak all you want.

[illegible]

CHEN replied that the Chinese were not given a chance to present the views of the Chinese Communist Party.

Here, there was a big uproar in the hall. ANTONIN NOVOTNY, leader of the Czechoslovakian Communist Party, protested that this was not so.

[illegible]

GHEORGHE GHEORGHIU-DEJ said to PENG CHEN, take all the time you want.

PENG CHEN replied, we refuse to consider even continuing today. We want time to get in touch with Peking. Yesterday, at the conference of the Socialist countries, you adopted a declaration without us. We will not say more today.

NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV stated, we conferred yesterday until everyone was spent and tired. No matter how strong we are, our strength is limited by Almighty God. We listened to Comrade PENG CHEN of China as long as he wished to speak. We spoke only twenty minutes or so. We did not limit him. He spoke the longest. He should talk to this larger audience today. We are all speakers and orators here. We were not born yesterday. We have grown grey and bald in political argument.

Continuing, KHRUSHCHEV said, the chairman has said that Comrade PENG CHEN can speak today. Now he does not want to speak. This is an uncomradely attitude. This type of debate and argumentation is alright among others where everything goes, but not among ourselves. Comrade FENG CHEN said he did not study the letter of the CPSU. If he did not study it, how come he says it was slanderous? The Chinese want an okay from Peking. We are a collective body. There are no commissars over us, yet Comrade FENG CHEN says that he will comment only when he receives orders from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

At this point, the conference adjourned, to be resumed on the following day.

On June 26, 1960, the Chinese comrades announced that they had received permission from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China to sign the Bucharest Communique if amendments were made to it, but then stated that even if the proposed Chinese amendments were not accepted that they would sign the communique anyway. The Chinese never did present the amendments.

[redacted]

[redacted]

Comrade HYSNI KAPO, Secretary of the Communist Party of Albania, was critical of the tone, methods and attitude of the representatives of the Communist Party of China.

He said that Albania was not ready to speak its opinion. He has informed the Central Committee and the leadership of the developments in Bucharest. He thinks the CPSU and the Communist Party of China should get together and talk things out and then call other Parties in. Otherwise, it is too soon to adopt anything or engage in this type of discussion. The Chinese campaign, articles, etc., before this conference were harmful. China is dear to our hearts. We will endorse the Bucharest Communique.

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NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV stated, Comrade KAPO said that this is an argument between the CPSU and the Communist Party of China. The time has long passed when arguments were settled by two knights in combat. Not numbers nor muscles can solve these questions today. The great can be small and the small can be great. Here, in this meeting, we have equal terms for all. We do not set any Parties apart. All will be involved in this discussion. We do not want, nor seek, differences, but once they have appeared, we must solve them all together. This is the only way - the Marxist-Leninist way. It is regrettable that the Chinese comrades are signing the communique with reservations. They really do not agree with this communique which they signed. This communique is not complete because they signed with reservations and they really do not agree with it.

Continuing, KHRUSHCHEV said, we are not embarrassed, but it does make the situation more complicated. The enemy will be joyful because there is a crack in the Socialist camp.

Then KHRUSHCHEV said, there are differences between the Chinese and the other Communist Parties. It is a pity that the Communist Party of China is not with us. We must do everything to achieve unity, but on a principled basis but not unity for the sake of unity. That is not enough. There have been differences with the Chinese for more than a year and a half. Even in 1957 in Moscow, the Chinese were not in complete agreement when they signed the Moscow Declaration. At the World Federation of Trade Unions banquet in Peking, the Chinese document was the dessert. That was not the Leninist way. It is a Trotskyite way.

One of the main questions is co-existence, war or peace. They (meaning the Chinese comrades) are against co-existence. In Mongolia, a Chinese comrade crossed out a reference to co-existence. He said, "Why is it necessary between China and Mongolia?" We are not speaking of co-existence between our Socialist countries. Co-existence means peace; it is a banner to unite all peoples. Only madmen want war, but even they do not even dare to say so. Even HITLER talked peace and blamed others for war, those who refused to give up territory.

We will doom ourselves if we say that peace and co-existence are impossible. If we say Imperialism has totality over the world. If we say that as long as Imperialism exists "war is inevitable". In other words, the situation has changed since LENIN formulated his thesis on Imperialism. Imperialism alone cannot decide today to make war. It is not an automatic question, but one of political forces. We have the world's progressive forces with our one-third of the world. There is the Ukranian saying when a son-in-law is drowning, the father-in-law says go down. Should one-third of the world not struggle for peace? It would be a fatal capitulation to surrender to the aggressors and an underestimation of our own strength. We therefore cannot agree with the Communist Party of China.

KHRUSHCHEV continued by stating, after the Chinese comrade spoke at this Third Congress of the Workers Party of Rumania, we, the Chinese and Soviet Comrades, talked privately. The Chinese comrade said, "We are for co-existence", but he did not mention this word in his speech at the Congress. Later, he blamed it on poor translation, but the fact remains the word was not there. See the false position you got into? Such so-called Marxism-Leninism is pure hairsplitting. I am a Marxist-Leninist, but I do not split where the atom is split. Like the Bible said of Noah's Ark, all animals are in the same boat, clean and unclean, and live together by God's will. If war is unleashed, it is said not everyone will be annihilated. I do not want to risk the lives of my people and of the world. (This is a reference to statements by some writers of the Communist Party of China that those who talk of the catastrophic results of war are capitulating to the Imperialists.) Then he, KHRUSHCHEV, turned around to Albanian comrade KAPO and said, well comrade, how do you negotiate that. KAPO, I do not agree with the Chinese. Comrade KHRUSHCHEV goes on, if we are all buried in war you say, Comrade KAPO, you hope that the archeologists will find us together. I do not want to be buried at all, and then he underscored with emphasis, according to the description, we want life. If the Imperialists would die from listening to music, we would give it to them.

We support the 17 Party Declaration of Rome (this is referring to the Declaration of 17 European Parties that met in Rome, January, 1960, declaring for co-existence).

We support the 17 Party Declaration of Rome. The Chinese comrades do not agree. They stated so. The Communist Party of China delegation said we presented 84 pages that they had not read. The Chinese comrades' words are very poisonous against the leaders of other Communist Parties. Ask Comrade MAO, he will tell you. He had a conversation with the Soviet Ambassador recently. I remember a conversation I had with Comrade MAO TSE TUNG when it was proposed to publish an international magazine on theory and politics. He said that the Socialist countries having a grain of truth in the differences would complicate questions and effect the people. Now, such a magazine comes out. The Chinese comrades say, let all flowers bloom.

Parenthetically speaking, the true saying is, let 100 flowers bloom, let 100 thoughts contend.

In 1958, MAO asked us, are you against it? The Russians did not understand. Therefore, we did not publish this idea. The Chinese say, let 100 flowers bloom, let 100 thoughts contend, etc., but some flowers make life beautiful, some are poisonous and must be rooted out. Some very poisonous flowers were widespread in China. The Capitalists grew them. You had to root them out. This is an ideological question; you publish many things in Russian-books, pamphlets, etc., and send them to our country. We have printing presses in our country too. What you're doing is forcing your views on others. Your book, "United States Imperialism is a Paper Tiger" was sent in the Russian language into our country. We don't want it. You are forcing your views on us; we don't want them You once published a good article on the Hungarian situation. We accepted it, we praised it and we published it. We are not rejecting ideas from other countries, but we want to choose for ourselves. We had an agreement with the Chinese Peoples Republic on the publication of two magazines on Chinese-Soviet friendship. What happened? These journals began to publish debatable questions such as we would not even publish in "Pravda". I was advised of the contents of these magazines and I said to our comrades, do not circulate these in our country.

There has been an aggravation of differences between India and China relating to border conflicts. When I was in China last October for the celebration of the 10th Anniversary, I met Comrades MAO, CHOU EN LAI and others. They said, why does not the Soviet Union take the Chinese side on this issue when we are in a struggle with a Capitalist country like India. I said, India and China existed for centuries and never went to war with each other. How could a socialist state aggravate such a war? It is nationalistic and a wrong thing to do to drag the Socialist camp into such a war.

KHRUSHCHEV then illustrated how LENIN had signed the Brest Litovsk Peach Treaty with the Germans that TROTSKY refused to sign. LENIN bartered with the Imperialists when he had to. He, LENIN, signed a treaty with the Turks giving them a large territory so that the working class and others would not regard the Soviet Union as an Imperialist country. For 150 years, Russia had border conflicts with Iran, but we signed treaties with Iran, we made concessions, we gave them so many kilometers in territory. What difference does it make? The people will throw the rulers out some day anyway. But we've got closer to the Iranian people by not antagonizing them over borders. You Chinese comrades say the Indians do all the shooting. How is it that the Indians fall dead then? It is not important who fired the first shot. The Imperialists rejoice over a conflict between India and China. Supposing we said we are for China; The United States will say they are for India. EISENHOWER said to NEHRU while he was there, take a firm stand, we will always support you. Comrades, NEHRU and EISENHOWER are different. Is there a difference between the Shah and NEHRU? Of course there is. This is a national conflict, not a social question. The Indian Communist Party must not say the Chinese are right. Our party there in India is disoriented by this conflict. The conflict has rallied the reactionaries around NEHRU. How many Chinese are there? Certainly, China is stronger than India, although a census has not been made. There are 212 million of us in the Soviet Union. We are third in size and population after India. For China, it is not a question of to be or not to be. We deplored this situation; this border conflict. We had hoped that a conference would resolve the issues between China and India. We in our country set up commissions in discussing all border incidents. We discuss at length and settle these. It would be shear foolishness if we tried to paint India an an aggressor. We do not agree with NEHRU, but we respect him as an honorable man. We can come to terms with him on disarmament.

The Chinese call me an opportunist. Who gives you comrades the right to pin labels on people. The conflict over Taiwan, Formosa, was different. We sent notes to the United States that an attack on China would be considered an attack on the Soviet Union. We would reply with rocket blows, etc., etc. This is Socialist solidarity. What is the true essence of a country is important. You are my friend, but we must speak the truth. Our futures depend upon it. LENIN said once, "Just scratch a great Russian Communist and you will find a Chauvinist". The chief danger then was of Russian Chauvinism. I said, LENIN was right at the Eighth Congress when he made this statement. At that time, there were 100 languages spoken, 100 nationalities. Now there are fifteen union republics and many autonomous regions. All these people were subjects of Russia under the Czar. LENIN said we must fight to make all equal in the great family of the Soviet Union. LENIN ceded the territory to Finland. He was criticized for it, but he did it. Not only for us, but for you too, comrades of China, must we foster Communist tradition not merely national ones.

The Chinese do not believe India will be a Socialist country some day. I do believe it. Get together, draw up a border line. No one will remember later what it is. So, suppose we said of the Socialist countries, all borders must be corrected. Let's correct them. We would not leave here with a hair on our heads. There are fifteen republics in the Soviet Union. Suppose we say let's rectify or discuss borders; a free for all would start. A man crossing a border now does not even know its there. It goes to show it has nothing to do with class conflicts. Let's not argue over little things. This is not a useful conflict. This conflict has discredited the Communist Party of India and NEHRU has become a national hero. Why was this necessary? We must take a position and guard against future conflicts. We must have a definite attitude.

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KHRUSHCHEV continues - regarding the work in the Peace Committee, the Chinese comrades do not understand. They mix up the national question and the colonial struggle. The Peace Committee is like Noah's Ark; all who want to fight for peace are there. We gave the LENIN medal to [redacted] of the United States, a Capitalist. He is proud to wear it. Surely, it is a changed situation when a Capitalist will wear our medal with pride. In the peace councils, we must put down the forces of the colonizers. The peace councils, however, are not class organizations.

Two years ago, representatives of the armed forces of the Soviet Union and China met to discuss anti-aircraft defense of our regions. We might be so situated that our planes might have to land in Chinese territory. Like in World War II, United States planes would leave Africa, bomb Germany and land in Russia. Comrades, would you believe it, the Chinese said no to our request. Our generals asked what to do. Such misunderstandings are no good. The Imperialists will hang us one by one.

Parenthetically speaking, it should be noted that KHRUSHCHEV has been subjected to criticism for his speeches. The Chinese must have charged that he does not represent the viewpoint of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and that he speaks for himself as an individual.

So KHRUSHCHEV made the following statements:

All my speeches are delivered after approval by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. This was true while I was traveling in the USA; this is true while I'm here and elsewhere. You Chinese are trying to separate me from everybody.

Parenthetically speaking, it should be noted that the Chinese have been circulating a document against KHRUSHCHEV. This document was previously concealed and was kept secret. Now they have been circulating it. In it they infer that he was not speaking with the authority of the Central Committee.

As to the slogan of the Chinese comrades, "Neither peace nor war" - Our 20th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union condemned STALIN. We had to do it. All the members of the 17th Congress of the Party were exiled, perished or imprisoned for sixteen or seventeen years. They were the cream of the Bolsheviks. What to tell the people? We must state the truth at the right moment. The first Congress we held after his, STALIN's, death, was the right time. Some people knew more than others like MOLOTOV, MALENKOV, KAGANOVICH and others. We said we must state what we know. The people may forgive us if we state it now, later they will not believe us or forgive us. While the Chinese comrades supported us, they were trying even then to undermine our leadership. They said "There are two swords, one is LENIN's, one is STALIN's - if it is rusty, let us clean it". LENIN's sword was directed against our enemies, STALIN's had our people's blood on it. Peasants and workers I talk to today say how good life is but let us prevent war. More even say better if he, STALIN, died ten years earlier. We say, to tell our people all is to strengthen our leadership.

Parenthetically speaking, it should be noted that this means that the conflict between the Soviet and Chinese leaders over the expose of STALIN was much deeper going and sharper that we had known up to now.

On the question of the communes or the issue of the communes - To begin with, one might say it is an internal question of China. We have nothing against it but we won't follow that path. LENIN set up cooperatives. There is no unity in the Communist Party of China on the question of communes and you know it. A lot was not won by this method. A comrade who opposed this policy, that is the communes, was sent to a "monastery". We would send such people to a Party school. Even in China, the character is changing. Now you are beginning to form brigades and collective farms and so on. The Chinese come out against the payment of labor. We in the Soviet Union must do this, we must pay wages until we are able to switch to real Communist principles. If we are asked our opinion we are not in favor of the Chinese position on communes. We are switching in the Soviet Union to automation. We are installing the latest of machinery and methods of production. Don't you try to thrust your systems (of communes) upon us. In our country, we are opposed to leaps. We believe in good planning and organization. If this is lacking we will have ups and downs and have to resort to leaps. Sometimes workers work unevenly or supplies are uneven. Workers even in our country in the old days resorted to strikes on this account. [redacted] spoke to them, convinced the workers why we need better organization, etc., and the workers agreed. Your Chinese papers and magazines write about the leaps. Thousands of our people live in China. They do not speak of it. Our specialists are asked questions they cannot answer. Why? We do not want to sharpen the differences between us. The letter that we put out was addressed to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and to other Parties of the Socialist camp. We may have to send this letter to the other Parties because it is out in the open. On behalf of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union delegation, we express joy that there is absolute unity on many of these questions we have discussed here at the 3rd Congress in Bucharest. We are sure that your Central Committees will rally behind you and the Bucharest Declaration when you report back. We propose to set up a commission to draft a new declaration to summarize our views. We hope to be able to do this in November.

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PENG CHEN:

I gave full attention to the criticisms and accusations of comrade KHRUSHCHEV. Every word of what he said. I am in full agreement with him that these conflicts between us are not of personalities but of Parties. On the international situation, how to conduct the battle against our enemies and how to defend peace. We agree that unity must be on a principled basis. The discussions must be conducted on an equal basis, on a fraternal basis. We respect the Communist Party of the Soviet Union a great deal as an elder brother. As to relations, our relations must be between equal Parties based on firm principles where we strive for truth and not deceive ourselves. In all our documents, we state that our Parties are fraternal, not father and son. On signing the communique, I repeat that which was said before in the exchange of letters. On June 7, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union proposed an exchange of opinions but that these exchanges do not result in decisions. On June 23, I received a draft of the communique. I saw comrade GEORGHE GHEORGHIU-DEJ the next day. I asked for two days delay. It is easy for some of the other Parties because many of them are represented by their First Secretaries. We are not so represented. We have no such high placed peoples present here at this conference. We cannot act and make decisions as others are able to do.

Parenthetically speaking, it should be noted that this was considered a dig too, at the Secretaries of the parties present.

We insist that we did not received equal treatment at this meeting. As to labels, many were pinned on us in documents and speeches here, etc., we received our share and unjustly so. We did not want to take the floor but now we must because comrade KHRUSHCHEV accuses us of so much and pinned so many labels on us that we have to answer.

Parenthetically speaking, they had a reception opening the 3rd Congress of the Communist Party of Rumania Workers Party.

At the reception speech, comrade KHRUSHCHEV did not mention the Communist Party of China directly but he repeated plainly today his accusations against MAO TSE TUNG, against the general line, against the communes, against the great leaps, against the conflict with India and in general, said that we are mistaken. He charged that our meeting with the 17 Communist leaders who were present at the World Federation of Trade Unions meeting in Peking, was treacherous and that our speeches should be classified as crimes. While you demand for yourself that your speech be open to the whole world.

Parenthetically speaking, it should be noted that this means his speech before the World Communist Movement.

Is this Bolshevik discipline, Comrade KHRUSHCHEV? As to attacking you personally, we recognize you as a representative of the Soviet Union. We object to your speech at the reception of the Rumanian Workers Party while the bourgeois press was present. While you say we should not address trade union representatives, you let the bourgeois press listen in on us. The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China sent this delegation which conferred for eight hours in Moscow with the

Communist Party of the Soviet Union. We talked with you, comrade KHRUSHCHEV, here for six hours. Comrade KHRUSHCHEV said in Moscow that EISENHOWER enjoys the full confidence of the American people. We object to this; is he, IKE, as sincere for peace as we are being told. Can we treat him as you do. Comrade MAO said, go to Moscow, see comrade KHRUSHCHEV, express our opinions by way of suggestions, try if possible to achieve unity. But all our proposals were rejected. We will study all remarks made here in keeping with reality but we will never agree that nothing is right in China.

KHRUSHCHEV interrupts:

In 1958, MAO told him, KHRUSHCHEV, that he, MAO, walked out demonstratively on MIKOYAN, while he was speaking.

An unknown Chinese comrade interrupted:

MAO did not come, he was not there, so how could he walk out.

KHRUSHCHEV, still interrupting:

In talking to our ambassador, MAO said our war experiences are better than the Russians. We Russians wanted to build a radio station on Chinese territory. We wanted to keep in contact with our submarine fleet. The Chinese comrades refused us this permission.

KHRUSHCHEV then turned around to the Chinese:

We never refused you any request. Later you said you would build this station but you never did to this day.

Parenthetically speaking, it should be noted that according to what was later heard, KHRUSHCHEV elaborated on this and asked what would be the consequences if there was a war because the Russians were not permitted to build this radio station.

PENG CHEN; losing his composure and dignity, stated:

The Soviet military experts in your academies and schools never deliver lectures on Chinese guerilla warfare. All they talk about is the anti-Nazi war.

KHRUSHCHEV said if it is a question of war there should be no such thing as cost or petty details. The mutual defense of our countries is for us to use together. There are no such stations there now in your country. The Imperialists can make war. There is no station. This question could have been solved in a few moments on the spot.

PENG CHEN said, I asked what kind of a conference we would have, an exchange of experiences or condemnation of our parties. Many are not familiar with the World Federation of Trade Unions and what happened at the Peking meeting but you condemn us. We will sign the Bucharest document, for the Communist cause of unity, whether the amendments will be accepted or rejected.

The question has been raised why in our speeches we do not talk of peaceful co-existence. We examined a translation and it was apparently left out. But I did refer to states of different social systems.

WALTER ULBRICHT, Head of Germany, interrupts:

Why no word of peaceful co-existence?

PENG CHEN:

Because we talk of the fight for peace. We include this in all our documents.

KHRUSHCHEV:

Why did you read it when you read it to me in person?

No answer from PENG CHEN.

PENG CHEN takes the floor:

This meeting was deliberately organized by **KHRUSHCHEV** to attack our Party. You cannot convince **MAO** and convince me so you must resort to this method.

ULBRICHT:

You say you accidentally dropped these two words on such an important occasion with the whole world listening to you?

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PENG CHEN:

If you study our speeches for two years, it will show that we refer to it at all times.

[redacted] from Spain:

You Chinese comrades gathered all the Communist Party leaders in the World Federation of Trade Unions while in Peking. Why did you leave out the two Spanish delegates?

Parenthetically speaking, it should be noted that there were two delegates from Spain left out for showing disagreement with the Chinese beforehand.

No answer given.

KHRUSHCHEV interrupts:

We, at the latest Warsaw Treaty Conference, agreed not to publish any speeches or to make speeches about it. The Chinese delegate **KANG CHENG**, who represented China in Warsaw at the Military Treaty Conference, did publish his speech.

Parenthetically speaking, it should be noted that **KHRUSHCHEV** charged **CHENG** with violating the agreement of the Warsaw Treaty.

Another unknown Chinese comrade:

Stated that the speech did not refer to military matters or agricultural matters. We did not divulge any military secret out of Warsaw.

KHURSHCHEV:

I will not hereafter participate in conferences with the Chinese comrades if the agreements will not be kept.

Chinese comrade:

We will do the same thing.

Soviet Delegate (believed to be BORIS PONOMAREV):

KANG CHENG is playing naive. You are an experienced political worker. We agreed in Warsaw not to publish documents but you admit you published it in reply to KHRUSHCHEV's speech at the reception (Warsaw).

KHRUSHCHEV jumps up:

In relation to Paris, the Summit, I said no international question can be solved without China, Indonesia, India and others to be represented there. The Imperialists said that KHRUSHCHEV torpedoed the Summit because he wants the Chinese and others present.

Another unknown Chinese jumped up:

We feel we are in the right; that we are corresponding to the Moscow declaration.

KHRUSHCHEV rejects the general line of our Party and is carrying on work with other Communist Parties to undermine the Communist Party of China. All Parties' opinion should be solicited.

French delegate [redacted] of Central Committee:

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We are fighting here for unity. We consider the methods you use (talking to the Chinese) and differences with our Parties are unforgivable. Our Trade Union comrades in Peking were faced with problems they did not know how to deal with. We knew we would discuss these problems here. It is not only the interests of the Communist Party of China that are involved here, it is the interest of my Party and all other Parties involved. The position of the Communist Party of China is illogical. The representative who just spoke, spoke incorrectly in treating the character of our meeting. In 1957, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union helped greatly and we all facilitated the work. Here comrades from all countries bring in reports that the line has proven correct, the general line of the struggle for peace. Among ourselves, the methods of the Communist movement must be used, not those used by the Chinese comrades at the peace conference or at the World Federation of Trade Unions. These methods are not to be used here.

GEORGHE GHEORGHIU-DEJ:

He said that the differences remain despite all our efforts to convince the Chinese comrades. We did not achieve the results we expected. In the future, we hope we will succeed in convincing them of the line of the other Communist Parties. There will be a conference this autumn of the Communist Workers Party of the world in Moscow.

KHRUSHCHEV:

Let it be around the November 7 celebration. Since our trade unions take two days off and won't let us work on the 8th, let this conference begin on the 9th.

When the communique was issued on June 27, it was published first in the Rumanian Party paper "Scanetria" (official organ of the Rumanian Party). It was officially signed by all Parties and approved by all the fraternal Parties present at this meeting.

1 - Mr. Parsons
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Fox
1 - Liaison Section

August 9, 1960

BY LIAISON

Miss Rose Mary Woods
Executive Secretary to the Vice President
Room T-6, The Capitol
Washington 25, D. C.

Solo

Dear Rose Mary:

I am enclosing a letter which I believe the Vice President may wish to see.

Sincerely,

JEH

Enclosure

100-428091

NOTE ON YELLOW:

See memo Baumgardner to Belmont dated 8/8/60 captioned "Solo; Internal Security - C." FFF:ras.

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EX 109 REC- 32

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W.C. Sullivan
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MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

~~TOP SECRET~~

1 - Mr. Parsons
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Liaison Section
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Fox

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-12-2011

August 9, 1960

Honorable Richard M. Nixon
The Vice President
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Dick:

I thought you would be interested in the following information obtained as a result of our over-all coverage of the Communist Party, USA, concerning statements made in Moscow, Russia, by Nikolai Mostovets and [redacted] during July, 1960. Nikolai Mostovets is head of the North and South American Section of the International Department, Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and [redacted] is [redacted] of Eugene Dennis, National Chairman, Communist Party, USA.

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Mostovets stated that the disagreements between the People's Republic of China and the Soviet Union involve matters of state as well as ideological differences between the communist parties of the two countries. According to Mostovets, the Chinese have asked the Russians for modern military weapons such as nuclear warheads, missiles and atomic bombs, but Russia has not complied with these requests.

[redacted] who has many contacts among leading members of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, stated that part of the problem between Red China and Russia is the refusal of Russia to grant Chinese requests for modern military weapons. Because the Communist Party of China has not gone along with the ideology of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in regard to peaceful coexistence, the Soviet Union, as a state, has hesitated to grant requests of Red China for modern military weapons since Russia cannot anticipate what China might do with these weapons. [redacted] commented the Russians are afraid that perhaps China might drop a nuclear bomb on Formosa or on some other place and thereby trigger a world war.

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SEE NOTE ON YELLOW, PAGE TWO

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Ingram
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Honorable Richard M. Nixon

Because of the sensitive nature of our sources, it is requested that the contents of this communication be afforded careful security and its use restricted to a need-to-know basis.

This information is being disseminated to other appropriate officials of the Government.

Sincerely,

EDGAR

NOTE ON YELLOW:

This letter is classified ~~"Top Secret"~~ because disclosure of this information to unauthorized persons may tend to identify our highly placed informant, with resultant grave damage to our national defense.

See memo Baumgardner to Belmont dated 8/8/60 captioned "Solo; Internal Security - C." FFF:ras.

1 - Mr. Parsons
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Liaison Section
1 - Mr. Fox

~~TOP SECRET~~

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-12-2011

August 9, 1960

BY LIAISON

By courier service per Liaison Off.

Honorable Christian A. Herter
The Secretary of State
Washington 25, D. C.

My dear Mr. Herter:

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~~SENT FOR~~

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SEE NOTE ON YELLOW, PAGE TWO

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~~TOP SECRET~~

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Honorable Christian A. Herter

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This information is being disseminated to other appropriate officials of the Government.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE ON YELLOW:

This letter is classified ~~"Top Secret"~~ because disclosure of this information to unauthorized persons may tend to identify our highly placed informant, with resultant grave damage to our national defense.

See memo Baumgardner to Belmont dated 8/8/60 captioned "Solo; Internal Security - C." FFF:ras.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVI[illegible]MENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: August 5, 1960

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

CG 5824-S*, at the instructions of Gus Hall, General Secretary, Communist Party (CP), USA, left Chicago, Illinois, 7-9-60 on a sixth Solo mission to Czechoslovakia and Russia. He returned to the United States on 7-31-60.

My memorandum 8-3-60 discloses that informant, at the suggestion of Boris Ponomarev, in charge of the International Department of the Central Committee of the CP of the Soviet Union (CPSU), returned home immediately in order to report to the CP, USA, leadership concerning the dispute which occurred between the CPSU and the CP of China (CPC) at the Third Congress of the Rumanian Workers' Party, held in Bucharest, Rumania, in June, 1960. At this Congress the Chinese felt that war is possible and even inevitable; that United States imperialism will resort to war; that to talk of coexistence and disarmament is to create illusions; and that the nature of imperialism has not changed. The CPSU did not agree with the Chinese viewpoints in these matters.

New York airtel 8-2-60 discloses that Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Vice-Chairman of the CP, USA, attended the Conference of Communist Parties held in Bucharest, Rumania, in June, 1960, which Conference followed the Rumanian Congress. Flynn advised our informant that a running debate between Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev and Peng Chen, Vice-Chairman and Secretary General of the Standing Committee of the CPC, had taken place at this Conference. She substantiated the information furnished by Ponomarev concerning the disagreements that exist between the CPSU and the CPC.

Enclosures

100-428091

1 - Mr. Parsons
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Liaison Section
1 - Mr. Fox

REC- 89 100-428091-5845 X

12 AUG 10 1960

EX-108

FFF:ras:kmo
(6)

ENCLOSURE

61 AUG 24 1960

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: SOLO
100-428091

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. Attached for approval is the yellow file copy (original on plastiplate) of a summary, classified "~~Top Secret,~~" incorporating pertinent data furnished by the informant.

2. Also attached are letters transmitting a copy of the summary to each of the following: Honorable Richard M. Nixon, the Vice President; Honorable Gordon Gray, Special Assistant to the President; Honorable Christian A. Herter, the Secretary of State; Mr. Allen W. Dulles, Director, Central Intelligence Agency; and the Attorney General.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-12-2011

~~TOP SECRET~~

[redacted]

b6
b7C

August 5, 1960

[redacted]
~~Class~~
~~Declass~~
NLE 86-120

CONFLICT OF VIEWS BETWEEN THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF CHINA AND THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION ~~S~~ (U)

For the past year and a half there has been a conflict of views between the Communist Party of China (CPC) and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU). At first this conflict was an ideological one; however, proceedings and discussions which took place at the Third Congress of the Rumanian Workers' Party held in June, 1960, in Bucharest, Rumania, and the Conference of Communist Parties which immediately followed, brought this conflict out into the open and disclosed that it was more deep-seated than at first believed. ~~S~~ (U)

Soviet Charges Aired ~~X~~ (U)

Prior to the Conference of Communist Parties, the CPSU sent a letter dealing with the ideological dispute between the CPC and the CPSU to all other communist parties. This letter dealt with disagreements between the two parties, among which were those pertaining to the Chinese communes and the doctrine of peaceful coexistence. This letter was read to the Conference and touched off a heated discussion among the delegates, particularly those delegates from China and the Soviet Union. ~~S~~ (U)

In July, 1960, Boris Ponomarev, who is in charge of the International Department of the Central Committee of the CPSU and who attended the Conference, commented concerning the serious differences which exist between the CPC and the CPSU. According to Ponomarev, the CPSU does not agree with the expressed views of the Chinese when they say that (1) war is possible and even inevitable; (2) United States imperialism will resort to war; (3) to talk of coexistence and disarmament is to create illusions; and (4) the nature of imperialism has not changed. Ponomarev accused the Chinese of being critical of the Soviet Union in their provincial press and objected to

100-428091 ~~S~~ (U)
JHK/FFF:fas
ORIGINAL ON
PLASTIPLATE

~~TOP SECRET~~

SEE NOTE ON YELLOW, PAGE 4

Tolson
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Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

[redacted]

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ENCLOSURE

100-428091-845

the Chinese accusation that the CPSU had a one-sided line on "peaceful transition to socialism." ~~S~~ (U)

Ponomarev pointed out that although there is a peaceful road to socialism, in some cases "we" have recommended that some communist parties have to use the other road. Ponomarev felt it was most important that some of the facts concerning this dispute be brought to the attention of the Communist Party (CP), USA, leadership as soon as possible. ~~S~~ (U)

Khrushchev Widens the Breach ~~S~~ (U)

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Vice-Chairman of the CP, USA, and a member of the CP, USA, National Executive Committee, was in attendance at the Conference. Flynn, while in Prague, Czechoslovakia, during July, 1960, made statements concerning a running debate which took place at the Conference between Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev and Peng Chen, Vice-Chairman and Secretary General of the Standing Committee of the CPC, which statements disclose there are real disagreements between the CPC and the CPSU. ~~S~~ (U)

Flynn stated that the tone for the Conference was set in accusations and counteraccusations exchanged between Khrushchev and Peng Chen. Peng Chen accused the CPSU of making slanderous charges against the CPC, to which Khrushchev retorted that the words of the Chinese comrades were very poisonous against the leaders of other CPs. ~~S~~ (U)

Premier Khrushchev, according to Flynn, indicated that the Soviet Union was concerned because of an aggravation of differences that exist between China and India relating to border conflicts. Khrushchev also stated that he could not agree with the CPC on its views that peace and coexistence are impossible; that imperialism has totality over the world; and that as long as imperialism exists, war is inevitable. ~~S~~ (U)

Khrushchev, according to Flynn, while engaged in a heated discussion with Peng Chen, accused the Chinese of refusing to allow the Russians to build a radio station on Chinese territory. In this respect Khrushchev stated that the Russians wanted to build a radio station on Chinese territory in order to keep in contact with the Russian submarine fleet; that the Chinese comrades refused the Russians this permission; and that the Chinese stated they would build the station but that they never have "to this day." ~~S~~ (U)

China Trains Latin Americans ~~S~~ (U)

Another activity of the Chinese communists which has greatly disturbed the Russians has been the Chinese relationship with Latin-American comrades. According to Ponomarev, the Chinese for six months have been training fifty Latin-American comrades and filling them with Chinese propaganda. Chinese instructors have expressed themselves in a very hostile manner against the CPSU and have inculcated the Latin-American comrades with an anti-CPSU spirit. The Chinese, according to Ponomarev, suggested to the comrades from Latin America that there should be an armed struggle and guerrilla warfare in Panama. They have preached to Brazilian comrades that the Brazilians need to resort to armed struggles and uprisings. Some of the Latin-American comrades are under the influence of the Chinese, especially in the fight against United States imperialism. ~~S~~ (U)

Chinese Reaction ~~S~~ (U)

Peng Chen, in defending the position of the Chinese, according to Flynn, announced at the Conference that China had entered into agreements with Burma and Nepal and that soon China will be able to produce thirty million tons of steel annually. Peng Chen went on to praise the Chinese communes and stated that other CPs should not interfere in the internal affairs of China just because they did not approve of the communes. ~~S~~ (U)

The Chinese delegates gave full attention to the criticisms and accusations leveled against the CPC by Premier Khrushchev. They feel that Khrushchev rejected the general line of the CPC and that he is carrying on work with other CPs to undermine the Chinese communists. However, the Chinese delegates agreed to sign the Bucharest document or communique to show that the communist cause is unified. Khrushchev said it was regrettable that the Chinese comrades would sign the communique with reservations when they did not agree with the document they were signing. According to Flynn, the vast majority of the CPs present at the Conference sided with the viewpoints and arguments of the CPSU. ~~S~~ (U)

Conflict Unresolved ~~S~~ (U)

Despite the discussions which took place at the Conference and the efforts to close the breach, the Conference ended without any settlement of the conflict of views between the two parties. Ponomarev has remarked that the serious differences which exist and which were debated at the Conference are so deep that it has been decided to set up a commission to explore these disagreements in an effort to reconcile the divergent views expressed by the CPC and the CPSU. Ponomarev stated that the purpose of this commission will be to explore these differences, talk them out and see what can be done; that perhaps this will only result in a big argument, but "we" do not know; and that "we" think the CP, USA, should send a representative of its National Executive Committee to participate in the work of this commission. The first meeting of this commission is tentatively set to meet in Moscow, Russia, in November, 1960. ~~S~~ (U)

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Classified ~~"Top Secret"~~ because disclosure of this information to unauthorized persons may tend to identify our highly placed informant, with resultant grave damage to our national defense. ~~S~~ (U)

See memo Baumgardner to Belmont dated 8/5/60 captioned "Solo; Internal Security - C." FFF:ras/kmo.

~~S~~ (U)

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 8/7/60

REC-8

Transmit the following in ______________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)(41)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C

CG 5824-S*, on August 5, 1960, orally furnished the information on the following page to SA JOHN E. KEATING. This report concerns the possibility of JOHN PITTMAN and JAMES JACKSON accompanying NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV on a trip to Africa as correspondents for "The Worker."

[redacted]

b6
b7C

3 - Bureau (100-428091)(RM)
1 - Chicago (134-46-Sub B)(SOLO)(AMRM)
1 - NY 100-134637 (41)

JEK:msb
(6)

REC-8 100-428091-846

AUG 8 1960

ENCLOSURE

Approved: ______________ Sent ____________M Per ______________
Special Agent in Charge

62 AUG 18 1960

POSSIBILITY OF JOHN PITTMAN AND JAMES JACKSON ACCOMPANYING NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV ON A TRIP TO AFRICA AS CORRESPONDENTS FOR "THE WORKER"

During July, 1960, NIKOLAI MOSTOVETS, head of the North and South American Section of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and SEMA KUZNETSOV, an employee of the International Department of the Central Committee of the CPSU, who is very ill, were told that both JAMES JACKSON and JOHN PITTMAN had expressed a desire to accompany NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV, as correspondents for "The Worker," if KHRUSHCHEV makes a trip to Africa.

MOSTOVETS and KUZNETSOV stated that if a decision is made to send foreign correspondents with KHRUSHCHEV to Africa, they prefer to send PITTMAN and not JACKSON. They pointed out that if the CP,USA wants to send another person to accompany KHRUSHCHEV as a foreign correspondent, then the CP,USA should send this person from the United States to Africa at the time of KHRUSHCHEV's trip.

1 - [illegible] - 846

ENCLOSURE

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 8/9/60

Transmit the following in ____________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)(41)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C

NY 694-S* advised SA [redacted] on 8/9/60 that he had made reservations for CG 5824-S*, in the name of [redacted] to leave Idlewild Airport, New York City, at 4:30 p.m. on Thursday, August 11, 1960, on Cubana Airlines, Flight #999. This flight is scheduled to arrive in Havana, Cuba, at 7:45 p.m. on 8/11/60. Cubana Airlines also cabled reservations in the name of [redacted] at the Havana Riviera Hotel.

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CG 5824-S* expects to be in Cuba for approximately ten days.

3 - Bureau (100-428091)(RM)
1 - Chicago (134-46-Sub B)(SOLO)(AMRM)
1 - NY 100-134637 (41)

JEK:msb
(6)

REC-8 100-428091-847

EX 100 AUG 10 1960

INT. SEC.

Approved: ____________ Sent ________M Per ________
Special Agent in Charge

62 AUG 12 1960

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 8/7/60

Transmit the following in ______________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)(41)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C

CG 5824-S*, on August 5, 1960, orally furnished the information on the following pages to SA JOHN E. KEATING. This information pertains to a proposal that Bishop [redacted] imprisoned in China, be exchanged for WILLIAM Z. FOSTER.

[redacted]

b6
b7C

3 - Bureau (100-428091)(RM)
1 - Chicago (134-46-Sub B)(SOLO)(AMRM)
1 - NY 100-134637 (41)

JEK:msb
(6)

EX 100 REC- 8

100-428091-848

9 AUG 8 1960

56 AUG 17 1960

ENCLOSURE

Approved: ______________________ Sent ____________ M Per ____________
Special Agent in Charge

INFORMATION PERTAINING TO A PROPOSAL THAT BISHOP [redacted] IMPRISONED IN CHINA, BE EXCHANGED FOR WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

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In a conversation with LADISLAV KOCMAN (phonetic), of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, during the week of July 10, 1960, he said that WILLIAM L. PATTERSON had asked the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia if Czechoslovakia had any American prisoners it would be willing to exchange with the United States in order to permit WILLIAM Z. FOSTER to travel to Europe. The Communist Party of Czechoslovakia told PATTERSON that it was not interested in any such proposition.

JOHN PITTMAN, "The Worker" correspondent in Moscow, stated during July, 1960, that [redacted] FOSTER's personal physician, began the negotiations in China for a possible exchange of Bishop [redacted] who is imprisoned in China, for FOSTER. [redacted] brought word back from China that China would consider such a proposition. [redacted] also returned from China with material for FOSTER on the current ideological dispute between the Communist Party of China and the CPSU.

7/5, 4.

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By way of comment, it now appears that the initiative for the proposal that Bishop [redacted] be exchanged for FOSTER came from FOSTER and was proposed by [redacted] and/or PATTERSON. The fact that [redacted] was in China and returned with material for FOSTER probably accounts for the fact that FOSTER had made arrangements for the mimeographing of Chinese articles dealing with the dispute between the Communist Party of China and the CPSU.

On August 2, 1960, GUS HALL, General Secretary of the CP, USA, stated that he did not know anything about this proposed exchange until recently and certainly did not know anything about it prior to the time that either PATTERSON or

100-02091-848

[redacted] went abroad.

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HALL stated that MARY KAUFMAN had spoken to a brother of Bishop [redacted] before he left the United States to visit the Bishop in China. The brother said that he would not do anything in regard to this proposal until he returned to the United States, since he did not want to jeopardize his trip to China in any way.

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 8/7/60

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Callahan
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Malone
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Rosen
Mr. T[illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. W. C. Sullivan
~~Tele. Room~~
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

Transmit the following in ________________________
(Type in plain text or code)

REC- 8

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)(41)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C

CG 5824-S*, on August 5, 1960, orally furnished the information on the following pages to SA JOHN E. KEATING. This report contains the reason why the Communist Party of the Soviet Union did not permit GERALDYNE LIGHTFOOT to go to Ghana and information concerning [redacted]

b6
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1 cc [illegible]
1 cc 1443 [illegible]

3 - Bureau (100-428091)(RM)
1 - Chicago (134-46-Sub B)(SOLO)(AMRM)
1 - NY 100-134637 (41)

EX 100

JEK:msb
(6)

REC- 8

100-428091-849

9 AUG 11 1960

3 ENCLOSURE

Belmont

Approved: ________________ Sent ________M Per ________
Special Agent in Charge

53 AUG 16 1960

REASON WHY THE CPSU DID NOT PERMIT GERALDYNE LIGHTFOOT TO GO TO GHANA AND INFORMATION CONCERNING [redacted]

During July, 1960, NIKOLAI MOSTOVETS, head of the North and South American Section of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, stated that he had a discussion in Moscow with GERALDYNE LIGHTFOOT and [redacted] members of the National Committee of the CP,USA. He said that he had given them a brief description of the current ideological differences between the Communist Party of China and the CPSU.

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MOSTOVETS stated that LIGHTFOOT wanted to go to Ghana from Russia in order to attend a conference of African women. The CPSU did not give her permission to do this. The reason for the refusal was that the CPSU did not want to create the impression with the governments of either Ghana or the United States that the CPSU had somebody in Moscow whom they had trained for this trip and who went from Moscow to Ghana with instructions, etc.

GERALDYNE LIGHTFOOT offered a counter proposal that she be permitted to go to another European country and leave from that country for Ghana. The CPSU also refused this request since LIGHTFOOT would have had to leave for Ghana in a few days after arriving in any other European country. The CPSU would give her permission to go to Ghana only if she first returned to the United States. LIGHTFOOT cried when she was given this information, and ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN interceded for LIGHTFOOT, but the CPSU would not change its decision.

MOSTOVETS also stated that [redacted] wanted to remain in Moscow for one year for the purpose of going to school. The CPSU also refused this request. [redacted] was told that the CPSU had done all it could do for her medically

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ENCLOSURE

and that they did not want her to remain in Russia for that long a period.

During the last week of July, 1960, GERALDYNE LIGHTFOOT and [redacted] were in Prague, Czechoslovakia, on their way back to the United States. LIGHTFOOT admitted that the Russians had a valid argument in not permitting her to go to Ghana.

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LIGHTFOOT and [redacted] stated that they attended a Communist Party school in Moscow, Russia, during the last two weeks they were in Russia. They took a course in social science and they were very happy that they were permitted to do this. The [redacted] an employee of the International Department of the Central Committee of the CPSU, served as their translator at this school.

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 8/5/60

Transmit the following in ____________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)(41)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C

CG 5824-S*, on August 5, 1960, orally furnished the information on the following page to SA JOHN E. KEATING. This information is to the effect that JOE NORTH, WILLIAM PATTERSON and LOUISE PATTERSON were in China during July, 1960.

[redacted]

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3 - Bureau (100-428091) (RM)
1 - Chicago (134-46-Sub B) (SOLO) (AMRM)
1 - NY 100-134637 (41)

JEK:msb
(6)

REC- 5 100-428091-850

18 AUG ~~6~~ 16 1960

AUG 17 1960

Approved: ____________________ Sent __________ M Per __________
Special Agent in Charge

INFORMATION THAT JOE NORTH, WILLIAM PATTERSON AND LOUISE PATTERSON WERE IN CHINA DURING JULY, 1960

During one of the many conversations with NIKOLAI MOSTOVETS, head of the North and South American Section of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, during the period between July 19 and July 27, 1960, he stated that, at that time, JOE NORTH and WILLIAM and LOUISE PATTERSON were in China.

MOSTOVETS said that he did not like the manner in which NORTH had made arrangements to go to China from Moscow, Russia. NORTH had persuaded JOHN PITTMAN, "The Worker" correspondent in Moscow, to take him to the Chinese Embassy in Moscow in order to obtain the necessary permission, visas, etc., for the trip from Moscow to China. Neither PITTMAN nor NORTH notified the CPSU that this was being done.

U.S.S.R.

In a subsequent conversation, JOHN PITTMAN stated that he realized that he had made an error, and, in the future, would notify the CPSU before taking any American to the Chinese Embassy in Moscow.

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 8/2/60

Transmit the following in ______________________
(Type in plain text or code)

REC-84

Via AIRTEL ______________________
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C

CG 5824-S* on 8/2/60, called attention to a news item appearing on page one of the Tuesday, 8/2/60, edition of the "New York Times." This item is captioned: "Chou Asks U. S. Peace Pact; Seeks a Non-Nuclear Zone."

CG 5824-S* particularly pointed out the following quotation attributed to CHOU En lai in this article:

"Some provocateurs have accused China of having given up its policy of seeking peaceful relations with countries with differing social systems. These are slanders and not at all correct."

[redacted]

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In the opinion of CG 5824-S*, this statement is a result of the current dispute between the CP of the Soviet Union and the CP of China. The term provocateurs is addressed to the CP, SU, and is as strong a Marxist-Leninist term as CHOU En lai could use. The statement is aimed at the Russians, but is for the whole world to know. The statement is an indication that the CP of China is fighting for the allegiance of other CPs even if this means drawing these parties away from the allegiance to the CP, SU. The statement strongly infers that the CP of China feels that it is being framed by the CP, SU and thus reflects the depth of the current dispute between Russia and China.

REC- 84 100-428091-851

3 - Bureau (100-428091) (RM)
1 - Chicago (134-46 Sub B) (SOLO) (RM)
2 - New York (100-134637)

7 AUG 8 1960

[illegible]
(6)

50 AUG 15 1960

Approved: ______________________ Sent ____________ M Per ____________
Special Agent in Charge

CG 5824-S* referred to the proposal for a peace pact with the US and other proposals made by CHOU En lai as efforts by the Chinese government to maneuver in the international, diplomatic arena.

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 8/7/60

Transmit the following in ______________________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)(41)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C

Flynn

CG 5824-S*, on August 6, 1960, orally furnished the information on the following page to SA JOHN E. KEATING. This report contains information concerning ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN.

1cc Keating
1cc 1443

3 - Bureau (100-428091)(RM)
1 - Chicago (134-46-Sub B)(SOLO)(AMRM)
1 - NY 100-134637 (41)

JEK:msb
(6)

100-428091-852

9 AUG 8 1960

REC-84

ENCLOSURE

50 AUG 15 1960

Approved: ______________________ Sent ____________M Per ______________
Special Agent in Charge

INFORMATION CONCERNING ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN

ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN stated in Prague, Czechoslovakia, on Saturday, July 16, 1960, that when she first arrived in Russia, she and GERALDYNE LIGHTFOOT spent 28 days in the sanitarium of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. She said that this was before the U-2 incident, and she believes that the CPSU wanted to keep her and LIGHTFOOT out of sight in contemplation of the visit of President EISENHOWER to the Soviet Union.

FLYNN stated that she had made a short speech at the conference of the Communist Parties in Bucharest, Romania, in behalf of the CP, USA. In this speech, she supported the position of the CPSU as opposed to the position of the Communist Party of China.

Communist Party, USA

BORIS PONOMAREV, head of the International Department of the Central Committee of the CPSU, confirmed that FLYNN made a speech at the Bucharest conference, and he praised her for supporting the viewpoint of the CPSU.

Members of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia also confirmed that FLYNN spoke at the Bucharest conference in defense of the position of the CPSU.

FLYNN stated that she plans to be in Europe at least until sometime in November, 1960.

100-3 2071-852

ENCLOSU

1 - [redacted]
1 -

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SAC, New York (100-106126)　　　　August 8, 1960

7)

Director, FBI (100-406102)

MICHAEL AARON CRENOVICH
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
INTERNAL SECURITY ACT OF 1950

Attention is directed to New York airtel to Bureau dated 8-3-60 entitled "Solo, IS - C," which sets out information obtained by CG 5824-S* that Mike Crenovich "worked" for an unidentified Russian in the U.S. It is also set out that the unidentified Russian asked what the Communist Party (CP), USA, had against Crenovich and CG 5824-S* commented he heard that Crenovich is under some suspicion in the New York District.

You are instructed to review this case thoroughly and to exert every effort to determine the nature of the "work" performed by the subject for the unidentified Russian. Follow closely efforts to identify the unknown Russian through CG 5824-S*. As soon as his identity has been determined, concentrate on activities of subject during the period the unknown Russian was in this country. It will be recalled that Crenovich's whereabouts was not known during the period February, 1954, until December, 1956.

Consider using every investigative technique to determine whether Crenovich is currently performing any type of assignment for a Russian principal. You should consider reviewing all bank accounts of subject and his wife for current activity and for any unusual deposits during the pertinent period when he was working for the unidentified Russian. Carefully evaluate the trip of subject to British Guiana in 1957 and the trip to Cuba in early 1959 for any connection with the unidentified Russian.

YELLOW DUPLICATE
AUG - 5 1960
MAILED

It is noted the recent intensified investigation on subject developed no pertinent contacts relating to this matter. Based on information gained during this surveillance, you are instructed to advise whether you think physical surveillances would now be productive. Advise the Bureau results of efforts to develop a highly confidential source at the subject's residence as noted in New York letter to Bureau dated 6-28-60.

2 - Chicago

JWL:djd　　① - 100-428091 (Solo)　　SEE NOTE ON YELLOW PAGE 2
(8)

NOT RECORDED
78 AUG 11 1960

50 AUG 15 1960

ORIGINAL FILED IN

You should keep in mind that this is recent information and caution must be used not to conduct any intensified investigation that would expose in any way CG 5824-S*.

Chicago should determine from CG 5824-S* the full meaning of the statements concerning subject being under suspicion in the New York District.

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Crenovich was elected to the National Committee, CP, USA, in December, 1959, and was previously a SI subject. He has been a CP member for 13 years; active in Commission on Latin American affairs of the CP; and affiliated with Spanish language publications which support the CP line. Subject attended a conference of the CP youth of Cuba 2/21-24/59. Subject and wife visited British Guiana in July, 1957, where he was in contact with the wife of a CP official. Crenovich appeared before HCUA in New York City on 11-16-59 and invoked the Fifth Amendment. He has refused to be interviewed when approached by Agents of this Bureau. He is currently employed as a printing pressman by Jay Dee Products Company, Inc., Brooklyn, New York.

~~TOP SECRET~~

1 - Mr. Parsons
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Liaison Section
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Fox

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-12-2011

100-428091

Date: August 10, 1960

To: Office of Security
Department of State

BY LIAISON

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director

Subject: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

8/10/60
Delivered
OAB

There is enclosed a Photostat of a summary of an 84-page letter dated June 21, 1960, which was addressed by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) to the leadership of all communist parties. This letter was read at the Conference of Communist Parties in Bucharest, Rumania, in June, 1960, and deals with the ideological dispute between the CPSU and the Communist Party of China.

This information, supplied by a source who has furnished reliable information in the past, was obtained as a result of our over-all coverage of the Communist Party, USA.

Because of the sensitive nature of our source, it is requested that the contents of this communication be afforded careful security and its use restricted to a need-to-know basis.

Enclosure

1 - Director (Enclosure)
Central Intelligence Agency
BY LIAISON

To A. Dulles
8/10/60

Attention: Deputy Director, Plans

mult. [illegible] 853

REC- 68

1 - Director of Naval Intelligence
(Enclosure)
BY LIAISON

12 AUG 11 1960

SEE NOTE ON YELLOW, PAGE TWO

FFF:ras
(12)

~~TOP SECRET~~

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Parsons
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Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

52 AUG 12 1960

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Office of Security
Department of State

1 - Office of Special Investigations (Enclosure) BY LIAISON
Air Force

Attention: Chief, Counterintelligence Division

1 - Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence BY LIAISON
Department of the Army [illegible] 8/11/60

Attention: Chief, Security Division
(Enclosure)

NOTE ON YELLOW:

This letter is classified ~~"Top Secret"~~ because disclosure of this information to unauthorized persons may tend to identify our highly placed informant, with resultant grave damage to our national defense.

Letters dated 8/5/60 under a ~~"Top Secret"~~ classification were sent to the White House, the Vice President, the Secretary of State, the Director of CIA and the Attorney General furnishing them with information concerning the ideological dispute which took place at the Conference of Communist Parties in Bucharest, Rumania, in June, 1960, between the CPSU and the CP of China (CPC). At this Conference, an 84-page letter of the CPSU, which was addressed to the leadership of all communist parties, was read. This letter set out the ideological differences between the CPSU and the CPC. It is now believed that a resume of this letter, which was obtained by our informant from a member of the Central Committee of the CPSU while in Moscow, Russia, in July, 1960, should be made available to the "working level" of State, CIA, and the intelligence agencies of the Armed Forces.

~~TOP SECRET~~

Mr. Parsons
Mr. Belmont
Liaison Section
Mr. Baumgardner
Mr. Fox

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-12-2011

August 9, 1960

BY LIAISON

Delivered
8/10/60
mwh

Mr. Allen W. Dulles
Director
Central Intelligence Agency
Administration Building
2430 E Street, N. W.
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Dulles:

I thought you would be interested in the following information obtained as a result of our over-all coverage of the Communist Party, USA, concerning statements made in Moscow, Russia, by Nikolai Mostovets and Timmy Dennis during July, 1960. Nikolai Mostovets is head of the North and South American Section of the International Department, Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and [redacted] of Eugene Dennis, National Chairman, Communist Party, USA.

b6
b7C

Mostovets stated that the disagreements between the People's Republic of China and the Soviet Union involve matters of state as well as ideological differences between the communist parties of the two countries. According to Mostovets, the Chinese have asked the Russians for modern military weapons such as nuclear warheads, missiles and atomic bombs, but Russia has not complied with these requests.

REC- 84 100-428091-854

[redacted] who has many contacts among leading members of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, stated that part of the problem between Red China and Russia is the refusal of Russia to grant Chinese requests for modern military weapons. Because the Communist Party of China has not gone along with the ideology of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in regard to peaceful coexistence, the Soviet Union, as a state, has hesitated to grant requests of Red China for modern military weapons since Russia cannot anticipate what China might do with these weapons. [redacted] commented the Russians are afraid that perhaps China might drop a nuclear bomb on Formosa or on some other place and thereby trigger a world war.

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100-428091
SEE NOTE ON YELLOW, ~~TOP SECRET~~
PAGE TWO
MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐
FFF:rae (7)

AUG 15 1960

Mr. Allen W. Dulles

Because of the sensitive nature of our sources, it is requested that the contents of this communication be afforded careful security and its use restricted to a need-to-know basis.

This information is being disseminated to other appropriate officials of the Government.

Sincerely yours,

NOTE ON YELLOW:

This letter is classified ~~"Top Secret"~~ because disclosure of this information to unauthorized persons may tend to identify our highly placed informant, with resultant grave damage to our national defense.

See memo Baumgardner to Belmont dated 8/8/60 captioned "Solo; Internal Security - C." FFF:mas.

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Callahan
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Malone
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

FBI

Date: 8/1/60

REC-14

Transmit the following in ______________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)(41)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C

CG 5824-S*, on August 1, 1960, made available to SA JOHN E. KEATING for photostating a 24-page document with the caption "Peace: Key Problem of Today." The author is listed as TODOR ZHIVKOV. It is noted that ZHIVKOV is the First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party. One Photostat copy of this document is enclosed herewith to the Bureau and to the Chicago Division.

Bulgaria

CG 5824-S* advised that he had learned that this article has been approved for the Russian edition of the "World Marxist Review." HARRY GURALNICK, representative from the Communist Party of Canada to the "World Marxist Review" in Prague, Czechoslovakia, stated on Thursday, July 28, 1960, that CHAO YI MIN, representative from the Communist Party of China to the "World Marxist Review" in Prague, stated at a meeting of the Editorial Board of the "World Marxist Review" that if this article was not withdrawn from the Russian edition of the "World Marxist Review," he would leave Prague immediately for Peking. As of the time CG 5824-S* left Prague to return to the United States, it was not known what action had been taken in regard to withdrawing the article or whether or not

Czech.

3 - Bureau (100-428091)(Encl. 1)(RM)
1 - Chicago (134-46-Sub B)(Encl. 1)(AMRM)
1 - NY 100-134637 (41)

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10 AUG 2 1960

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Approved: ______________________ Sent ________ M Per ________
Special Agent in Charge

INT. SEC.

CHAO YI MIN left Prague for Peking.

As will be seen when additional information from CG 5824-S* is received in regard to the conference of Communist Parties in Bucharest, Rumania, in June, 1960, this article supports the position taken by the CPSU at this conference in regard to the possibility of peaceful coexistence and the non-inevitability of war. The article also answers criticisms directed toward the position of the CPSU. These criticisms were voiced by representatives of the Communist Party of China at the Bucharest conference.

While it is felt that the entire document is highly significant, particular attention is called to the following statements which appear on pages eight and nine:

"Its ultimate aim--world-wide victory of socialism over capitalism in peaceful competition between the two systems--stands out more clearly than ever. Marxist-Leninists never maintained that the two systems, not only different but actually antagonistic, would co-exist eternally. The Communists have never granted capitalism the privilege of eternal existence. They have always fought and will continue to fight for the establishment of the new,progressive social system on our planet. The laws of social development are such that class struggle in the capitalist countries will inevitably lead to socialist revolution in one form or another."

Attention is also called to the following statements on pages nineteen and twenty:

"The conclusion that peaceful transition from capitalism to socialism is possible has greatly helped the Communist Parties to rally the mass of the people round the working class and has exploded the myth that the Communists believe that socialism can only be achieved by armed force. At the same time, the Communists stress that it is inadmissible "to make absolute the thesis on peaceful transition to socialism; they do not exclude the possibility of armed struggle, should the capitalists, during a ripening revolutionary crisis, resort to the use of force."

Also, the following statements on pages twenty-one and twenty-two:

"The Communists maintain that the Leninist concept about just and unjust wars is still valid. They welcome any war of liberation when it becomes inevitable and are always ready to support with all means at their disposal the peoples fighting for freedom."

PEACE: KEY PROBLEM OF TODAY

Todor Zhivkov

The representatives of the Communist and Workers' parties of the socialist countries who attended the Third Congress of the Rumanian Workers' Party met in Bucharest in June and discussed the international situation.

Over recent years the meetings and conferences of fraternal parties have become the normal practice of the international Communist movement. The Communist parties have a single aim and a common ideology -- Marxism-Leninism. It is quite natural, therefore, that they regard it as their duty to consult each other and exchange views. "...It is expedient," reads the Declaration of the Moscow (1957) meeting, "besides bilateral meetings of leading workers and exchange of information to hold, as the need arises, more representative conferences of Communist and Workers' parties to discuss current problems, share experience, study each others' views and attitudes and coordinate action in the joint struggle for the common goals -- peace, democracy and socialism."

The Bucharest meeting was also attended by the representatives of thirty-eight Communist parties from the capitalist countries who unanimously approved its communiqué. So the Bucharest communiqué reflects the common views of the world Communist movement on the fundamental problems of today.

The main world problem today is that of war and peace. And they were the principal item on the agenda of the Bucharest meeting. It is nearly three years since the policy documents of the world communist movement -- the Declaration and the Peace Manifesto -- were approved. During that time many changes have taken place in the international field. Do these changes confirm the general course of development of our times, as indicated by the Declaration and the Manifesto? Have the basic conclusions set out in those documents withstood the test of time? The answers to these questions, on which depends the correct orientation of the Communist parties, were provided by the Bucharest meeting, which has thus rendered great service to the world communist movement.

The Basic Features of the Epoch

The participants in the Bucharest meeting arrived at the unanimous conclusion that international developments and the progress of the socialist countries had fully confirmed the soundness of the concepts of the Declaration and the Peace Manifesto on the possibility of preventing wars in our epoch, on the need to be on the alert against the danger of war -- since, as long as imperialism exists, there will always be conditions for aggressive wars, -- as well as on the various forms of transition to socialism.

The concepts of the Moscow Declaration have proved to be correct precisely because they are based not on accidental or transient factors but on a comprehensive Marxist-Leninist analysis of the basic features of our epoch and a profound understanding of the essence of the objective economic and social processes. "The main content of our epoch," reads the Declaration, "is the transition from capitalism to socialism which was begun by the Great October Socialist Revolution in Russia. Today more than a third of the population of the world -- over 950 million people -- have taken the socialist road and are building a new life.... With regard to the greater part of mankind, imperialism has lost its one-time domination." This extremely concise and at the same time all-embracing characterization indicates the main direction of mankind's development today. It also enriches Marxism-Leninism with a new theoretical conclusion generalizing the great changes that have taken place since the war.

It is common knowledge that in elaborating their strategy and tactics Marxist-Leninists were guided for many years by the definition of our epoch as an epoch of imperialism, wars and proletarian revolutions. This concept, which was of incalculable value to the theory and practice of Marxism, was put forward in the period of imperialism's undisputed rule, when its laws determined both internal and international relations throughout the world.

The most important conclusion that followed from this definition was that wars were inevitable. The law of uneven economic and political development of capitalism, which constantly produces conditions leading to military conflicts, is an inexorable law of imperialism. When this law knows no restrictions, when imperialism dominates the world, wars are inevitable. Under these conditions the aggressive nature of imperialism gives rise to military cataclysms with the irresistible force of a volcanic eruption.

But the dialectics of history lie in the fact that the self-same laws of monopoly capitalism which are the cause of wars lead in the final analysis to its destruction. The increasing unevenness of the imperialist economic and political development makes it vulnerable to proletarian revolution. In view of this the imperialist front is broken at its weakest link where conditions favourable for the victory of the proletariat have been created.

The October Revolution put an end to the rule of imperialism on one-sixth of the globe. This started the irreversible historic process of the transition to socialism. After the Second World War a whole group of European and Asian countries took the socialist road. Imperialism was unable to prevent the rise of the socialist world system and the spread of laws and international relations of a new type to a large part of the world.

The socialist countries occupy a vast territory; they have inexhaustible natural resources; their population numbers nearly a thousand million; they account for over one-third of the world's industrial output. Socialism is a rising and victorious system, the prototype of a new civilization, the future of all mankind. The economic potential of the socialist countries lies in rapid, planned development, in the uninterrupted growth of their industrial might. Socialism has demonstrated, for all to see, its great advantages over capitalism in all spheres of life, and above all in its main sphere -- material production. Its rate of economic development is much higher than that of capitalism, it leads scientific and technological progress and has expanded its productive forces on a gigantic scale. The Soviet scientific and technological discoveries have determined the main directions of the modern scientific and technological revolution, they represent the revolutionizing element in the development of productive forces, which has a great influence on the relationships between people and changes their traditional views and concepts.

On the development and strengthening of socialism depends the scope of the national-liberation movement which has inflicted a serious defeat on imperialism in its rear -- the colonies. In 1939 the population of the colonies and semi-colonies amounted to about 1,500 million, i.e., almost two-thirds of the world's population. Today the overwhelming majority of these countries with a population of 1,400 million are developing independently. Although the young Afro-Asian countries which have won independence remain for the most part within the framework of the capitalist economy, many of them, far from being a political reserve of imperialism, are carrying on a determined struggle against it, thus forming, together with the socialist States, a vast zone of peace.

The growth of the socialist forces and the rise of the national-liberation struggle have rapidly shrunk the sphere of imperialist domination and the sphere of operation of its laws. Moreover, the power of imperialism is being increasingly sapped by its internal and external contradictions -- the rivalry between the imperialist powers, the anarchy of production, crises and the class struggle. All this indicates that in the future, too, imperialism will continue to decline and the contradictions underlying this process will continue to sharpen.

Such being the conditions, would it be correct to characterize our epoch simply and solely as an epoch of imperialism, wars and revolutions? No, this view would be one-sided and dogmatic, nor does it take into account the new balance of forces.

Lenin taught us, in defining an epoch, to take into account its fundamental characteristics, and not the laws and tendencies which are doomed by history to be relegated farther and farther to the background. "There are and there will be in each epoch," he wrote, "separate, partial movements now forward, now backward, there are and there will be various deviations from the average type and the average rate of the movements. We cannot know how rapidly and how successfully the separate historical movements of the given epoch will develop. But we can know and we do know which class is the pivot of a particular epoch, determining its main content, the main direction of its development, the main peculiarities of the historical scene of this epoch, etc."+ These Leninist concepts are the key to the definition of our epoch as well. In assessing it it is wrong to ignore the changes, not to see which social force is now in the centre of the historical events.

In the spotlight is the community of States with the working-class dictatorship which, in the final count, wields a decisive influence on world politics. And this means that

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+V.I. Lenin, Under a False Flag.

our epoch is not simply an epoch of imperialism and wars. It is an epoch of the disintegration of imperialism, an epoch of revolutions, of transition from capitalism to socialism, of the rise, consolidation and victory of the socialist world system.

But such being the case, the laws of imperialism which lead to wars can no longer have the same scope for their development which they had in the past. They are pressured, restricted, relegated to the background and cede the historic arena to the laws of socialist society. The operation of these laws leads to the consolidation of peace, to the establishment of international relations of a new type, relations that know no wars and no violence.

The General Line In International Relations

The assessment of the basic features of our epoch given by the international communist movement is the theoretical point of departure in providing a correct solution to the main problems of world politics. An analysis of the character of the epoch has demonstrated that certain Marxist-Leninist concepts which were absolutely correct in the past can no longer be applied without qualification to the new situation. The conclusions drawn by the Twentieth and Twenty-First congresses of the C.P.S.U. and by the Moscow Meeting of the Communist parties have enriched the theory of Marxism-Leninism and have had a tremendous impact on the entire work of the Communist Parties

In our times the rate of social development has been enormously accelerated. The more complicated conditions make it more urgent than ever for the working-class parties to find the decisive link in the chain of events and define their main tasks. The world communist movement has arrived at the conclusion that the alternative -- war or peaceful coexistence -- is the fundamental issue of world politics today. "The defence of peace is the most important world-wide task of the day," stressed the Moscow Declaration.

The possibility of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems has been confirmed even before the rise of the socialist world. For twenty years the Soviet Union successfully went ahead in spite of the capitalist encirclement. But at that time the law inherent in the epoch of imperialist domination -- the alternation of war and peace periods -- was still valid. Only now have conditions appeared which make this alternation no longer inevitable.

The content of peaceful coexistence has thus been enriched and deepened. Its ultimate aim -- world-wide victory of socialism over capitalism in peaceful competition between the two systems -- stands out more clearly than ever. Marxist-Leninists never maintained that the two systems, not only different but actually antagonistic, would co-exist eternally. The Communists have never granted capitalism the privilege of eternal existence. They have always fought and will continue to fight for the establishment of the new, progressive social system on our planet. The laws of social development are such that the class struggle in the capitalist countries will inevitably lead to socialist revolution in one form or another.

Nor does peaceful coexistence mean a repudiation of struggle on the international arena. Since the time when the first socialist State appeared and the world was divided into two systems, the struggle between them has never ceased, and it cannot cease, since this struggle is a form of class struggle on a world-wide scale. But should it necessarily develop into a military conflict? The Marxist-Leninists maintain that this is not inevitable. Peaceful coexistence presupposes that military means should not be used in deciding the issues; it does not imply the cessation of struggle between the two systems either on the ideological, political or economic fronts. Economic competition can and should be the principal field of this struggle.

That the struggle between the two camps will continue is certain. The question now is -- what forms of this struggle are in the best interests of the working class, of socialism and of mankind as a whole? At present the balance of forces is such that the socialist countries are in a position to crush imperialism by force of arms. But this way to the victory of socialism is utterly alien to the spirit of Marxist-Leninist ideology and to the nature of socialism as the most humane social system. A nuclear war would take the toll of hundreds of millions, would cause tremendous destruction of the productive forces and the cultural values created through the centuries. Everybody knows that a nuclear war is fraught with frightful consequences for future generations. The socialist countries have never been nor will they ever be initiators of war.

The superiority in armaments attained by a particular imperialist country has always been a stimulus to aggression. In the socialist countries military superiority serves the aims of defence and is a powerful factor in preventing the unleashing of war -- a factor for peace. For, to use the words of Khrushchov, even the madman Hitler, had he realized that war against the U.S.S.R. would end in his crushing defeat, would not have taken his fatal decision.

Marxist-Leninists are politicians who think realistically. They do not shut their eyes to the difficulties in the fight for peaceful coexistence, they see clearly and recognize the depth of the main contradiction of our epoch. They are aware that the policy of aggression and war is as inherent in imperialism as the policy of peace is inherent in socialism. The Communist and Workers' parties have never associated, nor can they associate, their confidence in the possibility of averting war with the hope that the nature of imperialism will change. Illusions of this kind have nothing to do with Marxism-Leninism. But in order correctly to answer the question about the possibility of peaceful coexistence and the prevention of war it is not enough to take into account only the character of imperialism. This would be a dogmatic approach which could lead only to one conclusion -- that even under present conditions war is still inevitable. Lenin said repeatedly that the answer to the questions posed by life should be sought not in empty generalization but in the analysis of the actual situation. "Only an objective consideration of the sum-total of reciprocal relations of all the classes of a given society without exception, and, consequently, a consideration of the objective stage of development of that society and of the reciprocal relations between it and other societies," he wrote, "can serve as a basis for correct tactics of the advanced class."+

Our confidence that the principle of peaceful coexistence will triumph is based precisely on this objective analysis of the present stage of social development.

One cannot fail to see that although the content and aims of imperialist policy have not changed, the possibilities of their implementation are far from being what they were in the epoch when imperialism dominated the world. Marxists have never taken a fatalistic view of objective social laws, including those which engender wars. They maintain that the struggle of the masses can restrict the operation of these laws, become a serious obstacle blocking the way to the unleashing of war. Even in the past the imperialists did not, on every occasion, succeed in realizing their own plans. Circumstances were often stronger than their desires. Now that the sphere of imperialism has shrunk and the world balance of forces has changed fundamentally in favour of socialism, the contradiction between the aims of imperialist policy and the possibilities of their implementation has so deepened that the solution of questions of war and peace depends less and less on the will and desires of the imperialist bourgeoisie. The peace forces, the bulwark of which is the socialist camp, now have everything at their disposal

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+ V. I. Lenin, Karl Marx

to force the imperialists to abandon war and impose on them the policy of peaceful coexistence. "He who does not understand this," said Khrushchov in a speech at the Third Congress of the Rumanian Workers' Party, "does not believe in the strength and creative abilities of the working class, underrates the might of the socialist camp, has no trust in the great attractive power of socialism, which has demonstrated its obvious superiority over capitalism."

The confidence that peaceful coexistence is possible, confidence which is based on scientific foundations, makes the foreign policy of the Soviet Union and of the entire socialist camp dynamic and purposeful. All Soviet actions in the international field are aimed at easing tension, at settling outstanding issues by negotiation. The Soviet Government's proposals on general and complete disarmament and for a ban on nuclear weapons point the way to peaceful coexistence. The Soviet sincere stand on disarmament, a stand which is always backed up by practical deeds and proposals, blows up all the arguments of the cold-war men who spread slanders about "the aggressive nature" of socialism.

The slogan that war can be prevented and banished for ever from the world has a great mobilizing force. It rouses the masses to fight the war danger and inspires them with confidence that this struggle is not futile and can realize the ancient dream of mankind -- eternal peace. On the other hand, to say that war is inevitable in our times is to doom the peoples to passively waiting for the nuclear holocaust, to paralyze their will to fight for peace, to sap their belief in the possibility of peaceful coexistence. An attitude of this kind does not promote the cause of peace.

Since the Moscow Declaration was accepted the might of the socialist camp -- the chief bulwark of peace -- has further increased. The participants in the Bucharest meeting noted with a feeling of profound satisfaction that "the great commonwealth of the countries of socialism is developing and gaining strength day by day. The camp of socialism is flourishing." In 1959 industrial output in the socialist countries exceeded by more than 5.7 times the prewar level, and in the past three years it has shown a 33.7 per cent increase, whereas in the capitalist countries the increase was only 5 per cent.

The people of the Soviet Union have started work on the great seven-year plan, thereby opening a new stage in the history of their country -- the all-out building of communist society. The rate of economic development in all the People's Democracies is also high. The great Chinese people are successfully carrying out the task of catching up with Britain in the output of the chief industrial goods in the next ten ~~years or less.~~ Several of the People's Democracies have already laid the foundations of socialism, others are approaching the solution of this task. Socialist production relations have triumphed in the Czechoslovak economy. The economic basis of socialism has been built in Rumania. In their struggle to build socialism and communism the Communist and Workers' parties of the socialist countries are guided by the main laws, formulated in the Declaration, for all the countries which have taken the road to socialism.

The people of Bulgaria are also making their contribution to the growing might of the socialist camp. During the years of people's power Bulgaria, hitherto an economically backward country, has developed into a socialist State with advanced industry and modern agriculture. Socialism has triumphed in town and countryside, it holds undisputed sway in all spheres of the country's life. The Seventh Congress of the Communist Party laid down the Party's general line -- to complete, in the next few years, the building of the material-technological base of socialism and the building of socialist society in Bulgaria. Our people are working to fulfil the third five-year plan ahead of schedule. Last year industrial output increased 24.9 per cent compared with 1958, agricultural output also showed a marked increase. This year, too, our national economy is making rapid headway. Never in the history of our country has economic development been so rapid, and never have the creative energies and activities of the masses acquired so wide a sweep.

The successes of the socialist countries and their peace policy have an ever-increasing effect on the international situation. Because of this the principle of peaceful coexistence advanced by the first socialist State is gaining wide support and is becoming a standard of relations between the States. It is the guiding principle in the foreign policy of most of the newly-liberated countries and even of some of the old bourgeois States.

The aggressive U.S. circles, it is true, have succeeded in torpedoing the summit conference on which the people placed great hopes for the peaceful solution of the issues. But this aggressive action has boomeranged on to its initiators -- the U.S. reactionaries. The Soviet Government has exposed them as treacherous enemies of peace. And it is no accident that the shameful failure of their provocation was followed by a series of crushing defeats for the U.S. Administration and an unprecedented decline of its prestige. The foreign policy of the U.S. imperialists is nothing but an example, in the new conditions, of those "frenzied ravings of the bourgeoisie" of which Lenin spoke in his time. He said that these "ravings" had to be taken into account and could not be ignored, that the working class and its Party must march firmly along the road charted by history itself.

The aggressive actions of the U.S. rulers are yet another reminder that the imperialists have not abandoned their attempts to wreck the cause of peace and unleash war. For this reason it is necessary for the peoples to be constantly on the alert and always be ready to repel the aggressors. But the events which have taken place do not by any means change the objective situation, nor do they alter the present world balance of forces and the main direction in the development of international relations. To succumb to the provocations of the aggressors would mean to erase the gains of recent years in the struggle for/a détente and to follow in the wake of the imperialists and surrender the initiative in foreign policy.

The socialist countries and the world communist movement do not intend to deviate from their chosen course. Peaceful coexistence is not a temporary policy depending on circumstances, but a general line of development of international relations, the road to world socialism.

Prevention of War and the Class Struggle

Peaceful coexistence is not simply an official policy of the socialist countries but an important principle of the communist movement as a whole. "The Communist parties regard the struggle for peace as their foremost task," said the 1957 Declaration. Guided by the lofty principles of humanism in the fight for peace the Communists act in full accord with the class interests of the working-class movement. The growing interdependence of the struggle for peace and for the class interests of the working people is an essential feature of the anti-war movement of today. That is why Communists are confident that the lessening of tension and the ending of the cold war help the working class to fight with greater success for both its immediate and long-term aims. Is this confidence well placed? The answer to this question can be found in the results and the nature of the activities of the Communist parties in the capitalist countries to put into effect the ideas and principles of the 1957 Declaration. Representatives of these parties said at the Bucharest meeting that their parties, being the most consistent and resolute organizers of their peoples' fight for international détente, for peaceful coexistence, had improved their contact with the masses, had gained still greater influence and prestige. The same conclusion was confirmed by the decisions taken by the C.C. meetings of many parties held after the Bucharest meeting.

Hardly anyone can now deny that the cold war strengthens the rule of aggressive monopoly capital, is an instrument for dividing the working class and all democratic forces and is the mainstay of reaction in its attack on the working people. The cold war helps the reactionaries to deceive the workers and prejudice them against socialism. Any aggravation of international tension always lets loose a spate of anti-communist slander, encourages the fascist elements and is accompanied by attacks on the rights of the people. On the other hand even a slight thaw in the international climate furthers the class struggle and the working people's fight for their social and political demands. There is no doubt that the defeat of McCarthyism in the United States in the mid-fifties was caused by a certain easing of tension. It is not without reason that the most reactionary regimes like those in Western Germany and Spain are sensitive even to a slight easing of tension.

It is extremely important that the periods of international detente become closely associated in the minds of people, even those led astray by imperialist propaganda, with the peace policy of the Soviet Union. Thanks to this policy the idea that war is inadmissible becomes more deeply rooted in people's minds. This is an invaluable contribution to the cause of peace. To a great extent this is due to Khrushchov's personal initiative, his visits to the countries of Asia and Europe, to the United States and France, his close contacts with people in capitalist countries. The Soviet peace efforts have produced another important result. They have been responsible for the fact that the ideas of peace are being associated more and more with the activities of the Communists and with their ideology -- Marxism-Leninism. The working people can see the clear-cut class differences and the stands taken by the different parties. The knowledge that in this age of atom and hydrogen bombs human progress above all requires peace, dispels the prejudice against the Communists who tie up their political and class aims with peaceful coexistence and the struggle against war and aggression. The determination to prevent war and secure peace has facilitated the spread of Marxist-Leninist ideas, the growing prestige of socialism and the strengthening of the positions of the Communist parties. This has been a vital factor in developing the class struggle and the democratic movement in the capitalist countries.

It is argued that peaceful coexistence hinders the successful development of the class struggle, ideologically disarms the working-class movement and strengthens the positions of the bourgeoisie. This view stems from a misunderstanding of the peculiarities of the present stage in the struggle for socialism, of the contradictory nature of the class relations and their complexity in the capitalist countries. The point is that the rapid concentration of capital and the rapid growth of state-monopoly capitalism objectively set the interests of the shrinking group of the monopoly capitalists sharply up against the interests of the overwhelming majority of the people. The power of the monopolists involves drastic deterioration in the economic position of the masses and is also a source of political reaction and arbitrary action. The ruling groups of monopoly capitalists are the chief enemies of peace, and the main hindrance to the easing of tension. This being so, the peace movement today inevitably takes the form of mass actions against monopoly domination, which brings it still closer to the struggle of the working class and the working people generally for democratic liberties and rights.

The struggle for democracy is linked by a thousand ties with the struggle for socialism. Profound democratic changes undermining and limiting the power of the monopolists are a guarantee of success in the class struggle waged by the proletariat for socialism. Peace is now the demand of the masses, a demand near and dear to millions of common people in all parts of the world. It enables the working class to rally around it broad sections of the people including those who are ready to fight the monopolists but are not yet ready to accept the ideas of socialism.

In this way conditions are being created which enable the working class to establish broad class alliances, to win over the bulk of the people and completely isolate the monopoly capitalists, and this makes the peaceful transition to socialism possible in a number of capitalist countries. This new theoretical conclusion of the world communist movement, reaffirmed by the Bucharest meeting, is closely linked with the idea of the possibility of preventing wars, with the policy of peaceful coexistence and the easing of international tension. All these concepts are based on a new understanding of the existing situation and proceed from the fact that socialism is more and more gaining the upper hand over capitalism.

The conclusion that peaceful transition from capitalism to socialism is possible has greatly helped the Communist parties to rally the mass of the people round the working class and has exploded the myth that the Communists believe that socialism can only be achieved by armed force. At the same time the Communists stress that it is inadmissible to make absolute the thesis on peaceful transition to socialism; they do not exclude the possibility of armed struggle, should the capitalists during a ripening revolutionary crisis resort to the use of force.

Thus, an analysis of the relationship between the fight for peace and the revolutionary movement of our times reveals that any counterposing of them means, in essence, a negation of the independent significance of the democratic tasks in the attainment by the working class of its fundamental aims. This counterposing leads to sectarianism, to isolating the working class and, in the final analysis, does harm to the cause of socialism. In this connection the resolution of the Rome meeting of the 17 Communist parties of the European capitalist countries is of great significance; basing itself on current developments, this meeting mapped out a comprehensive programme of action in the spirit of the indivisible unity of the main trends of the mass struggle for peace, democracy and socialism. This programme contained an Appeal to All Workers, to All Democrats, confirmed and further developed the main ideas of the 1957 Declaration and the Peace Manifesto within the context of capitalist Europe.

The struggle for peaceful coexistence and an international détente has a positive effect not only on the development of the class struggle in the capitalist countries but also on the growth and consolidation of the national-liberation movements. During the years of the great "peace offensive" of the Soviet Union and the socialist countries the process of disintegration of the colonial system has been greatly accelerated. The zone of peace has been extended, activized and strengthened. Victorious revolutions have taken place in Iraq and Cuba; Africa is in ferment -- over ten newly independent State have appeared on its map. All this testifies that the basic factors enabling the progressive forces to impose peaceful coexistence on imperialism -- the growth of the economic might and military potential of the socialist camp, its active and far-sighted foreign policy, the development of the mass struggle in the imperialist countries -- create a climate in which it will be more and more difficult for the colonialists to carry out their military gambles, to suppress the national-liberation movements, unleash "local wars" against the nations which have won independence.

Peaceful coexistence implies that war should be repudiated as a means of settling differences, and makes it incumbent on all States to observe the principle of non-interference in the affairs of other nations. Standing guard over this principle is the mighty Soviet Union and the whole socialist camp, which protect the newly independent States against imperialist encroachments. Thanks to the growing might of the socialist countries, the former colonies are now in a position to achieve independence in a less painful way, without war. This, of course, does not mean that the just wars of liberation have become a thing of the past. The Communists maintain that the Leninist concept about just and unjust wars is still valid. They welcome any war of liberation when it becomes inevitable and are always ready to support with all means at their disposal the peoples fighting for freedom.

The aid given by the socialist countries is of tremendous importance in strengthening the sovereignty of the newly liberated countries, in abolishing their economic backwardness and in developing their productive forces. When helping these countries the socialist States proceed from the fact that not all the national bourgeoisie in power in these countries are reactionary, in many cases they continue to voice the interests of the country as a whole. Secondly, the foreign policy of the young independent States, which form part of the peace zone, makes an active contribution to peaceful coexistence and the anti-imperialist struggle. The main principle of the policy of the socialist camp in relation to the former colonies is non-interference in their internal affairs. The main aim of this policy is to help the underdeveloped nations sweep away the vestiges of colonialism and assist in their regeneration.

This proves that the implementation of the principles proclaimed in the Declaration and the Peace Manifesto, the struggle of the Communists for an international détente and peaceful coexistence facilitate progress in all spheres of life in the world today.

x x x

The strength of the Communists lies in their unity. This unity calls for the unshakeable solidarity of the community of the socialist States and the mutual support of all the national detachments of the world-wide army of Communists. The great significance of the Bucharest meeting lies in the fact that it has counterposed this monolithic unity to the attempts of the imperialist aggressors, after frustrating the summit conference, to rekindle war psychosis, to intensify the slander campaign against the socialist countries and increase the pressure on the democratic and working-class movement.

The Communist parties of the whole world have unanimously supported the decisions of the Bucharest meeting, thereby demonstrating their determination to fight to the end for the realization of the working class ideals.

A meeting of the Central Committee of our Party in the middle of July expressed in its resolution complete support for and solidarity with the political assessments and conclusions of the communiqué. Our Party fully supports the fundamental concepts of the Declaration and the Peace Manifesto concerning the nature of the present situation and the tasks arising from it for the entire communist movement. "The Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party declares," says the resolution adopted on July 13, "that the Party, the Government and the whole of the people support and will continue to support with all their forces the peace policy of the Soviet Union, they are fighting and will continue to fight for the triumph of the policy of peace and peaceful coexistence of the States with different social systems both throughout the world and in the Balkans, they will make their contribution to the victory in peaceful competition with capitalism, while building up the might of socialist Bulgaria."

Together with the world communist movement the Bulgarian Communist Party is fully determined to combat both revisionism which distorts the revolutionary principles of Marxism-Leninism and dogmatism which hinders the creative development and application of the Marxist-Leninist theory in the situation as it is today. While revisionism, being a manifestation of unprincipled opportunism, leads to the destruction of the revolutionary essence of the working-class movement and the betrayal of its interests, dogmatism, fixed ideas and the substitution of the trite reiteration of old formulas for a concrete analysis of reality are breeding grounds for sectarianism and political adventurism. To achieve success in the struggle for socialism it is necessary constantly to fight on two fronts -- against revisionism and against dogmatism. Narrow nationalist tendencies can also be a serious danger to the communist movement.

The world communist movement rests firmly on the basis of creative Marxism. Active theoretical work, the search for new bold solutions to questions posed by life on the basis of the general principles of Marxism-Leninism -- these are the characteristics of Communists. Creative approach to the Marxist-Leninist theory enabled the Communist parties in 1957 to elaborate a programme of action which has been fully justified by subsequent events. The whole history of the communist movement shows that only this approach to theory can serve as a basis for a stable and active unity of the genuinely revolutionary parties and the world communist movement as a whole. Our unity is a guarantee of the final victory of our great cause.

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 8/6/60

Transmit the following in REC-89
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO :DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM :SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C

CG 5824-S* orally furnished the information on the following pages to SA JOHN E. KEATING on 8/5/60.

This report concerns a discussion between TIM BUCK and MORRIS CHILDS in Toronto, Canada, on 8/3 and 4/60.

[redacted]

b6
b7C

1cc destroyed
1cc 11437

3 - Bureau (100-428091) (RM)
1 - Chicago (134-46 Sub B) (SOLO) (AM) (RM)
1 - New York (100-134637)

JEK:mzg
(6)

REC- 89 100-428091-856

5 AUG ~~8~~ 12 1960

3 ENCLOSURE

52 AUG 16 1960

INT. SEC.

Approved: Special Agent in Charge Sent M Per

Discussion Between Tim Buck, General Secretary of the CP of Canada and Morris Childs, Chairman of the International Affairs Department of the CP, USA

Morris Childs, Chairman of the International Affairs Department of the CP, USA, arrived in Toronto, Canada, during evening of August 3, 1960, and registered at a hotel. Childs telephonically contacted Tim Buck, General Secretary of the CP of Canada, and was at Buck's residence from approximately 11:30 p.m. until 3:30 a.m. on August 4, 1960. Prior to Child's departure from Toronto, for New York City, in the early evening of August 4, 1960, Buck came to Childs' hotel room where the discussion was continued.

Childs had made this trip to Toronto, to see Tim Buck as a result of a conversation in New York City, on August 3, 1960, with Bess Mascolo, Buck's common-law wife. She had stated that Buck wanted to convey a message to Gus Hall, General Secretary of the CP, USA, that he had reached a conclusion similar to that of Hall in regard to the current ideological dispute between the CP of the Soviet Union and the CP of China. Buck's conclusion was based on a reading of Chinese documents and not on any other information. Mascolo stated that Buck knew that Childs had firsthand information concerning this dispute. She stated that Buck was anxious to receive this information, but he had to leave Toronto on Friday, August 5, 1960, for a CP school in Western Canada. Mascolo complained that the CP of Canada gives the CP, USA plenty of assistance, but that it seems to be a one way street since the CP, USA does not reciprocate and help the CP of Canada.

Childs briefed Buck on two items only and these were the conference of Communist Parties held in Bucharest, Rumania, in June, 1960, at which there was a running debate between Nikita Khrushchev and Peng Cheng, and the letter of the CP, SU to other Communist Parties which dealt with the ideological dispute between the CP of the Soviet Union and the CP of China.

MRS. HARRY KURALNICK ANNIE KURALNICK

Buck stated that he had received a note from Annie Buller in Prague, Czechoslovakia, in which she stated that Childs would brief him on these matters.

Buck stated that five days previously, he had visited with the First Secretary to the Soviet Ambassador to Canada (Amazasp F. Arutyunyan).

100-428091-866

ENCLOSURE

Buck said that he had asked him about the current Russian-Chinese problems. Buck stated that this guy said that he knew nothing. Buck said that he could not get one word from him on the Soviet-Chinese situation or what had happended in Bucharest, Rumania.

Buck then pledged Childs to secrecy and told him the following:

Buck had arrived at a conclusion similar to Gus Hall. That conclusion was that there is something wrong with the Chinese position. Then Buck stated, however, my chief helper, Leslie Morris fell for the Chinese position. Buck said that it took him days to convince Morris to shift away from the Chinese position.

CANADA CUBA

Buck said that he had written an article dealing with the ideological dispute between the CP, SU and the CP of China, but the Secretariat of the CP of Canada, advised Buck to withhold the printing of the article. Buck said that as a result of the information he received from Childs, he is now sorry that he had not released the article for publication, and that Childs had saved his (political) life since there are still a few leftists around in the CP of Canada.

Buck stated that presently there are two CP schools in progress in Canada. One is in Winnipeg and the other is in Vancouver. Buck stated that he was leaving on Friday, August 5, 1960, to lecture at the school in Winnipeg. He plans to be in Winnipeg for four or five days and then return to Toronto. Sometime later, he will make a trip to the West Coast of Canada.

According to Buck, Leslie Morris is teaching at the other school in Vancouver. Morris plans to attend the Congress of the Partida Socialista Popular, the CP of Cuba, which is scheduled to start on August 16, 1960. Morris plans to go to Havana, from Vancouver. Buck stated, however, that he will get to Morris the information that he, Buck, had received from Childs prior to the departure of Morris for Havana.

Buck mentioned that on August 5, 1960, a delegation of 23 Canadians, mostly Ukranians, was leaving Canada for the Soviet Union by boat. Buck said that he could send a message to the CP, SU for Childs with the head of this delegation. It was agreed, however, that it would take too long for this message to get to the CP, SU since the delegation was travelling by boat. Then Buck stated that on August 9, 1960, the Soviet Ambassador to Canada (Arutyunyan) will return to Russia by air for a few days. Buck said that he could get messages to the CP, SU through the ambassador. It was agreed that Buck would send the following message for Childs: Childs arrived safely in the United States and immediately discussed with Gus Hall and Eugene Dennis the political problems he had discussed in Moscow. The National Executive Committee of the CP, USA is scheduled to meet during the weekend of August 6-7 to discuss these problems. Childs also delivered the Russian camera to Hall and the 18 karat gold watches from the CP, SU to Hall, Dennis and Foster and they wish to express their thanks to the CP, SU. The message also states that Childs had contacted Tim Buck of the CP of Canada and conveyed to him information concerning the Bucharest conference and the letter of the CP, SU concerning the ideological dispute between the CP, SU and the CP of China. Childs also told Buck that there will be a conference of Communist Parties in Moscow in November, to deal with these matters.

The Russian camera and the watches referred to above were made available to Childs through the efforts of Nikolai Mostovets, Head of the North and South American Section of the International Department of the CCCPSU for delivery to Hall, Dennis and Foster. It should be noted that this is an effort on the part of the CP, SU to offset the presentation of gifts to leaders of various Communist Parties by the CP of China. Buck stated that he would also send a message to Prague, Czechoslovakia, to Annie Buller and her husband, Harry Guralnick, to the effect that Childs had delivered to him the details of the Bucharest conference.

Buck stated that in the event he is not in Toronto, and Childs wants to deliver an urgent message to the CP of Canada, that Childs should deal with William Kashtan, who is the National Organization Secretary of the CP of Canada, and is also the person in charge of finances for the CP of Canada.

Buck also suggested that in the near future, he and Childs consider working out a code so that first names will refer to cities in Canada, where Buck can be located if he is not in Toronto, For example, Ann could refer to Windsor, etc. Thus Childs might meet Buck in another Canadian city if Buck is not in Toronto.

Buck said that he is not feeling well and is having trouble with his legs. He plans, however, to attend the conference of Communist Parties in Moscow, in November, 1960.

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 8/5/60

Transmit the following in ______________________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)(41)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C

CG 5824-S* orally furnished the material on the following pages to SA JOHN E. KEATING on 8/5/60. It consists of comments concerning the current dispute between the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Communist Party of China and between the USSR and China.

1cc destroyed
1cc 1843

3 - BUREAU (100-428091)(RM)
1 - CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)(SOLO)(RM)
1 - NY 100-134637 (41)

[redacted]

[redacted]

b6
b7C

Belmont 8/8/60
FFF

ENCLOSURE

Letters to VP, Under Sec. Herter, Dulles + AG
8-9-60
FFF

JEK:mfd
(6)

REC-76 100-428091-857

18 AUG 16 1960

51 AUG 17 1960

Approved: ______________________ Sent ____________ M Per ____________
Special Agent in Charge

Comments on the Current Dispute Between the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Communist Party of China and Between the USSR and China

It will be recalled that during the running debate between NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV and PENG CHEN at the Conference of Communist Parties in Bucharest, Roumania, in June, 1960, KHRUSHCHEV indicated that this dispute was more than an ideological argument between the CPSU and the CP of China. KHRUSHCHEV referred to the fact that China had not given permission to Russia to build a radio station on Chinese territory for the purpose of maintaining contact with the Russian Submarine Fleet. Also that China had not given permission to Russia to land military planes in China in case it might become necessary to do so. There were other statements by KHRUSHCHEV such as whether KANG CHENG violated an agreement in publishing a speech he had made at a Warsaw Treaty Conference, that indicated that the disagreements between China and Russia involved matters of state as well as ideological disputes between the Communist Parties of the two countries.

In private discussions with NIKOLAI MOSTOVETS, Head of the North and South American Section of the International Department of the CCCPSU, he would occasionally make an offhand reference or a carefully guarded statement, a sentence or so in length that there are other than ideological differences between Russia and China. That is, that the Chinese have asked the Russians for modern military weapons such as nuclear warheads, missiles, atomic bombs, etc. and that Russia has not complied with these requests. It will be noted however that at the Bucharest Conference, NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV stated to the Chinese present, we never refused you any request.

[illegible]-857

In a private conversation with [redacted] EUGENE DENNIS, he also very carefully inferred that part of the problem was the refusal of Russia to grant China's request for modern military weapons such as missiles and rockets. [redacted] [redacted] has many contacts among the leading [illegible] of the CPSU and frequently discusses matters with this source more freely than do persons such as MOSTOVETS who are dealing with this source in an official capacity.

b6
b7C

It cannot be said that the CP of China started an ideological dispute with the CPSU because of differences over matters of state or because of problems which have developed in the relations of the Government of Russia with the Government of China. The differences in state to state relationships may have developed because of an already existing ideological dispute. The two are so intertwined that it cannot be said that one was the cause of the other.

To be more specific, the CP of China has disagreed with the CPSU in regard to the possibility of peaceful co-existence between capitalism and Communism. While the CPSU states that peaceful co-existence is possible the CP of China states that "to sit at one conference table with the imperialists would mean to desert the whole of mankind." The CPSU states that war is not inevitable and that "the forces of peace have so grown that there is real possibility of [illegible] war." On the other hand, the CP of China states that the present epoch is characterized by wars and revolutions and that "as long as the imperialist system exists, the world could not at all be rid of the most accute form of violence - war." Further, that "until the complete abolition of capitalism and imperialism throughout the world, the alternation of war and peace will be a constant and inevitable phenomena."

Since the CP of China has not gone along with the CPSU ideologically in regard to peaceful co-existence and the non-inevitability of war, Russia, as a state, has hesitated to grant requests of China for modern military weapons since Russia cannot anticipate what China might do with these weapons. [redacted] commented, perhaps China would drop a nuclear bomb on Formosa or some other place and thereby trigger a world war.

b6
b7C

Thus it can be seen that the current ideological dispute between the CP of China and the CPSU is interwoven with the current problems of state between China and Russia.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES G[illegible]ERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Mohr
Parsons ✓
Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: August 8, 1960

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

My memorandum 7/7/60 sets forth in detail the receipts and disbursements of funds by the Communist Party (CP), USA, from 5/16/60 to 6/30/60. These funds have been received from the CPs of the Soviet Union and Red China. The following schedule shows the present status of these funds, together with the receipts and disbursements subsequent to 6/30/60.

SUMMARY

Total Rec'd from Soviets 9/58 to 7/31/60	$409,885	
Total Rec'd from Red China 2/60 to 7/31/60	50,000	
Grand Total Received to 7/31/60	$459,885	
Total Disbursements 10/58 to 7/31/60	278,919	
Balance of Fund 7/31/60		$180,966 *

DETAILS

Total Rec'd from Soviets 9/58 to 6/30/60	$397,885	
Total Rec'd from Red China 2/60 to 6/30/60	50,000	
Grand Total Received to 6/30/60	$447,885	
Total Disbursements from 10/58 to 6/30/60	263,044	
Balance of Fund 6/30/60		$184,841
Receipts 7/1/60 to 7/31/60		
7/26/60 - from Soviets		12,000 **
		$196,841

EX 109

Disbursements 7/1/60 to 7/31/60

7/5/60 - [redacted] travel expenses for [redacted] to USSR	$ 750	
7/5/60 - Isadore Wofsy; for use of national CP office	15,000	
7/26/60 - Elizabeth Mascolo; travel expenses for transporting funds from Canada to U.S.	125	
		15,875
Balance of Fund 7/31/60		$180,966

b6
b7C

REC- 76

100-428091-858

AUG 12 1960

58 AUG 1

100-428091
1 - Mr. Parsons
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Fox

FFF:ras (5)

5-7

* $66,921 maintained by NY 694-S* in safety deposit box, New York City, and $114,045 maintained by CG 5824-S* in safety deposit box, Chicago, Illinois. Of the amount being maintained by CG 5824-S*, $6,000 has been given to Jack Kling of Chicago for safekeeping.

** From Soviet Embassy, Ottawa, Canada, delivered by Elizabeth Mascolo, courier, Canadian CP, to NY 694-S*, New York City.

ACTION:

None. This memorandum is being submitted for your information and an up-to-date accounting of these Solo funds will be brought to your attention each month.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: August 9, 1960

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Our informant, CG 5824-S*, at the instructions of Gus Hall, General Secretary, Communist Party, USA, left Chicago, Illinois, 7-9-60 on the sixth Solo mission to Czechoslovakia and Russia. He returned to the United States on 7-31-60.

My memorandum 8-5-60 pointed out that the informant met with two members of the "Secret Department" of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) during the week of 7-17-60 in Moscow, Russia. Arrangements were made at this meeting for informant to have clandestine contacts in New York City with undisclosed Soviets. The New York Office has been attempting to identify these two "Secret Department" members.

New York airtel 8-5-60 discloses that CG 5824-S* identified from a photograph one of the two "Secret" members. He is [redacted] a Soviet national, who departed the United States on 9-28-59. [redacted] was employed as a Counselor, Advisor, Political Affairs, Soviet Delegation to the United Nations. While in the United States, there had been no indication that [redacted] had been involved in any espionage activities. (~~100~~ 105-36596-84)

b6
b7C

OBSERVATION: The New York Office is continuing its efforts to identify the second "Secret Department" member of the CPSU.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. We will follow closely all contacts made by the Soviets with our informants in New York City and will keep you immediately advised of pertinent developments.

100-428091

1 - Mr. Parsons
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Fox

FFF:lel
(5)

5 - Fox

EX 109

REC- 25

100-428091-859

10 AUG 16 1960

50 AUG 18 1960

MEMORANDUM TO MR. A. H. BELMONT
RE: SOLO
100-428091

2. As soon as the second member of the "Secret Department" of the CPSU is identified by the New York Office, you will be immediately advised.

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 8/10/60

Transmit the following in ______________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

REC-3

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)(41)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C

① [redacted]

CG 5824-S* orally furnished the information concerning [redacted] on the following page TO SA JOHN E. KEATING on 8/10/60.

② ③ [redacted]

b6
b7C

cc [illegible]
cc [illegible]

3 - Bureau (100-428091)(RM)
1 - Chicago (134-46-Sub B)(SOLO)(AMRM)
1 - NY 100-134637 (41)

JEK:msb
(6)

EX 100

REC-3 100-428091-860

AUG 11 1960

Approved: ______________ Special Agent in Charge   Sent ______________ M   Per ______________

INT/SEC.

62 AUG 1 1960

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: August 9, 1960

FROM : MR. F. J. BAUMGARDNER

1-Mr. Parsons
1-Mr. Belmont
1-Mr. J.S.Johnson
1-Mr. Baumgardner
1-Mr. Fox

SUBJECT: SOLO *
INTERNAL SECURITY - Communist

Assistant Special Agent in Charge McCabe, of the New York Office (NYO), advised by telephone today (8/9/60) that Chicago (CG) 5824-S* is going to attend the Cuban Communist Party Congress which begins on 8/16/60 in Havana, Cuba. This Congress will be immediately followed by a meeting of Communist Parties from all Latin-American countries. This meeting will also be held in Havana.

ASAC McCabe said that CG 5824-S* plans to leave New York on 8/11/60, in order to attend both of the aforementioned functions. It is anticipated the informant will be gone for approximately ten days. It was suggested to CG 5824-S* by the Soviets, during his recent trip to Moscow, that he might want to attend the functions in Havana. ASAC McCabe stated it appears at this time that the informant will travel under his assumed name, as a security measure. He asked whether the Bureau had any objection. I told McCabe that if the informant felt he should travel under his assumed name, for security reasons, then the informant should do so.

ASAC McCabe requested authority to advance the informant $250.00 to cover expenses on the trip to Cuba. I authorized Mr. McCabe to advance this sum to the informant.

ACTION:

This matter will be followed closely and you will be kept advised of pertinent developments.

8/9

FJB:LL
(6)
100-428091

*Informant who has made solo trips to Russia

REC- 22

100-428091-861

59 AUG 17 1960

SENT DIRECTOR
8-9-60

AUG 16 1960

EX-108

FD-36 ([illegible]3-56)

FBI

Date: 8/10/60

Transmit the following in ____________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Callahan
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Malone
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C.Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)(41)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C

CG 5824-S* orally furnished the information on the following page to SA JACK E. KEATING on 8/10/60. This report concerns plans for the celebration of May Day, 1961.

1cc 1443-F

3 - Bureau (100-428091)(RM)
1 - Chicago (134-46-Sub B)(SOLO)(AMRM)
1 - NY 100-134637 (41)

JEK:msb
(6)

REC- 8 100-428091-862

12 AUG 12 1960

EX 100

ENCLOSURE

INT. SEC.

cc

AUG 17 1960

Approved: ____________________ Sent ________M Per ____________
Special Agent in Charge

CELEBRATION OF MAY DAY, 1961

NIKOLAI V. MOSTOVETS, head of the North and South American Section of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, stated during July, 1960, that next year Moscow will have a special celebration on the occasion of the 75th anniversary of May Day.

MOSTOVETS stated that the May Day celebration in the United States in 1961 should be in step with the May Day celebration in Russia in 1961.

100-428091-

ENCLOSURE

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Callahan
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Malone
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

FBI

Date: 8/3/60

Transmit the following in ______________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL ______________________
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C

CG 5824-S* orally furnished the information on the following pages to SA JOHN E. KEATING on 8/2/60. This report concerns meetings in Russia with two members of the "Secret Department" of the CP of Soviet Union at which arrangements were made for future contacts in the US.

Efforts are being made to obtain photographs of likely suspects in order to exhibit them to CG 5824-S* in an attempt to identify the two Russians mentioned in this report.

- icc destroyed
- icc 1443A

3 - Bureau (100-428091) (RM)
1 - Chicago (134-46-Sub B) (Solo) (RM)
2 - New York (100-134637)

JEK:mzg
(6)

EX 100
REC- 8

100-428091-863

AUG 15 1960

R

3 ENCLOSURE

Approved: 50 AUG 18 1960
Special Agent in Charge

Sent ____________ M Per ____________

cc - Fox

Meetings in Russia with Two Members of the "Secret Department" of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union

During the week of ~~June~~ July 17, 1960, two members of the "Secret Department" of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union came to the apartment of MORRIS CHILDS at 26 Katosovski (phonetic) Prospect, Moscow, Russia.

One seemed to be superior in rank to the other. He referred to himself as [redacted] (phonetic). He can be described as follows: b6 b7C

Race	White
Age	Approximately 40
Height	5 feet 8½ inches to 5 feet 9 inches
Weight	150 to 155 pounds
Build	Medium
Hair	Dark Brown, full head of hair
Characteristics	Wears glasses, nose is a little bulbous, neatly dressed with striped business suit probably of American make, does not speak English well.

He stated that he had observed CHILDS in New York City, during one of CHILDS meetings with VLADIMIR BARKOVSKY. He knew details of the construction of the flat iron building in New York City, where the office of JACK CHILDS is located.

The second person acted as an interpreter and can be described as follows:

Race	White
Age	Approximately 42
Height	5 feet 8½ inches to 5 feet 9 inches
Weight	170 pounds
Build	Stocky
Hair	Light and practically bald
Complexion	Light.

100-428091-863

ENCLOSURE

He stated that he had observed CHILDS on his first effort to contact BARKOVSKY in the Spring of 1958 1948. He too was familiar with the details of the layout of the flat iron building in New York City. He does not speak English too well.

The conversation dealt with the need to improve the methods of contact in the United States. Both of these men stated that members of the Russian Diplomatic Corps in the United States will not use assumed names when they travel in the United States. Since this is so, they will not make arrangements for any meetings outside of New York City, since they would be followed if they left the city.

Concerning meeting places in New York City, they asked MORRIS CHILDS what makes him think that JACK CHILDS is not well known to United States Intelligence Agencies and what makes MORRIS CHILDS think that the office of JACK CHILDS is not wired. MORRIS CHILDS stated that he thinks that the activities of JACK CHILDS are not known to United States Intelligence Agencies because he is very careful in everything he does. Furthermore, even if the office of JACK CHILDS is wired, it could still be used since usually there is no conversation when there is any type of meeting with the Russians in his office.

Since the Russians will not travel outside of New York City, and since MORRIS CHILDS is located in Chicago, they suggested that he have a third party in New York City, who could act as an intermediary from time to time or could be utilized in case of an emergency situation. They also pointed out that it is too risky for CHILDS as a leading member of the CP, USA, to engage in too many meetings of this sort. CHILDS said that he had discussed this problem with GUS HALL and EUGENE DENNIS. While they had made a suggestion or two, the people they suggested also resided outside the New York City area. (It is noted that at one time, HALL had suggested [redacted])

b6
b7C

CHILDS stated that he understood that from time to time, some members of the Russian Delegation to the United Nations had been visitors at the residence of

MARCEL and LENA SCHERER. If this is so, then the SCHERERs might be considered as possible third persons to act as intermediaries. These two Russians agreed to give the SCHERERs consideration and CHILD said he would suggest this possibility to HALL and DENNIS. CHILDS also mentioned, but without too much enthusiasm, the possibility of utilizing MARTIN YOUNG as an intermediary. CHILDS stated that he thought ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG is not a good person to utilize for delivering messages because he immediately runs to the National Office of the CP, USA, after receiving any message.

The two Russians, utilizing maps of New York City, agreed to the following arrangements for the next contacts in New York City (probably involving VLADIMIR BARKOVSKY).

On Monday, August 15, 1960, between 10:00 a.m. and noon, JACK CHILDS may receive a telephone call. He will be asked "Is Mr. BROWN there". If JACK CHILDS replies "Mr. BROWN is not here", this will mean that everything is alright. If JACK CHILDS replies "Mr. BROWN is dead", this will mean that the FBI is "standing over him."

On August 17, 18 or 19, 1960, at 2:30 p.m. or thereabouts, someone may come to the office of JACK CHILDS for one half minute or less. The visitor may or may not have a package of money to deliver. The visitor may also say that on September 8 or 9, 1960 is alright.

Starting on Wednesday, September 7, 1960, with alternate dates of September 8 or 9, MORRIS CHILDS is to be at the elevated stop at 204th Street and Webster Avenue, in the Bronx at approximately 1:00 p.m. in the afternoon. He is to walk past a shoe store, cross Hull Avenue and Decatur Avenue, and proceed to Bainbridge Avenue and 207th Street. Russians will be observing from a number of places, his approach to Bainbridge Avenue and 207th Street from 204th Street and Webster Avenue. The Russian who appeared to have superior rank drew a freehand sketch of this area.

There is a men's shop in the vicinity of 207th Street and Bainbridge Avenue. Near this men's shop someone will approach CHILDS and say tomorrow is alright or tomorrow is not alright or CHILDS may be handed an evelope containing a message or instructions, also CHILDS may be handed a package of money.

On 9/10/60, MORRIS CHILDS is to go to the place where he last met BARKOVSKY (the Willard Theater). CHILDS is to follow the usual procedure of going into the theater about 20 minutes before 7:00 p.m. and walking out of the theater at 7:00 p.m., turning to the left, etc. CHILDS will be met on 9/10/60, by BARKOVSKY or by possibly someone else.

It was agreed that previous arrangements for telephone calls to set up an emergency meeting are still alright, and that CHILDS should not hesitate to use these arrangements at any time if he feels that it is necessary to do so. Both of the Russians said that they would like to know how to obtain an American passport without applying in person for the passport. CHILDS did not give any information on how this might be done.

They suggested the use of microfilming for the transmittal of any CP, USA documents to BARKOVSKY or whoever might meet with CHILDS.

They stated that after the U-2 incident, Russians in the United States were instructed to lay low and to take it easy. They commended CHILDS for not trying to go through with a meeting with BARKOVSKY after the U-2 incident.

A few days after this meeting the person who acted as the interpreter at the first meeting, appeared alone at the apartment where CHILDS was staying and went over the previous arrangements. During the conversation, he said to CHILDS, until you came along, your party leadership did not cooperate with us very well. We are not asking for military espionage, but we are not getting full cooperation in regard to the passing on of CP, USA information.

Also during this conversation, he stated that MIKE CRENOVICH had worked for him in the United States.

100-406102 Key Figure
N.Y. ON SI

He asked what the CP, USA, had against CRENOVICH, CHILDS replied that CRENOVICH was elected to the National Committee of the CP, USA because it was thought that he was a Latin-American. Later it was learned that he is a Slav, who lived in Latin-America. CHILDS said that he had heard that CRENOVICH is under some suspicion in the New York district. The Russians said that he might get into trouble for having worked with such a guy as MIKE CRENOVICH.

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 8/5/60 REC-8

Transmit the following in ______________________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)(41)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C

ReNYairtel, 8/3/60, containing information from CG 5824-S* concerning meetings in Russia during July with two members of the "Secret Department" of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

On 8/5/60, several photographs of likely suspects were exhibited to CG 5824-S* by SA JOHN E. KEATING in an effort to identify these two individuals.

CG 5824-S* identified a photograph of [redacted] [redacted] as being the person who referred to himself as [redacted]

b6
b7C

CG 5824-S* was unable to identify the other individual from the photographs exhibited to him. He stated in general appearance the unknown individual resembles A. K. MARTYNOV, but that he is certain that the unknown is not MARTYNOV. The unknown individual mentioned to CG 5824-S* that he might see the informant in the United States some day.

Efforts will continue to attempt to identify the unknown member of the "Secret Department" of the CPSU.

3 - BUREAU (100-428091)(RM)
1 - CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)(SOLO)(RM)
1 - NY 100-134637 (41)

JEK:mfd
(6)

EX 100
REC-8 100-428091-

10 AUG 6 1960

INT. SEC.

50 AUG 18 1960

Approved: ______________________ Sent ______________ M Per ______________
Special Agent in Charge

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 8/11/60

Transmit the following in ____________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL REC- 79
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)(41)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C

CG 5824-S* orally furnished the information concerning MAURICE HALPERIN on the following page to SA JOHN E.KEATING on 8/10/60. It is noted that HALPERIN was a member of the BENTLEY espionage ring.

1cc destroyed
1cc 124336

3 - Bureau (100-428091)(RM)
1 - Chicago (134-46-Sub B)(SOLO)(AMRM)
1 - NY 100-134637 (41)

JEK:msb
(6)

REC- 79 100-428091-866

EX 10 AUG 12 1960

50 AUG 18 1960

INT. SEC.

Approved: ____________________ Sent __________M Per __________
Special Agent in Charge

INFORMATION CONCERNING MAURICE HALPERIN

JOHN PITTMAN, Moscow correspondent for "The Worker," stated during July, 1960, that MAURICE HALPERIN, who "cannot go back to the United States," is presently teaching in Moscow, Russia, and is very respected because of his knowledge of Latin American affairs.

PITTMAN said that HALPERIN at one time was a teacher at the University of Oklahoma, later was in Mexico, and is a friend of ALFRED K. STERN.

U.S.A.

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 8/5/60 REC- 6

Transmit the following in ______________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)(41)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C

CG 5824-S*, on 8/5/60, orally furnished to SA JOHN E. KEATING the information on the following pages. This report deals with the Friendship of the Peoples University, Moscow, Russia. The information was received from NIKOLAI MOSTOVETS.

[redacted]

b6
b7C

1cc destroyed
1cc 1443

3 - Bureau (100-428091)(RM)
1 - Chicago (134-46-Sub B)(SOLO)(AMRM)
1 - NY 100-134637 (41)

JEK:msb
(6)

3 ENCLOSURE

EX 109

REC- 6

100-428091-866

18 AUG 6 1960

Approved: ______________ Special Agent in Charge Sent ______________ M Per ______________

IN 7 SEC.

FRIENDSHIP OF THE PEOPLES UNIVERSITY, MOSCOW, RUSSIA

It will be recalled that GUS HALL, General Secretary of the CP,USA, requested that information be obtained concerning the Friendship of the Peoples University, Moscow, Russia. This matter was discussed during July, 1960, with NIKOLAI MOSTOVETS, head of the North and South American Section of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. Present during this discussion was a translator, whose first name is [redacted] (phonetic). He is approximately 27 years of age, 6 feet in height, and has served as a translator for NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV. He works in the Foreign Office of the USSR, but is also utilized by the CPSU. He has been stationed in Germany and speaks German. He has recently completed a course in English in Moscow. While MOSTOVETS speaks English, he utilizes a translator when he wants his remarks to be very precise.

b6
b7C

MOSTOVETS gave the following information concerning the Friendship of the Peoples University:

This university will open during September, 1960. It is a regular university. The object of the university is to train people from backward and dependent countries, or countries that have recently obtained their independence. The course at the university will last for six years. Among the subjects which will be taught are those offered at any university; such as, medicine, engineering, the sciences, the arts, dentistry, law, etc.

Thousands of applications have been received for attendance at this university. Between 500 and 600 applications have already been accepted, and there will not be more than 600 students during the first year. The CPSU will decide who will attend the university. It will ask the various Communist Parties to make recommendations. Those recommended should be Communist

Party members or close friends of the Party. It is realized that in some countries there will not be sufficient Communist Party members of the age level to attend such a school; therefore, friends of the Party or non-Party members recommended by the Communist Party in the country involved will be acceptable. The prospective students will have to be recommended. Probably eight out of ten students will be Communist Party members or close friends of the Communist Party.

The plan is to train these students to become the future leaders and technicians in their native countries. These students will be trained as doctors, lawyers, biologists, chemists, etc.

The CPSU goes on the basis that there will be some "enemies" sneaking into the university.

The university is not designed for colored people, as such, and was not designed with the view in mind that American Negroes might attend this university. It is felt that if a Negro in the United States is so inclined, he can obtain an education in the United States. This is not the case in some of the backward or dependent countries for which this university was designed.

However, if the CP,USA does find that it has an extreme case where it wants to recommend at the most a handful of students to attend this university, they will be given special consideration. It must be borne in mind, however, that this is not the purpose of this university.

The above information was furnished to JAMES JACKSON on August 3, 1960.

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 8/12/60

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)

Via ~~AIRTEL~~
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C
(OO: NY)

Baumgardner

CG 5824-S* orally furnished the information on the following page concerning HYMAN LUMER and CLARENCE HATHAWAY to SA JOHN E. KEATING on 8/10/60.

- 867

REC- 74

AUG 18 1960

EX 104

3 - Bureau (100-428091) (RM)
1 - Chicago (134-46 subB) (RM)
1 - NY 100-134637 (41)

JEK:mml
(6)

Approved: Special Agent in Charge   Sent ____ M   Per ____

62 AUG 18 1960

Information Concerning HYMAN LUMER and CLARENCE HATHAWAY

USSR

During July, 1960, NIKOLAI V. MOSTOVETS, head of the North and South American Section of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, asked MORRIS CHILDS what he knew about HYMAN LUMER. MOSTOVETS said that "somebody" (possibly this was WILLIAM Z. FOSTER) had sent to the CPSU information attacking LUMER. It was stated that LUMER made a terrible speech on disarmament at the 17th National Convention of the CPUSA. CHILDS replied that LUMER is a member of the National Executive Committee of the CPUSA in good standing and that the CPUSA has no political problems with LUMER.

CP Leader NY

CHILDS asked MOSTOVETS if the CPSU has any concrete information concerning CLARENCE HATHAWAY in addition to what was previously furnished to the CPUSA. MOSTOVETS replied negatively. CHILDS said that in view of this he could not see how the CPUSA could take any action on the material it was given concerning HATHAWAY.

N.Y.

CP Leader

Rumor that Hathaway had worked for the FBI.

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Callahan
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Malone
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

FBI

Date: 8/6/60

REC- 4

Transmit the following in ____________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

SUBJECT : SOLO
IS-C

CG 5824-S* orally furnished the information on the following pages to SA JOHN E. KEATING on 8/5/60. This report pertains to the second formal meeting with BORIS PONOMAREV and others in the Headquarters of the Central Committee of the CP of the Soviet Union.

It is noted that this meeting deals almost entirely with the critique of a speech on the current international situation which was made by GUS HALL at an enlarged meeting of the Secretariat of the CP, USA, on Saturday, 6/25/60. The report of CG 5824-S* on this meeting of the Secretariat of the CP, USA, is contained in Chicago airtel dated 6/30/60, and captioned "CP, USA ORGANIZATION; IS-C, CINAL."

[redacted]

b6
b7C

3 - Bureau (100-428091) (RM)
1 - Chicago (134-46 Sub B) (SOLO) (AM) (RM)
1 - New York (100-134637)

JEK:mzg
(6)

3 ENCLOSURE

100-428091-868

REC- 4 10 AUG 8 1960

99

62 AUG 25 1960

Approved: ____________ Special Agent in Charge   Sent ____________ M   Per ____________

Second Formal Meeting with Boris Ponomarev and Others in the Headquarters of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union

The second formal meeting with Boris Ponomarev in his office in the Headquarters of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union took place on or about July 26, 1960. In addition to Ponomarev, who is in charge of the International Department of the CCCPSU, others present were D. Shevlyagin, who is now an assistant to Ponomarev; Nikolai Mostovets, Head of the North and South American Section of the International Department of the CCCPSU; two Russians, whose identities are not known; one [redacted] (phonetic) Lnu, who was present in the capacity of a transaltor and Morris Childs.

Russia

b6
b7C

Remarks of Boris Ponomarev

Childs had previously furnished the CCCPSU with a typewritten copy of a speech on the international situation. This speech had been delivered by Gus Hall, General Secretary of the CP,USA, at an enlarged meeting of the Secretariat of the CP, USA, held in New York City, on Saturday, June 25, 1960. Ponamarev had a translation of this speech before him. While Ponomarev opened the meeting, he subsequently let Mostovets do most of the talking. Almost the entire meeting was devoted solely to Hall's speech.

Ponomarev said, the speech of Hall is a very good speech. It contains some very correct ideas. Since the CP, USA did not have the details of the conference of Communist Parties at Bucharest, Rumania, in June, 1960, he is amazed that the main line of Hall's speech is correct. Thus, the main line of the National Committee of the CP, USA is correct and good and the CCCPSU is glad to see that the CP, USA has been able to analyze the international situation as well as it did on its own.

Ponomarev emphasized, that by all means, the CP, USA must have a representative in Moscow, in November, 1960, to attend the conference of Communist Parties. This conference will discuss the current ideological dispute between the CP, SU and the CP of China. The 1960 meeting of CP representatives in Moscow, in November, might be more important that the 1957 meeting of Communist Parties in Moscow. It might be more like a congress of the old Comintern. It is important that all Communist Parties have a say at this conference.

100-428091-868
ENCLOSURE

The reason why he is putting such stress on this conference is that not since the end of World War II has unity of the world Communist movement been so important and yet so threatened. In brief, this conference in Moscow, in November, involves the unity of the Communist movement.

Continuing, Ponomarev said the CP, USA is carrying out the correct Marxist-Leninist line. The participation of the CP, USA in the conference in Moscow, in November, is important not because of the number of members in the CP, USA. Some Communist Parties in smaller countries have a larger membership than does the CP, USA, but your CP in the US represents an important country. Therefore, the viewpoint of the CP, USA is very important.

Then Ponomarev, said let Mostovets carry on. I have the written speech of Gus Hall before me. We have discussed it. What Mostovets will say represents our opinions.

Remarks of Nikolai Mostovets

Mostovets spoke with a copy of Hall's written speech before him. This copy was well marked in red pencil.

Mostovets said that what Hall says about the possibility of the United States retreating from military bases overseas is very important. If Hall would consent to writing an article dealing especially with this problem, the CP, SU would consider it important and might print it in the "Kommunist," theoretical organ of the CP, SU or in some other journal. If the quality is high, the article would be printed in the "Kommunist."

Parenthetically speaking, it is considered the highest honor in the international Communist movement to have an article printed in the "Kommunist."

Mostovets repeated the remarks of Ponomarev that the general theses of Hall's speech is correct. He referred to that portion of the speech in which Hall stated that there is a greater need to emphasize the growth of peace forces in the United States. Mostovets said that this emphasis might be of some benefit to Peking.

In the speech, Hall states that some circles of the capitalist class understand the need for co-existence such as Cyrus Eaton and others. Mostovets stated that they were very glad to see this statement in Hall's speech. He said, the CP, USA must learn to use contradictions in the capitalist class, contradictions in the Republican Party and the Democratic Party, etc. The statements of Hall is certainly different from the attitude of the CP of China, which says that you cannot sit at the same conference table with capitalists. If any political party or any candidate for office in the United States is for peace and civil rights, the CP, USA should support that party or candidate in a way that is tactically advisable.

In Hall's speech, he raised the question of the national purpose and continuous growth of the United States. Mostovets said that they are of the opinion that this question was placed correctly by Hall, and that the Communists in the United States must use this to strengthen the party. Mostovets emphasized that the main political resolution of the 17th National Convention of the CP, USA is correct even though there have been some changes in the world situation since the time of the 17th National Convention of the CP, USA.

Then Mostovets went into that part of Hall's speech in which he starts with the idea that the United States has reached the apex of its influence in the world. Mostovets said that the CCCPSU is of the opinion that maybe it is too early to say that the United States has reached the heighth of its influence. It is true that internationally United States imperialism finds itself in difficulties, but the American government may still utilize different methods and different approaches in order to recoup its loss of prestige.

Continuing Mostovets said, the CCCPSU is of the opinion that it is too early to just emphasize the negative, that is, the declining phase of the United States. That while it is true, historically speaking, that American imperialism is on the decline, it is quite possible that the United States may still obtain some success although this may not hinder the historical decline. If the CP, USA keeps on emphasizing the retreat and decline, it will be harder to mobilize people to fight. In this speech, Hall had said: "The outlook (for the US) is certainly not for continued expansion." Mostovets said that in the opinion of the CCCPSU, this is too positive a statement because the United States, while it may seem beaten now, is going to try to expand. Hall is correct in saying and even emphasizing that imperialism has not changed. At the same time, it is necessary to keep in mind that the United States is going to try to expand. Mostovets said that Hall's speech correctly exposed the role of United States imperialism and its defeat in Korea, Cuba, Turkey and Japan.

In Hall's speech, he used the phrase, "United States imperialism is beginning to crumble in its periphery." Mostovets stated that the CP, SU states that the United States will continue to try to expand and the CP, SU believes that there should be more emphasizes on the efforts of America to expand rather than emphasis on retreat by America. For example, look at Africa at the present time. In different ways, with different methods, the United States is trying to expand in Africa. The CCCPSU is of the opinion that at this moment, the United States is in a better position in Africa than it has been before. Certainly the United States is in a better position in Africa than is Great Britain, France, Belgium and other countries. Perhaps, the United States is gaining in Africa, at the expense of the aforementioned countries, nevertheless the United States is doing it. Expansion may be more difficult for the United States now, but it will continue to try to expand. Somehow or other there seems to be a contradiction in this thesis of Hall.

In the speech, Hall had used a quotation from Lenin regarding the regrouping of forces. Mostovets stated that Hall had used the wrong quotation from Lenin. The quotation is not applicable to the international situation, and Hall was referring to the international situation. What Lenin had in mind was movements of workers and parties and the regrouping of forces of the working class. Therefore, the CP, SU would recommend that Hall strike this out of the written speech since the quotation is not applicable to the present United States situation.

Mostovets said that, speaking for the members of the CCCPSU who read the speech of Hall, the characterization of United States imperialism in the speech is correct, however, it needs to be filled in somewhat. This does not mean filling in details, but does mean proving the thesis.

In the speech Hall made a proposal in regard to foreign bases of the United States. Hall had proposed the sending of "peace fighters" to talk to the people in the countries where the United States has overseas bases. Mostovets said that the CPSU thought that this was a good proposal. If Hall could develop this idea and if some world wide movement like this could be set in motion it would be of utmost importance. However the CPSU is of the opinion that it would be difficult and even impossible to do this. But the CPSU does want to emphasize that the section of Hall's speech which deals with United States bases overseas and the need for the United States to retreat from these bases is very important. On the other hand, the CPSU wants to emphasize that every time Hall minimizes the expansion of United States imperialism he weakens his general thesis.

In regard to that part of Hall's speech in which he talks of the peace struggle to prevent war, the CPSU thinks that this section of the speech is correct and good. Hall's conclusion that even if the United States retreats it will be without war is also alright. But when Hall states that war can be prevented, "not without struggle and not without movement", this is too soft. There is a need to emphasize mass struggle and to emphasize pressures in order to prevent war.

Concerning that portion of Hall's speech in which he says that the present relation of forces in the world is compelling the United States to retreat here and there, Mostovets stated that this is correct. It is a principled question and needs to be emphasized. Yet while emphasizing it, to again restate the idea that the character of imperialism has not changed.

Hall had stated that perhaps for selfish interests United States imperialism may decide to retreat. Mostovets said that this statement can lead to the thought that United States imperialism is willingly planning to retreat. This is not so. At this very moment United States imperialism may start another offensive some place.

Mostovets said, in Cuba, the United States was compelled to retreat for the obvious reason that it is faced with all of Latin America; but elsewhere or just to generalize and say that the United States is willingly planning to retreat is wrong. In fact, this might be turned into an interpretation that the policy of retreat by United States imperialism is slightly defended by the CP, USA because it is a conscious policy of United States imperialsim.

Mostovets said that what Hall said about new factors for peace as a result of the strength of the socialist system, and what is happening in the colonial countries is absolutely correct. Hall is correct when he states that there is a new relation of forces in the world today which does impel United States imperialism to act differently and unlike it might have acted in the past.

Mostovets praised Hall's emphasis on maintaining the foundations for peace and that part of Hall's speech in which he says that one should never set policy on non-existing facts. If Hall could develop this fact into an article, it would be welcome.

Mostovets also stated that Hall's thesis that even parts of the ruling classes in the United States do not want war if they cannot see success is a correct thesis.

Also Hall's idea that wars cannot happen just by accident is very much correct. Before wars happen, or before one can predict war, the relation of all forces needs to be considered. This too the CP, SU would like Hall to develop into a separate article.

Mostovets said that a reference by Hall to the selfish interests of the imperialist class is not clear to the CP, SU.

The thesis on the united front, as Hall presents it, is correct. The CP, USA has to mobilize liberals progressives in fact everybody to fight for peace sp the united front is most important and Hall is right in this.

One final suggestion was made by Mostovets. In Hall's speech, which he intended to be printed as an article, he names some leading Communists such as Palmiro Togliatti, Wladyslaw Gomulka, Mao Tse Tung, etc. In the future, it would be well to leave out names in written articles, theses, etc.

Parenthetically speaking, it is believed that this suggestion would not apply to the names of Marx and Lenin and probably not to Khrushchev.

The final conclusion of Mostovets was that what Hall says in his speech concerning the united front and the need to fight to prevent war is correct and it is possible to do this. If this is done it might help our "Chinese friends" to sit up and take notice and maybe learn something.

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 8/11/60

Transmit the following in ______________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL ~~REC-~~ 4
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134647) (41)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C

CG 5824-S* orally furnished the information on the following page concerning [redacted] to SA JOHN E. KEATING on 8/10/60.

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b7C

3 - Bureau (100-428091) (RM)
1 - Chicago (134-46-Sub B) (SOLO) (AMRM)
1 - NY 100-134637 (41)

JEK:msb
(6)

100-428091-869

REC- 4 10 ~~15~~ AUG 17 12 1960

ENCLOSURE

SEC.

53 AUG 22 1960

Approved: ______________________ Sent ____________M Per ______________
Special Agent in Charge

INFORMATION CONCERNING
[redacted]

During July, 1960, NIKOLAI V. MOSTOVETS, head of the North and South American Section of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, stated that the CPSU is waiting for [redacted] It is suggested that he be in Russia in September to enter high school.

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During the second week of August, 1960, PHIL BART, National Organization Secretary of the CPUSA, stated that [redacted] was visiting [redacted] in Puerto Rico but would be ready to travel to Russia so as to be there in September.

11 - 869

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 8/12/60

Transmit the following in ______________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL ______________________
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

REC- 83

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

SUBJECT: (SOLO)
IS-C

CG 5824-S* orally furnished the information on the following page to SA JOHN E. KEATING, August 10, 1960. This report contains information concerning ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN at the celebration of the INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY in Copenhagen, Denmark.

[redacted]

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3 - BUREAU (100-428091) (RM)
1 - CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B) (RM)
1 - NEW YORK (100-134637) (#41)

REC- 83

100-428091-870

EX 109

~~AUG 13~~ 1960

17

JEK:DJG
(6)

INT. SEC.

Approved: ______________ Sent ______________M Per ______________
Special Agent in Charge

51 AUG 22 1960

U.S.A.

In Prague, Czechoslovakia, on July 16, 1960, ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN, Vice Chairman of the Communist Party, USA, stated that the Russians are translating her book. She said that if she obtains royalties from the sale of the book in Russia she will turn the money over to the CP, USA.

FLYNN said that she has a lot of documents in the United States. She would like to donate them to some museum in Russia or Czechoslovakia. However, she wondered if the CP, USA would be willing to pay to have them Photostated before she does this.

FLYNN also wanted to know if the CP, USA is making payments on her fine.

Concerning the celebration of INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY in Copenhagen, Denmark, in April 1960, FLYNN said that this was a very conservative meeting. Most of the delegations were composed of women whose only interest was to promote peace. The most radical delegation at the meeting was that from the United States. The Russians were afraid that the Americans would make too radical remarks in their speeches at this celebration.

Russia

U.S.A.

FLYNN said that she and GERALDYNE LIGHTFOOT could not get individual visas to visit Moscow while they were in Copenhagen. They had to travel to the Soviet Union as part of the delegation going to Moscow from Copenhagen. When they first arrived in Moscow they stayed at the Ukraine Hotel with the rest of the delegation from Copenhagen. After about one week she, FLYNN, and GERALDYNE LIGHTFOOT were moved out of this hotel. While they were in the Ukraine Hotel their expenses were paid by the INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S COMMITTEE FOR PEACE.

100-428071-870

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 8/12/60 REC- 83

Transmit the following in ______________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)(41)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C

CG 5824-S* orally furnished information concerning the "World Marxist Review" on the following page to SA JOHN E. KEATING on August 10, 1960.

3 - BUREAU (100-428091)(RM)
1 - CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)(SOLO)(RM)
1 - NY 100-134637 (41)

EX 109

REC- 83

100-428091-871

JEK:mfd
(6)

ENCLOSURE

INT. SEC.

57 AUG 22 1960

Approved: ______________________ Sent ____________ M Per ______________
Special Agent in Charge

INFORMATION CONCERNING THE WORLD MARXIST REVIEW

[redacted] stated during the week of July 10, 1960, that A. RUMYANTSEV, Editor-in-Chief of the "World Marxist Review", is very ill and is in Russia.

[redacted] who is a member of the Polit Bureau of the CP of Czechoslovakia, is currently in charge of the "World Marxist Review".

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[redacted] described the current ideological dispute between the CP of the Soviet Union and the CP of China as sharp and tense.

871

ENCLOSURE

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

F B I

Date: 8-1-60

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Callahan
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Malone
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C.Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

Transmit the following in ________________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL ________________________
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C

REC 62

There appears on the following pages a report from CG 5824-S* concerning the first of two formal meetings between CG 5824-S* and BORIS PONOMAREV and others in the headquarters of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

The information was furnished by CG 5824-S* to SA JOHN E. KEATING on 7/31/60.

[redacted]

100 [illegible]
100 encl 12437

3 - BUREAU (100-428091) (RM)
1 - CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B - SOLO) (AM RM)
1 - NEW YORK (100-134637) (#41)

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b7C

JEK:DJG
(6)

REC 62

[redacted]

10 AUG ~~8~~ 16 1960

3 ENCLOSURE

INDEXED

Approved: ________________________ Sent ____________ M Per ________________
Special Agent in Charge

FIRST FORMAL MEETING WITH BORIS PONOMAREV AND OTHERS IN THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION

During the week of July 17, 1960, there was a formal meeting in the office of BORIS PONOMAREV in the Headquarters of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. This was the first of two formal meetings with PONOMAREV, who is in charge of the International Department of the CCCPSU. Also present was D. SHEVLYAGIN, who is now an assistant to PONOMAREV. It will be recalled that about three years ago SHEVLYAGIN was listed as the author of an article which criticized WILLIAM SCHNEIDERMAN of California for revisionism. Also present at this meeting was NIKOLAI VLADIMIROVICH MOSTOVETS, Head of the North and South American Section of the International Department of the CCCPSU. One [redacted] (phonetic), who has acted as an interpreter for NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV and accompanied KHRUSHCHEV on his recent trip to Austria, acted as the interpreter at this meeting. In addition to MORRIS CHILDS, two other Russians were present. They were not identified and did not participate in the discussion.

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REMARKS OF BORIS PONOMAREV

PONOMAREV, who had been to the Congress of the Communist Party of Roumania during the latter part of June, 1960, and to the Conference of Communist Parties which followed this Congress, stated that he was glad to see CHILDS and asked if CHILDS had talked with ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN, who was also at the congress and conference in Bucharest, Roumania. CHILDS said that he had seen FLYNN in Prague, Czechoslovakia, and had obtained from her details of the developments in Bucharest.

ENCLOSURE
[illegible]

Parenthetically speaking CHILDS had talked with FLYNN by phone when he arrived in Prague, Czechoslovakia. When she stated that she wanted to see CHILDS immediately in order to give the details of the dispute between the CP of China and the CP of the Soviet Union, which was brought out at the Conference in Bucharest, CHILDS willingly agreed to wait for FLYNN to come to Prague from Budapest, Hungary, for this purpose. This was done because CHILDS did not know at this time whether or not the CPSU would give him any information or the complete information in regard to this dispute. Before meeting with PONOMAREV, CHILDS had submitted to the CCCPSU a written report of the remarks of GUS HALL in regard to articles which appeared in Russian and Chinese publications and indicated an ideological dispute between the CPSU and the CP of China.

PONOMAREV stated, many things have happened since the last time we talked. At the time of our last discussion events were moving toward the easing of tension. Since the U-2 overflight, some of these good things have stopped. In fact, during recent days, the question of peace and war has again been placed on the agenda. To some extent we can say that the guns are speaking, but I want to emphasize that the tensions are on a small scale despite the bad things which have been happening.

You will receive a document and this document contains the essence of our differences with the Chinese CP and other Communist Parties. At Bucharest it was quite clear that not all the Communist Parties agreed with the CP of China. Now we are beginning to receive resolutions from various Communist Parties all over the world. These resolutions show that these Parties do not agree with the CP of China. These differences are not a good thing. The CPSU and the Soviet Union cannot benefit from these differences. But the fact remains that these differences do exist. The comrades of the CP of China have expressed themselves and have shown that they have differences with some of our policies. At Bucharest we decided to set up a commission. The purpose of this commission will be to explore these differences, talk them out, and see what can be done. Perhaps this will only result in a big argument. We do not know. We think that your Party, the CP of the United States, should send a representative of the National Executive Committee to participate in the work of this commission.

What will we be able to say after this conference in Bucharest? We do not know. The letter from the CPSU was given to the Chinese and to all other Communist Parties and Workers Parties of the socialist countries. The Chinese comrades continue to write articles such as those which have appeared in the Chinese theoretical organ, "Red Flag". Sometimes the Chinese seem to be flexable, but in the main their arguments are one-sided. They continue to emphasize that the nature of imperialism has not changed. Further that war is possible and even inevitable. In their provincial press, the Chinese are even more critical of the CPSU and the Soviet Union.

Do you know what the Chinese comrades have been doing? For six months they have been training 50 Latin American comrades. They filled them full of their propaganda. They expressed themselves in a very hostile manner against the CPSU. They did not always do it openly, but in some surreptitious way, or by insinuations, they did it in their lectures to these Latin American students.

The Chinese keep on propagandizing that United States imperialism will resort to arms - to war. That to talk of co-existence is to create illusions. That the same can be said of talk about disarmament. To expect the imperialists to disarm, the Chinese say, is like talking fairy tales.

Do you know that the Chinese comrades even suggested to the Latin American comrades that there should be armed struggle and guerrilla warfare in Panama. The Chinese kept on telling the students that at the 20th Congress of the CPSU, we had suggested that there is only one road to socialism and that is the peaceful way. This is not so. If you recall the documents of the 20th Congress of the CPSU, you will recall that we recommended that some Parties may have to use the other way to socialism. At one time we criticized the CP of Brazil for putting too much emphasis on the peaceful path to socialism. But the Chinese comrades have been preaching to the Brazilian comrades, and some of the Brazilian comrades agreed with them, that they need to resort to armed struggles, uprisings, etc. Of course, I must tell you that the Brazilian Party did accept this emphasis that the Chinese placed on armed struggle.

The Chinese comrades, in their continued talks with various Parties, have been suggesting that the CPSU has a line, a one-sided line of peaceful transition to socialism.

Prior to the meeting in Bucharest, some comrades from the various Communist Parties asked us why we do not talk things over with the Chinese. We had two conferences with the Chinese comrades prior to Bucharest and later on when the Chinese delegation passed through Moscow on the way to Bucharest we met with them one day for ten hours. Later on when we arrived in Bucharest, we met with them for six hours and comrade KHRUSHCHEV was present at this meeting.

There is a peculiar paradox in this situation. We spent hours trying to convince them that they did not understand us. That they are wrong. We quoted from Comrade [redacted] speeches and the speeches of others at the 20th Congress of the CPSU. The Chinese comrades replied that quoting from the 20th Congress of the CPSU is like the devil

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quoting from the scruptures.

At Bucharest, comrade KHRUSHCHEV repeated our parties' position and pointed out to the Chinese that the peaceful road to socialism is not the only one. We cannot understand why the Chinese comrades will not believe us.

We have been meeting with the Latin American comrades who have just returned from China. Some of them are good comrades and have a good outlook. But some are still under the influence of the Chinese, especially since the Chinese placed emphasis on the fight against United States imperialism.

We are not telling the Latin American comrades not to fight United States imperialism. Perhaps we do not preach the same methods but the Chinese did something more than preach against United States imperialism. They inculcated the Latin American comrades with an anti-CPSU spirit. This is bad - very bad!

The Chinese have complicated the problem of the relation of Parties. All parties have been appealing to the Chinese. NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV has been appealing to them. He has said he has asked them, why don't you use criticism in the manner of friends to each other? All of this has been to no avail. We are now in the process of informing our Party of the recent developments. We just finished a meeting of the Central Committee of the CPSU. There were two points on the agenda and these were:

1. The question of agriculture in the USSR;

2. The problems at Bucharest.

In our press we do not criticize the CP of China. We talk in general in our press. We stress the importance of co-existence, disarmament, etc. Those who study the situation know that in this we differ with the Chinese Communists.

How will it be in the future? It really depends on the Chinese comrades. Some Central Committees of the various Communist Parties are sending letters to the CP of China. In these letters they complain to the Chinese about the methods they used in criticizing other Parties and policies of other Parties.

At Bucharest the leaders of the socialist countries told us of some of the methods used by the Chinese comrades in talking to some of their leaders, diplomats, etc., who have been visiting China. The Chinese talked behind the backs of the leaders of the various Parties. The Czechoslovakian comrades had to send the Chinese comrades a very sharp letter about this. The French Party also sent a letter to the Chinese Party complaining in the same vein.

In our press, or at our meetings, we do not criticize the CP of China concerning their inner problems. We certainly had plenty to criticize and disagree with. Yes, we did, from time to time, criticize them privately and in some closed meetings. Comrade KHRUSHCHEV criticized them on some of the internal policies they pursued.

In 1958, you will remember, I took a trip to China with Comrade KHRUSHCHEV at the time MAO TSE TUNG first suggested the organizing of communes. Comrade KHRUSHCHEV disagreed with the plan to organize communes and reminded MAO TSE TUNG that even in LENIN's time, Soviets rejected communes.

The Chinese are having great difficulties in the provinces right now. In the cities there are many shortages of commodities and goods. The peasants destroyed most of their livestock and produce - they consumed them - before joining the communes. When we began our collectivization in the USSR, the peasants destroyed half of their cattle and consumed them, or put them in storage. They would not give them to the collective. The Chinese peasants did something even worse. It was easy for them to eat their pigs, chickens, etc., before joining the communes.

The Chinese comrades claim that they are now confronted with a terrible drought. Actually there is no drought of the kind they claim. The terrible situation is really due to their policies which we believe to be wrong. It reminds us of the period of STALIN. Instead of looking facts in the face and telling the people they are looking for some excuse to cover up. If the Chinese population presently is receiving a pound of meat a month, that is a generous estimate. Drought, my eye.

We are not turning our Party cadre into being anti-Chinese. In Bucharest, Comrade KHRUSHCHEV said, we will continue to work for the best of relations with the Communist Party of China and all Communist Parties, but we will not give in on principles. This he, KHRUSHCHEV, emphasized.

In Bucharest, the Chinese said that they would present their views, but if the majority is against them they will admit that they are wrong and will join with the majority. Although they signed what we now call the Bucharest Declaration, or Communique, they have not changed their views and they hold to their previous position. We utilized their signature to this declaration in the hope that it may present to the world a unanimous position and may move the Chinese, if not now, later on. But the fact is that the cleavage is as wide as ever. Of course there are other things involved. Things we do not go into here, but which NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV referred to in Bucharest. These are problems of state, including the question of arms, modern weapons, etc., which the Chinese want but this is not a problem for discussion at this meeting.

General Discussion

BORIS PONOMAREV then asked CHILDS where the CP, USA obtained its material on the viewpoint of the CP of China. CHILDS explained that various Chinese publications, such as the "PEKING REVIEW" are mailed to the U.S. and it is from these publications that the CPUSA learns of the viewpoint of the CP of China.

PONOMAREV pointed out to CHILDS that it is extremely important for the leadership of the CP, USA to know immediately all of the facts concerning the dispute between the CP of China and the CPSU.

PONOMAREV then asked CHILDS for his impressions of China during his last trip there in October, 1959. He asked CHILDS who he had met with in China and to whom he had talked in China. CHILDS gave PONOMAREV this information and pointed out that he realized in October 1959, that Comrade KHRUSHCHEV received a cool reception in Peking. CHILDS also stated that he noticed that photographs of JOSEPH STALIN were prominently displayed in Peking whereas it was difficult to find a photograph of KHRUSHCHEV during the parade in connection with the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Peoples Republic of China. CHILDS also stated that he had noticed that there was very little applause for the remarks of NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV delivered at the banquet held in connection with the 10th anniversary celebration, mentioned previously.

PONOMAREV replied that it is true that KHRUSHCHEV received a rather cool reception in China in October 1959. Since KHRUSHCHEV had just previously returned from his visit to the U.S., the CP of China thought that KHRUSHCHEV was selling out to U. S. imperialism.

PONOMAREV then asked CHILDS if the CP of China talked out against the CPSU while CHILDS was in China in October 1959. CHILDS replied that the CP of China did not speak out specifically against the CPSU while he was there but the representatives of the CP of China to whom he did talk stated that the analysis of the CP, USA on the visit of NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV to the United States and the reason for the visit in the first place was closer to the viewpoint of the CP of China than to the viewpoint of the CPSU. CHILDS said that now that he looks back on some of the conversations he had in China he can see that at that time differences between the CP of China and the CPSU were developing but that the Chinese comrades never specifically talked against the Soviet in his presence.

CHILDS then told those present at this meeting that in his first meeting with MAO TSE-TUNG, MAO talked very much in favor of Moscow. The only hint from MAO that there was some disagreement was given when MAO emphasized that it is perhaps wrong for some Communist Parties to muddle in the affairs of Communist Parties in other countries. In this connection, MAO used the DUCLOS letter to the CP, USA as an example. However, during this meeting with MAO, he never said anything in connection with any disagreements he might have with the CPSU.

CHILDS also stated that when LUI SHAO-CHI spoke to the various delegations in October 1959, he mentioned the various problems that the Chinese were having at that time. In connection with this, LUI SHAO-CHI made the remark that the Chinese, unlike the Soviet comrades at the 20th Congress of the CPSU, would tell the delegations to the 10th anniversary celebration everything about the CP of China and China itself. LUI SHAO-CHI said, we will hold nothing back from you.

CHILDS commented that these remarks by LUI SHAO-CHI were understood by most of the delegations as a sort of backhanded slap at the CPSU. It should be noted, however, that most of the delegations, including the delegation from the CPUSA, did not think that the CPSU handled the developments at the 20th Congress of the CPSU very well.

PONOMAREV then asked CHILDS when the leadership of the CPUSA had met to discuss the current problems between the CPSU and the CP of China. CHILDS said that these meetings were held during the week of June 19, 1960. CHIDS commented that except for some extreme leftists there would bevery little sympathy for the viewpoint of the Chinese in the leadership of the CPUSA.

PONOMAREV then asked how widespread in the U.S. is the fact that there is a dispute between the CPSU and the CP of China. CHILDS replied that very little is known about this at the present time in the U.S. and that what is known came mostly from a reading of the "PEKING REVIEW" and some hints in the capitalist press in the U.S. CHILDS complained that the CPSU had not sent the CPUSA any material dealing with this dispute between the CPSU and the CP of China. CHILDS explained that the viewpoint of the CPUSA in regard to this dispute was arrived at on the basis of the best interests of the CPUSA. That is, the CPUSA believes that it is in its own best interest to support programs for peaceful co-existence, for disarmament and, therefore, goes along with the viewpoint of the CPSU instead of that of the CP of China in regard to these matters. The CPUSA cannot preach a Nuclear War as the Chinese do.

PONOMAREV then said to CHILDS, it is most important that some of these facts be gotten to your party leadership as soon as possible, expecially since you do not want to be surprised by having the U. S. State Department or some of the U. S. intelligence agencies leaking to the press the news of the dispute between the CPSU and the CP of China at Bucharest. At this point, CHILDS said that he would arrange for a hurried trip back to the U. S. in order to meet with the leading comrades of the CPUSA in regard to the information he had obtained concerning this dispute.

PONOMAREV then asked how the leadership of the CPUSA feels about ideological differences between the CPSU and the CP of China. CHILDS pointed out that he had furnished to the Central Committee of the CPSU the viewpoint of GUS HALL, which was expressed at two meetings of the National Executive Committee of the CPUSA in June 1960. CHILDS said that while BEN DAVIS complained about centrism in the CPUSA, no one, including DAVIS, voted against the report of comrade HALL, which supported the viewpoint of the CPSU and not that of the CP of China.

PONOMAREV then asked CHILDS if the leadership of the CPUSA is more united now than it was at the time he had last talked with CHILDS. CHILDS replied that the leadership of the CPUSA is more united now.

After asking about the health of WILLIAM Z. FOSTER and EUGENE DENNIS, PONOMAREV asked the present size of the CPUSA. CHILDS replied that GUS HALL has stated that the CPUSA has between eight and ten thousand members, however, the organization department of the CPUSA states that there are considerably less than 8,000 dues-paying members in the CPUSA.

PONOMAREV then asked if there are any differences among the leaders of the CPUSA in regard to an analysis of the ticket nominated by the Democratic Party. CHILDS replied that some of the leading comrades in the CPUSA think that [redacted] is an extreme reactionary, however, the majority do not think so. CHILDS also stated that the CPUSA has plans to have ten congressional candidates run in the name of the CP during the 1960 elections. However, difficulties may be encountered because of restrictions against CP candidates as a result of election laws. SHEVLYAGIN then asked CHILDS about the election laws in the U. S. CHILDS told him that the laws with regard to the congressional candidates vary from state to state. Furthermore, if the CPUSA is to carry on the fight for peace it should put emphasis on the election of candidates who will fight for peace instead of spending too much time running CP candidates who would not be elected.

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CHILDS then asked if the CPSU would help the CPUSA to retire ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG with honor. PONOMAREV stated that he agreed with the CPUSA that TRACHTENBERG is an old man and probably should be retired. He said that he thought that while he, TRACHTENBERG, was in the Soviet Union he had expressed a wish to live in the Soviet Union. CHILDS replied that to his knowledge TRACHTENBERG has not mentioned this to the CPUSA. CHILDS also stated that the CPUSA was certain that TRACHTENBERG would not disclose some of the secrets in connection with the operations of INTERNATIONAL PUBLISHERS unless he was so instructed by the CPSU. PONOMAREV stated that he sees the need to comply with the request of the CPUSA, that he would discuss it with the comrades in the CPSU but that he was not making any promises concerning TRACHTENBERG at this time.

CHILDS then told PONOMAREV that he had been requested by the leadership of the CPUSA to ascertain if there was any possibility of keeping WILLIAM L. PATTERSON in either Czechoslovakia or the Soviet Union. CHILDS stated that he had discussed this possibility with the CP of Czechoslovakia while he was in Prague and they were not willing to have PATTERSON stay in Czechoslovakia indefinitely. PONOMAREV asked why the CPUSA wanted to get rid of a good comrade like WILLIAM L. PATTERSON. CHILDS replied that while PATTERSON is a good propagandist he is getting rather old. Furthermore, he might be able to help the CPSU in regard to the situation in Africa or he might be able to serve as a teacher in the Friendship of the Peoples University in Moscow. PONOMAREV replied that he never knew that the CPUSA had an over-abundance of comrades and that he would suggest that this matter concerning PATTERSON be talked over later.

CHILDS then complained that in his contacts in the U. S. with representatives of the CPSU they were not satisfactory, that they were too slow and that they were cumbersome. PONOMAREV stated that he was in agreement with the complaints registered by CHILDS in this matter. He said he hopes that arrangements can be made for improved contacts and that CHILDS should be prepared to offer suggestions for better contacts in the U.S. He then stated that CHILDS would be given the opportunity to discuss this matter at appropriate meetings while he was in Moscow.

PONOMAREV then stated that since CHILDS should return to the U.S. in order to present to the leadership facts concerning the dispute between the CPSU and the CP of China, he would like to know when CHILDS might return to Moscow. He asked, why don't you come back as soon as possible just for a rest and a vacation? CHILDS replied that he might return to Moscow in a few months or less.

PONOMAREV asked if the leading comrades in the CPUSA still have some difficulties in regard to travel abroad. He also asked when the McCarran Act would come up for decision. CHILDS replied that it was his opinion that the Supreme Court probably would not act on the McCarran Act until after the November elections.

As this discussion drew to a close PONOMAREV asked for complete details of the illness of EUGENE DENNIS. After this information was given to him, PONOMAREV stated, I bet that EUGENE DENNIS would like to see his son. PONOMAREV then stated that if there was any possibility to make some arrangements for [redacted] to visit [redacted] in the U.S. that this might be done. CHILDS told PONOMAREV he would like to see [redacted] while he was in Moscow. This request was granted.

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As the meeting concluded, PONOMAREV gave an order that certain material should be made available to CHILDS, such as, an 80-page letter of the CPSU to all Communist Parties. PONOMAREV stated that he would meet again with CHILDS prior to his departure from Moscow.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: 8/3/60

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637 Sub A) (41)

SUBJECT: SOLO
~~IS-C~~

On 8/2/60, NY 694-S advised that transactions in the Solo account since the last accounting have been as follows:

Credit

On hand 6/29/60	$ 70796.00
Received from foreign source (Soviet) 7/26/60	12000.00
Total	$ 82796.00

Debit

To PHIL BART for travel expenses to USSR of [redacted] 7/5/60	$ 750.00
To ISADORE WOFSY for use of National Office 7/5/60	15000.00
To ELIZABETH MASCOLO for travelling expenses 7/26/60	125.00
	$ 15875.00

EXP. PROC.

b6
b7C

Balance

8/2/60	$ 66,921.00

2 - Bureau (100-428091) (RM)
1 - Chicago (134-46 Sub F) (Info) (RM)
1 - New York (134-91) (Inv) (41)
1 - New York (100-128861) (CP, USA Funds - Reserve Fund) (415)
1 - New York (100-134637-Sub A) (41)

ACB:mzg
(6)

EX 109

100-428091-873

REC-62

8/8/60

64 AUG 19 1960

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

F B I

Date: 8/2/60

Transmit the following in ________________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

REC-62

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)(41)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C

On July 31, 1960, CG 5824-S* made available to SA JOHN E. KEATING $13,731.00 in $100 and $50 bills, except for the $31. This money was received by CG 5824-S* in Russia from NIKOLAI MOSTOVETS for WILLIAM Z. FOSTER, Chairman Emeritus of the CP,USA, as indicated in the information on the following page, which was received from CG 5824-S* on 8/2/60.

The serial numbers on these bills will be compared with lists of currency issued to Soviet establishments in New York City and Washington, D. C., and the Bureau will be notified by the New York Division of any positive identification of these bills.

A list of the serial numbers of these bills is attached to the Chicago copy of this communication.

1cc [illegible]
1cc 1434

3 - Bureau (100-428091)(RM)
1 - Chicago (134-46-Sub F)(SOLO-FUNDS)(Attach.)(AMRM)
1 - NY 100-134637 (41)

JEK:msb
(6)

REC-62 100-428091-874

AUG 16 1960

ENCLOSURE

58 AUG 22 1960

Approved: ________________________ Sent ____________ M Per ____________
Special Agent in Charge

SUM OF $13,731.00 RECEIVED IN RUSSIA FOR DELIVERY TO WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

During the week of July 24, 1960, NIKOLAI VLADIMIROVICH MOSTOVETS, head of the North and South American Section of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, gave $13,731.00 to MORRIS CHILDS for delivery to WILLIAM Z. FOSTER in the United States.

MOSTOVETS stated that this sum represents money long due to FOSTER on royalties for his written works which have been published in Russia. MOSTOVETS said that he had obtained the money from the publishers involved. Thus, it was being pointed out that the CPSU does not consider this money as Communist Party funds.

MOSTOVETS stated that normally this money would have been sent to FOSTER through International Publishers in New York City. However, since CHILDS was returning to the United States, he was being requested to deliver it to FOSTER. MOSTOVETS stated that it was desired to expedite the delivery since it was understood that some members of FOSTER's family planned a trip to Russia and might need some money for travel expenses. Also, the Russians do not want FOSTER to have any worries about medical expenses or the lack of funds to meet other expenses.

Arrangements will be worked out with GUS HALL, General Secretary of the CP, USA, for delivery of this money to FOSTER.

[illegible] - 874

4-41 (Rev. 1-11-60)

DECODED COPY

Tolson
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W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

☐ **Radio** ☒ **Teletype**

URGENT 8-1-60 1:34 AM EDST AGE

TO DIRECTOR AND SAC, CHICAGO

FROM SAC, NEW YORK 010500

Internal Security - Communist

SOLO; IS-C. THE FOLLOWING ARE SOME OF THE HIGHLIGHTS RECEIVED FROM CG 5824-S REGARDING THE SIXTH SOLO TRIP. INFORMANT ADVISED ON JULY 31 LAST THAT HE HAD RETURNED TO THE UNITED STATES AT THE SUGGESTION OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION TO INFORM THE LEADERSHIP OF THE CP, USA,* THAT THERE IS A TERRIFIC, VERY SERIOUS DISPUTE BETWEEN THE RUSSIANS AND THE CHINESE. THE DISPUTE IS MUCH MORE SERIOUS THAN WAS ANTICIPATED AND IS MORE THAN AN IDEOLOGICAL DISAGREEMENT. INFORMANT OBTAINED DETAILS OF A RUNNING DEBATE BETWEEN NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV, PENG CHEN AND OTHERS WHO ATTENDED THE THIRD CONGRESS OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF RUMANIA. SOME OF THIS INFORMATION WAS OBTAINED FROM ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN WHO ATTENDED THIS CONFERENCE. SHE MADE A SPECIAL TRIP TO PRAGUE TO DISCUSS THIS MATTER WITH THE INFORMANT. INFORMANT LEARNED FROM BORIS PONOMAREV, HEAD OF THE INTERNATIONAL DEPARTMENT OF THE CCCPSU, THAT 50 LATIN AMERICAN COMMUNISTS HAD SPENT 6 MONTHS IN A CHINESE TRAINING SCHOOL AND ARE NOW RETURNING TO LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES. THEY WERE TAUGHT GUERILLA WARFARE AND THE NEED FOR REVOLUTION, PARTICULARLY IN PANAMA AND BRAZIL, AT THIS CHINESE TRAINING SCHOOL. REPRESENTATIVES OF THE CPSU MET WITH THESE LATIN AMERICAN COMMUNISTS IN MOSCOW TO TRY TO DRAW THEM AWAY FROM THE INFLUENCE OF THE CHINESE. ON NOVEMBER 9, 1960, REPRESENTATIVES OF THE WORLD COMMUNIST MOVEMENT WILL MEET IN MOSCOW TO DEAL WITH THE DISPUTE BETWEEN THE CPSU AND THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF CHINA. THERE IS VERY LITTLE HOPE ON THE PART OF THE RUSSIANS THAT THIS MEETING WILL BE SUCCESSFUL IN RESOLVING THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF CHINA AND THE CPSU. INFORMANT HAS ALMOST THE COMPLETE TEXT OF AN 80 PAGE

REC-62

-876

Mr. Belmont

SENT DIRECTOR
8-1-60

18 AUG 16 1960

INDEXED

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

62 AUG 25 196

-41 (Rev. 1-11-60)

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Gandy

☐ **Radio** ☒ **Teletype**

PAGE TWO, NEW YORK 010500

SECRET CPSU DOCUMENT DEALING WITH THE IDEOLOGICAL DISPUTE BETWEEN THE CPSU AND THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF CHINA. THIS DOCUMENT WAS READ AT THE CONFERENCE IN BUCHAREST. INFORMANT MET WITH TWO REPRESENTATIVES OF THE "SECRET DEPARTMENT" OF THE CPSU AND HAS MADE ARRANGEMENTS FOR 3 POSSIBLE CONTACTS WITH THE RUSSIANS IN THE UNITED STATES WITHIN THE NEXT 6 WEEKS. THE FIRST MEETING WILL BE IN AUGUST WITH NY 694-S. INFORMANT MET FREQUENTLY WITH NIKOLAI MOSTOVETS HEAD OF THE NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN SECTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL DEPARTMENT OF THE CCCPSU AND HE HAD 2 FORMAL MEETINGS WITH BORIS PONOMAREV, HEAD OF THE INTERNATIONAL DEPARTMENT OF THE CCCPSU, AND ATTENDED OTHER MEETINGS WHILE IN MOSCOW AND IN PRAGUE. MEETINGS IN PRAGUE ALSO DEALT WITH THE CURRENT DISPUTE BETWEEN THE CPSU AND COMMUNIST PARTY OF CHINA. THE CONGRESS OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF CUBA BEGINS ON AUGUST 16, 1960. REPRESENTATIVES FROM ALL COMMUNIST PARTIES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD WILL ATTEND THIS CONGRESS. AFTER THE CUBAN CONGRESS, THERE WILL BE A CONFERENCE OF ALL LATIN AMERICAN COMMUNIST PARTIES IN HAVANA. THE CP, USA, MAY BE INVITED TO SEND A REPRESENTATIVE TO THIS CONFERENCE. THERE HAS BEEN TALK IN RUSSIA OF TRYING TO HAVE GUS HALL ATTEND THIS CONFERENCE AND THEN TRAVEL FROM CUBA TO MOSCOW FOR A FEW DAYS AND BACK TO CUBA BY JET ARILINES. THE RUSSIANS WOULD FAVOR THIS IF HALL IS IN AGREEMENT. DETAILS FOLLOW.

RECEIVED: 1:47 AM TELETYPE

1:57 AM CODING UNIT JAL

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

Our informant, CG 5824-S*, left Chicago, Ill., 7-9-60, on the Sixth Solo mission for Czechoslovakia, Russia, other Iron Curtain countries and possibly Red China. He did not plan to return to the United States until 8-19-60.

Complete details are being obtained from our informant concerning this Solo mission and the results will be expeditiously furnished to the Bureau. After analysis is made of this material same will be disseminated to the White House, the Vice President, the Secretary of State, the Director of Central Intelligence Agency and the Attorney General.

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 8/2/60

Transmit the following in ____________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)(41)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C

CG 5824-S*, on July 31, 1960, and August 1, 1960, orally furnished the information on the following pages to SA JOHN E. KEATING. This information concerns a proposal that GUS HALL, General Secretary of the CP,USA, go to Cuba and then make a flying trip to Moscow for a few days. On August 1, 1960, HALL said that he had nothing to do with originating this proposal and would not go to Cuba.

[redacted]

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REC- 14 100-428091-876

EX 104

15 AUG 3 1960

UNREC COPY AND CC OF ENCL FILED IX

3 - Bureau (100-428091)(RM)
1 - Chicago (134-46-Sub B)(SOLO)(AMRM)
1 - NY 100-134637 (41)

JEK:msb
(6)

R

AND SEC.

57 AUG 22 1960

Approved: ____________ Sent ________ M Per ________
Special Agent in Charge

INFORMATION CONCERNING A PROPOSAL THAT GUS HALL GO TO CUBA AND THEN MAKE A FLYING TRIP TO MOSCOW

During July, 1960, in separate conversations with NIKOLAI VLADIMIROVICH MOSTOVETS, head of the North and South American Section of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN, Vice-chairman of the CP,USA, it was learned that the congress of the Communist Party of Cuba is scheduled to begin on August 16, 1960. Representatives from all Communist Parties throughout the world will attend this congress. After the Cuban congress, there will be a conference of all Latin American Communist Parties in Havana, Cuba. The CP,USA may be invited to send a representative to this conference.

Both MOSTOVETS and FLYNN stated that there has been talk in Russia of trying to have GUS HALL attend this congress and conference and then travel from Cuba to Moscow, Russia, for a few days and back to Cuba by jet airliner. MOSTOVETS said that the Russians would favor this plan if HALL was in agreement with it.

It should be noted that during the latter part of the week of July 10, 1960, FLYNN was in Prague, Czechoslovakia. She had attended a conference of Communist Parties in Bucharest, Rumania, and was planning to leave Prague for Budapest, Hungary. She stated that she had already engaged in discussion with MOSTOVETS in Moscow.

On August 1, 1960, GUS HALL denied any knowledge of the above proposal concerning him. He denied that he had anything to do with instigating such a proposal. HALL said that this plan must have been concocted by the Russians or by some Latin American comrades.

HALL said that he will not go to Cuba for either the congress of the Cuban Communist Party or the conference of Latin

American Communist Parties. HALL said that [redacted] member of the National Executive Committee of the CP,USA, will definitely go to Cuba [illegible]. HALL said that if MORRIS CHILDS does not go to Cuba for the meetings, perhaps JACK CHILDS will be asked to attend the meetings for the purpose of maintaining CP,USA contact with other Communist Parties.

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b7C

1 - Mr. Fox

SAC, Chicago (134-46-Sub B) August 18, 1960

Director, FBI (100-428091)

SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

According to your letter 7/1/60, copy furnished New York, $1,000 was to be taken from Communist Party (CP), USA, funds and $1,170 of Bureau funds were to be used by CG 5824-S* on the sixth Solo mission to Russia, Czechoslovakia, other Iron Curtain countries and possibly Red China. This trip was to take approximately eight weeks.

After visiting Russia and Czechoslovakia, informant returned to the United States at the instructions of the Central Committee of the CP of the Soviet Union--a trip of three weeks' duration. Advise the Bureau whether or not an accounting of funds was made at the termination of this trip and the amount turned back to the Bureau by the informant. If such an accounting was not made, this matter should be taken up with CG 5824-S* upon his return to the United States and the Bureau advised.

By telephone call 8/9/60 the New York Office was authorized to advance informant $250 to cover expenses on the seventh Solo mission to Cuba. New York airtel 8/9/60 captioned "CP, USA, International Relations; IS - C," copy furnished Chicago, discloses that $300 was furnished to each member of the delegation scheduled to attend the Cuban CP Convention on 8/16/60. This money was taken from CP, USA, funds. Advise whether CG 5824-S* was also provided with $300 of the Party's funds for this purpose. The informant should also be requested to make an accounting of Bureau funds expended by him and to return any unused portion thereof.

It is suggested that the above practice be followed after the completion of each future Solo mission.

1 - New York (100-134637)

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REC- 3

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19 AUG 18 1960

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Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

FFF:ras
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51 AUG 23 [redacted]

EX - 102

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVE[illegible]MENT

Memorandum

Tolson
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Belmont ✓
Callahan
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Malone
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W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: August 16, 1960

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

CG 5824-S*, at the instructions of Gus Hall, General Secretary, Communist Party (CP), USA, left Chicago, Illinois, 7/9/60 on the sixth Solo mission to Czechoslovakia and Russia. He returned to the United States on 7/31/60.

My memoranda 8/3, 8/5, 8/8, 8/9 and 8/15/60 set forth information which was obtained by our informant on the sixth Solo mission: (1) the current ideological dispute between the CP of the Soviet Union (CPSU) and the CP of China (CPC); (2) a resume of the 84-page letter of the CPSU addressed to the leadership of all CPs concerning this dispute; (3) evidence of disagreements between Red China and the Soviet Union involving matters of state; and (4) arrangements made for future clandestine contacts between the CPSU and the CP, USA, in New York City.

In addition to the above, the following data was obtained by our informant during this sixth Solo mission:

(1) Nikolai Vladimirovich Mostovets, head of the North and South American Section of the International Department, Central Committee, CPSU, gave CG 5824-S* during the week of 7/24/60 in Moscow, Russia, the sum of $13,731 for delivery to William Z. Foster, Chairman Emeritus, CP, USA. This money represents royalties due Foster for his written works which have been published in Russia.

(2) Mostovets said that the new Friendship of the People's University in Moscow will open during September, 1960. The object of the University is to train people from backward and dependent countries, or countries which have recently obtained their independence. The CPSU will decide who will attend the University. Those persons recommended by the various CPs will

100-428091

REC-27 100-428091-879

1 - Mr. Parsons
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Fox

10 AUG 18 1960

INT. SEC.

FFF:ras
(5)

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be Party members or close friends of the Party. The CPSU will give special consideration to a request made by the CP, USA, in an extreme case where the CP, USA, wants to send a student to this University. We are guiding some of our informants so that one or more of them may be in a position to be accepted as a student in this University.

(3) CG 5824-S* had furnished the Central Committee, CPSU, with a copy of a speech on the international situation which was delivered by Gus Hall at an enlarged CP, USA, Secretariat meeting held in New York City on 6/25/60. Boris Ponomarev, in charge of the International Department, Central Committee, CPSU, commented after reading Hall's speech that the speech was very good and that the main line of the speech was correct--it followed the viewpoints of the CPSU with respect to peaceful coexistence and that war is not inevitable.

(4) Mostovets commented that the CP, USA, would be crazy to have a Negro as the head of the CP in the United States. He requested of CG 5824-S* that the CP, USA, furnish him a copy of the proceedings of the 17th National Convention, CP, USA, if it has been published, and desires to have minutes of the CP, USA, meetings of the National Executive Committee, the National Committee and regional committee meetings.

(5) Information was furnished our informant concerning the activities of certain CP, USA, members who are now in the Soviet Union or who were recent visitors to that country, including Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, National Vice-Chairman; William Patterson, Geraldyne Lightfoot and Charlene Mitchell, all members of the National Committee.

OBSERVATIONS:

The sixth Solo mission has been very productive and much information of value to the Bureau and other agencies of the Government was obtained. CG 5824-S* is now on the seventh Solo mission to Havana, Cuba, to attend the Cuban CP Congress and the Conference of Latin-American CPs, which will immediately follow the Congress. At the instructions of Gus Hall, informant is expected to attend a meeting of CPs to be held in Moscow, Russia, 9/28-29/60 to discuss the current ideological dispute between the CPSU and the CPC.

Memorandum for Mr. Belmont
RE: SOLO
100-428091

Information obtained concerning the sixth Solo mission has been disseminated, where appropriate, to the White House, the Vice President, the Secretary of State, Central Intelligence Agency, the Attorney General and the intelligence agencies of the Armed Forces.

ACTION:

We will follow closely the informant's seventh Solo mission to Havana, Cuba, and promptly disseminate information obtained to appropriate agencies of the Government upon his return to the United States.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GC

Memorandum

Tolson
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Callahan
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Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

TO :Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: August 8, 1960

FROM :Mr. F. J. Baumgardner

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

1 - Mr. Parsons
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Liaison Section
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Fox

CG 5824-S*, at the instructions of Gus Hall, General Secretary, Communist Party (CP), USA, left Chicago, Illinois, 7-9-60 on a 6th Solo mission to Czechoslovakia and Russia. He returned to the United States on 7-31-60.

My memorandum 8-5-60 disclosed that an ideological dispute between the CP of the Soviet Union (CPSU) and the CP of China (CPC) took place at the Conference of Communist Parties in Bucharest, Rumania, in June, 1960. New York airtel 8-5-60 discloses that informant spoke with Nikolai Mostovets, head of the North and South American Section of the International Department, Central Committee of the CPSU and with [redacted] [redacted] Eugene Dennis, National Chairman, CP, USA, in Moscow, Russia, in July, 1960. Mostovets told our informant that the disagreement between Red China and the Soviet Union involved matters of state as well as ideological differences between the CPs of the two countries. According to Mostovets, the Chinese have asked the Russians for modern military weapons but Russia has not complied with these requests.

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[redacted] who has many contacts among leading members of the CPSU, commented that Russia refuses to grant Chinese requests for modern military weapons because the Russians are afraid that China might drop a nuclear bomb on Formosa and thereby trigger a world war.

EX 109

RECOMMENDATION:

REC- 10 100-428091- 880

Attached are letters for your approval under a ~~"Top Secret"~~ classification, incorporating pertinent data furnished by our informant to be transmitted to the Honorable Richard M. Nixon, the Vice President; the Honorable Gordon Gray, Special Assistant to the President; the Honorable Christian A. Herter, Secretary of State; Dr. [illegible] Dulles, Director, Central Intelligence Agency and the Attorney General.

59 AUG 23 1960

Enclosures - 5
FFF:ras
(6)

Letters 8-9-60

10 AUG 17 1960

SENT DIRECTOR
~~FOR APPROVAL~~
8-10-60

1 - Mr. Parsons
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Liaison Section
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Fox

~~TOP SECRET~~

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-12-2011

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE~~

August 9, 1960

~~Classified by~~ D. Garron ~~Declassify on: OADR~~ 2/19/86 NLE 86-120

BY LIAISON

Honorable Gordon Gray
Special Assistant to the President
Executive Office Building
Washington 25, D. C.

My dear Mr. Gray:

I thought the President and you would be interested in the following information obtained as a result of our overall coverage of the Communist Party, USA, [redacted] concerning statements made in Moscow, Russia, by Nikolai Mostovets and [redacted] during July, 1960. Nikolai Mostovets is head of the North and South American Section of the International Department, Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and [redacted] Eugene Dennis, National Chairman, Communist Party, USA. (U)

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b7C

Mostovets stated that the disagreements between the People's Republic of China and the Soviet Union involve matters of state as well as ideological differences between the communist parties of the two countries. According to Mostovets, the Chinese have asked the Russians for modern military weapons such as nuclear warheads, missiles and atomic bombs, but Russia has not complied with these requests. (U)

[redacted] who has many contacts among leading members of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, stated that part of the problem between Red China and Russia is the refusal of Russia to grant Chinese requests for modern military weapons. Because the Communist Party of China has not gone along with the ideology of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in regard to peaceful coexistence, the Soviet Union, as a state has hesitated to grant requests of Red China for modern military weapons since Russia cannot anticipate what China might do with these weapons. [redacted] commented the Russians are afraid that perhaps China might drop a nuclear bomb on Formosa or on some other place and thereby trigger a world war. (U)

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RECEIVED READING ROOM AUG 9 1 PM '60

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Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

100-428091 (U)
SEE NOTE ON YELLOW, PAGE TWO

REC- 10

~~TOP SECRET~~

AUG 27 1960
(7)
MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

10 AUG 17 1960

SENT DIRECTOR
~~FOR APPROVAL~~
8-10-60

~~TOP SECRET~~

Honorable Gordon Gray

Because of the sensitive nature of our sources, it is requested that the contents of this communication be afforded careful security and its use restricted to a need-to-know basis. u

This information is being disseminated to other appropriate officials of the Government. u

Sincerely yours,

NOTE ON YELLOW:

This letter is classified ~~"Top Secret"~~ because disclosure of this information to unauthorized persons may tend to identify our highly placed informant, with resultant grave damage to our national defense. S

See memo Baumgardner to Belmont dated 8/8/60 captioned "Solo; Internal Security - C." FFF:ras.

S

~~TOP SECRET~~

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 8/12/60

REC-39

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

SUBJECT: SOLO
~~IS - C~~
(OO: NY)

CG 5824-S* orally furnished the information on the following page to SA JOHN E. KEATING on 8/10/60. This report contains information concerning JOHN PITTMAN and ALFRED K. and MARTHA DODD STERN.

REC-39 100-428091-882

EX 104

~~ENCLOSURE~~

~~15~~ AUG ~~13~~ 1960

12 19

3 - Bureau (100-428091) (RM)
1 - Chicago (134-46-Sub B) (SOLO) (RM)
1 - New York (100-134637) (41)

JEK:gmg
(6)

INT. SEC.

Approved: ______________ Sent ________M Per ______________
Special Agent in Charge

U.S.
USSR

Information Concerning JOHN PITTMAN and ALFRED K. and MARTHA DODD STERN

In July, 1960, JOHN PITTMAN, Moscow correspondent for "The Worker," stated that ALEKSEI GRECHUKHIN of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CCCPSU), told him that he, PITTMAN, is a marked man now, and that the Central Intelligence Agency of the U.S. has alerted other countries to be on the lookout for PITTMAN, who is a Soviet agent. GRECHUKHIN told PITTMAN to be very careful when he is talking with Americans. PITTMAN said that almost every Communist from the U.S. who visits Moscow stops off at his apartment.

[illegible]

GRECHUKHIN also told PITTMAN that ALFRED K. STERN and his wife, MARTHA DODD STERN, visited Moscow recently and asked to be placed in contact with the Central Committee of the CPSU. The CCCPSU resented this request and would not see the STERNS.

PITTMAN complained that he is not learning Russian fast enough. He does not like the translator assigned to him and thinks that the translator may be assigned to watch his activities.

PITTMAN said that he would like the CP, USA to know that he is just now learning his job, so he may have to stay in Moscow for another year.

PITTMAN stated that occasionally, he attends press conferences at the U.S. Embassy in Moscow but does not socialize with American correspondents in Moscow.

[illegible]

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 8/16/60

Transmit the following in ________________________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL ________________________________
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C

ReNYairtel, 8/3/60, page 3, paragraph 3, concerning a telephone call that NY 694-S was to receive from a Soviet.

On 8/15/60, NY 694-S advised SA [redacted] [redacted] that at 10:10 a.m. on the aforesaid date he received a telephone call from a man speaking excellent English, with no trace of an accent. The caller asked whether [redacted] was in, and upon being told that [redacted] was not in at the moment, said he would call again.

b6
b7C

NY 694-S stated that he could not identify the voice of the caller as that of VLADIMIR BARKOVSKY. According to the informant this conversation indicated to the caller that it was safe for NY 694-S to be contacted personally by the Soviets on August 17, 18, or 19, 1960.

1cc destroyed
1cc NY3

3-Bureau (100-428091) (RM)
1-Chicago (134-46 Sub B) (SOLO) (RM)
1-New York 134-91 (INV.) (41)
1-New York 100-134637 (41)

REC- 27 100-428091-883

16 AUG ~~17~~ 1960

ACB:ume
(7)

57 AUG 22 1960

INT. SEC.

Approved: ______________________ Sent ______________M Per ______________
Special Agent in Charge

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 8/10/60

Transmit the following in ____________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)(41)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C

ReNYairtel 8/3/60 setting forth information from CG 5824-S* concerning meetings with two members of the "Secret Department," the CPSU, in July, 1960.

Reference is also made to NYairtel 8/5/60, in which information is set out that CG 5824-S* identified [redacted] as one of these individuals.

b6
b7C

On 8/10/60, CG 5824-S* was shown photographs of every Soviet National, in Russian diplomatic service, who was in New York City in 1958. CG 5824-S* has tentatively identified [redacted] (Bufile 105-25223) as the other individual with whom he met twice in Moscow in July, 1960. CG 5824-S* will be shown other photographs of [redacted]

b6
b7C

In viewing these photographs on 8/10/60, CG 5824-S* stated that it is possible that PTR PAVLOVICH BORISSOV (Bufile 105-28360) is one of the members of the "Secret Department" of the CPSU with whom he met on a prior trip to Moscow.

3 - Bureau (100-428091)(RM)
1 - Chicago (134-46-Sub B)(SOLO)(AMRM)
1 - NY 100-134637 (41)

JEK:msb
(6)

b6
b7C

cc - [redacted]

REC- 64 100-428091-884

AUG ~~11~~ 1960
19

8/15/60

AUG 24 1960

EX-108

INT. SEC.

Approved: ____________ Sent ________M Per ________
Special Agent in Charge

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 8/11/60

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS - C
(OO: NY)

NY 694-S* advised on 8/11/60 that CG 5824-S* departed from Idlewild Airport, NYC, at 5:00pm, 8/11/60, on Cubana Airlines flight #999 for Havana, Cuba.

3 - Bureau (100-428091) (RM)
1 - Chicago (134-46-Sub B) (SOLO) (AMRM)
1 - NY 100-134637 (41)

JEK:gmg
(6)

Memo Bureau [illegible] to Bureau 8/15/60

100-428091-886

REC- 6

15 AUG ~~12~~ 19 1960

INT. SEC.

AUG 24 1960

Approved: ______________ Sent ______________M Per ______________
Special Agent in Charge

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 8/10/60

Transmit the following in ____________ (Type in plain text or code)

REC-64

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)(41)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C

CG 5824-S* orally furnished the information concerning [redacted] on the following page to SA JOHN E. KEATING on 8/10/60.

b6
b7C

3 - Bureau (100-428091)(RM)
1 - Chicago (134-46-Sub B)(SOLO)(AMRM)
1 - NY 100-134637 (41)

JEK:msb
(6)

REC-64 100-428091-886

AUG ~~11~~ 1960
19

CC - Wick

EX-105

INT. SEC.

Approved: ______ Special Agent in Charge Sent ______ M Per ______

62 AUG 24 1960

INFORMATION CONCERNING
[redacted]

NIKOLAI MOSTOVETS, head of the North and South American Section of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, stated during July, 1960, that [redacted] of the late LOU BURNHAM, had travelled to Russia with LOUISE PATTERSON, wife of WILLIAM PATTERSON.

b6
b7C

In July, 1960, [redacted] was in a Russian summer camp on the Black Sea. She is supposed to be a gifted violinist. The Russians have agreed to permit her to remain in the Soviet Union for extended study. If she does not want to do this during the present year, she can study in Russia next year. However, it is not desired that her mother live in Russia with her while she is there for study.

100-428091 886

ENCLOSURE

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 8/15/60

Transmit the following in ______________________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

SOLO
IS-C

ReBulet 7/14/60, which referred to Chicago letter 7/11/60, containing a briefing given to CG 5824-S* by GUS HALL, General Secretary of the CP, USA. ReBulet requested an explanation of the following statement by GUS HALL which appeared in re Chicago letter: "In regard to trade union approaches in the United States, the CPSU must have a parallel approach to that of the CP, USA. Usually the CPSU is in contradiction to the CP, USA, in this field."

Chicago letter dated 7/15/60 pointed out that the Chicago Division had no additional information concerning this statement by HALL but an opinion was offered as to the probable explanation of HALL's remarks.

On 8/10/60, CG 5824-S* advised that the opinion of the Chicago Division was a correct analysis of HALL's remarks. CG 5824-S* further advised that he did not have an opportunity to discuss this point with the CPSU. CG 5824-S* offered the opinion that the CPSU probably would not have paid much attention to the comments and complaints of the CP, USA, in this matter.

REC. 84 100-428091-887

3 - Bureau
1 - Chicago
JEK:jem
(4)

17 AUG 18 1960

19

EX. 107

INT. SEC.

52 AUG 24 1960

Approved: ______________________ Sent ______________ M Per ______________
Special Agent in Charge

100-428091-888 IN THIS FILE SKIPPED DURING SERIALIZATION.

AUG 24 1962

MSY

f14c

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 8/12/60

Transmit the following in ____________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL ____________________
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C

CG 5824-S* orally furnished the information on the following page concerning MARCEL and LENA SCHERER to SA JOHN E. KEATING on 8/10/60.

3 - BUREAU (100-428091) (RM)
1 - CHICAGO (134-46 SUB B) (RM)
1 - NEW YORK (100-134637) (#41)

JEK:DJG
(6)

REC-64 100-428091-889

15 AUG ~~18~~ 19 1960

INV. SEC.

62 AUG 24 1960

Approved: ____________________ Sent __________M Per __________
Special Agent in Charge

INFORMATION CONCERNING MARCEL AND LENA SCHERER

NY

During the evening of August 9, 1960, MORRIS CHILDS told MARCEL and LENA SCHERER that their names had been given to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and they were to be considered as possible intermediaries for messages from the CPSU to be delivered to MORRIS CHILDS for the CP, USA. Both MARCEL and LENA SCHERER stated that they would be willing to serve in this capacity. They said, however, that they have not had any recent contacts with members of the Russian delegation to the United Nations.

MARCEL and LENA SCHERER stated that they do have social contacts with members of the Roumanian delegation to the United Nations. They are scheduled to attend a Roumanian affair on August 23, 1960. CHILDS said that he saw no reason why they could not maintain their contacts with the Roumanians even though they may be contacted by some Russians.

CHILDS also told LENA SCHERER that in the future she may be utilized to hold some funds for the CP, USA.

100-428091-889

ENCLOSURE

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 8/12/60

Transmit the following in ____________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

REC-64

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)(41)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C

CG 5824-S*, on 8/11/60, made available to SA JOHN E. KEATING for copying, a photograph of NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV and ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN. The woman in the background of this photograph is a translator whose name is not known.

One copy of this photograph is enclosed herewith to the Bureau and the Chicago Division. The original is being turned over to the National Office of the CP, USA, and a decision will be made as to whether it will be advisable to print the photograph in "The Worker."

The back of the original photograph has the notation "At 3rd Congress, Roumanian Workers Party, Bucharest, Roumania, 6/22/60." FLYNN, who gave this photograph to CG 5824-S*, stated that she was introduced to KHRUSHCHEV by GHEORGHE GHEORGHIU-DEJ, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Roumanian Workers Party, the CP of Roumania.

3 - BUREAU (100-428091)(Encl. 1)(RM)
1 - CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)(SOLO)(Encl. 1)(RM)
1 - NY 100-134637 (41)

100-428091-890

JEK:mfd (41)
(6)

REC-64

AUG 19 1960

ENCLOSURE

Approved: _______________ Sent ____________ M Per ____________
Special Agent in Charge

62 AUG 24 1960

ENCLOSURE TO BUREAU (1)

Bufile 100-428091
NY file 100-134637

ENCLOSURE

100-428091-890

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Mohr
Parsons
Belmont ✓
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: August 15, 1960

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

CG 5824-S*, at the instructions of Gus Hall, General Secretary, Communist Party (CP), USA, left Chicago, Illinois, 7/9/60 on the sixth Solo mission to Czechoslovakia and Russia. He returned to the United States on 7/31/60.

My memorandum 8/5/60 pointed out that the informant met with two members of the "Secret Department" of the CP of the Soviet Union (CPSU) during the week of 7/17/60 in Moscow, Russia. Arrangements were made at this meeting for informant to have clandestine contacts in New York City with undisclosed Soviets.

My memorandum 8/9/60 discloses that CG 5824-S* identified from a photograph one of the two "secret" members. He is Boris S. Ivanov, a Soviet national who departed the United States on 9/28/59. Ivanov was employed as a Counselor, Advisor, Political Affairs, Soviet Delegation to the United Nations (UN). While in the United States there had been no indication that Ivanov had been involved in any espionage activities (100-36594-84).

New York airtel 8/10/60 discloses that CG 5824-S* has now tentatively identified from a photograph the other "secret" member. He is Sergei Nikolaevich Antonov, a known Soviet intelligence agent, who was employed as a Soviet delegate to the 14th Session of the UN General Assembly. He departed the United States on 11/27/59 (105-25223-84,86).

While viewing photographs to identify Antonov, CG 5824-S* stated that the photograph of one Petr Pavlovich Borissov is possibly one of the members of the "Secret Department" of the CPSU with whom informant met on a prior trip to Moscow in February, 1959. Borissov departed the United States 11/4/58.

100-428091

REC-64

100-428091-89

Fox

1 - Mr. Parsons
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Fox

EX-108

AUG 19 [illegible]

FFF:ras (5)

52 AUG 24 1960

Memorandum for Mr. Belmont
RE: SOLO
100-428091

He was employed as a delegation expert in the Soviet Delegation to the 13th Session of the UN General Assembly.

[redacted]

Referral/Consult

RECOMMENDATION:

We will follow closely all contacts made by the Soviets with our informants in New York City and will keep you immediately advised of pertinent developments.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson ____
Mohr ____
Parsons ✓
Belmont ✓
Callahan ____
DeLoach ____
Malone ____
McGuire ____
Rosen ____
Tamm ____
Trotter ____
W.C. Sullivan ____
Tele. Room ____
Ingram ____
Gandy ____

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: August 15, 1960

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

New York airtel 8/11/60 discloses that CG 5824-S* departed from Idlewild Airport, New York City, 8/11/60 on Cubana Airlines flight 999 for Havana, Cuba. This is the seventh Solo mission engaged in by our informants.

Informant, together with James Jackson, Editor of "The Worker," Helen Winter, a member of the National Committee of the Communist Party (CP), USA, and Pat Toohey, Chairman of the New Jersey CP, comprise the CP, USA, delegation ~~which is~~ to attend the Cuban CP Congress scheduled to be held in Havana on 8/16/60. This Congress will be immediately followed by a meeting of CPs from all Latin-American countries.

Informant, traveling under an assumed name, Martin Camp, will be gone for approximately ten days. During informant's recent trip to Moscow, the Soviets suggested that CG 5824-S* might want to attend the functions in Havana. It is expected that our informant will attend both the Congress and the meeting of CPs of all Latin-American countries and report to us upon his return to the United States concerning its proceedings. Conceivably, the informant will make other contacts while in Havana and report these contacts to the New York Office upon his return.

ACTION:

This matter will be followed closely and you will be kept advised of pertinent developments.

100-428091

1 - Mr. Parsons
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Fox

FFF:ras
(5)

5-Fox

REC-64 100-428091-892

AUG 19 1960

EX-108

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 8/11/60

Transmit the following in ______________________
(Type in plain text or code)

REC- 32

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)(41)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C

ReNYairtel 8/10/60 advising that CG5824-S* had tentatively identified SERGEI NIKOLAEVICH ANTONOV as one of the two members of the "Secret Department" of the CPSU with whom he met in July 1960 in Moscow.

105-95023
dp 11-27-59

On 8/11/60, CG 5824-S* was shown other photographs of ANTONOV and has identified him. CG 5824-S* also positively identified PETR PAVLOVICH BORISSOV as one of the members of the "Secret Department" of the CPSU with whom he met on a prior trip to Moscow.

105-95340
dp 11-4-58

3 - Bureau (100-428091)(RM)
1 - Chicago (134-46-Sub B)(SOLO)(AMRM)
1 - NY 100-134637 (41)

JEK:msb
(6)

REC- 32

100-428091-893

AUG 12 1960

Approved: ______________________ Sent ______________ M Per ______________
Special Agent in Charge

INT. SEC.

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 8/12/60

REC-64

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

Baumgardner

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

SUBJECT: SOLO
~~IS-C~~
(OO: NY)

[redacted]

b6
b7C

CG 5824-S* orally furnished the information on the following page to SA JOHN E. KEATING on 8/10/60. It concerns Communists in France who were formerly in the movie industry in Hollywood, California.

[redacted]

b6
b7C

REC-(100-428091-8941

~~AUG 12 1960~~

10 19

3 - Bureau (100-428091) (RM)
1 - Chicago (134-46 subB) (RM)
1 - NY 100-134637 (41)

EX-108

JEK:mml
(6)

INT. SEC.

57 AUG 24 1960

Approved: ______________ Sent ______________M Per ______________
Special Agent in Charge

Information Concerning Communists in France Who Were Formerly in the Movie Industry in Hollywood, California

JOHN PITTMAN, Moscow Correspondent for "The Worker" stated during July, 1960, that there is a group of Communists in France who formerly resided in the United States. There is at least a half dozen in this group. Among those in this group are: MIKE WILSON and PAUL JERRICO (PH). The members of this group were formerly in the movie industry in Hollywood. They are making all kinds of money in the movie industry in France. They have turned against the Communist Party but have not dropped Marxism. They will subsidize a "real Marxist magazine in the United States."

By way of comment this magazine may be some type of right wing publication.

During the week end of August 6-7, 1960, this information was discussed with DOROTHY HEALEY of Los Angeles, California. Before any names were mentioned to her she said, "Don't tell me that this story involves Mike Wilson and Paul Jerrico. They are fine persons and would never do such a thing."

HEALEY said that she corresponds with MIKE WILSON. She will write a letter to him and see what kind of a reply she receives.

Not to be given to Legat, Paris at this time - might compromise our informant - per FJB
J

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 8/15/60

Transmit the following in ______________________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via **AIRTEL** **AIR MAIL REGISTERED MAIL**
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

SOLO
IS-C

This airtel and two additional airtels being submitted on this date, complete the information furnished by CG 5824-S* concerning the 6th Solo trip prior to his departure for Cuba on the 7th Solo trip on 8/11/60.

Due to the extremely heavy schedule of CG 5824-S* between the period of 7/31/60 and 8/11/60, it was not possible to obtain all of the information concerning the 6th Solo trip from him. However, the remaining information consists of odds and ends such as individual meetings with V.J. JEROME, CHAO YI MIN, etc. Also, a meeting with representatives of publishing houses in Moscow. CG 5824-S* saw CHAO YI MIN in Prague, Czechoslovakia on two occasions. Both meetings were very brief and there was no discussion of the current ideological dispute between the CPSU and the CP of China.

The remaining information from the 6th Solo trip will be obtained at the conclusion of the 7th Solo trip.

3 - Bureau
1 - New York (100-134637)
1 - Chicago
JEK:jem
(5)

LOPEZ

100-428091-895

REC-64

~~17~~ AUG ~~23~~ 1960

10 19

EX-108

Approved: ______________ Sent ______________ M Per ______________
Special Agent in Charge

57 AUG 24 1960

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 8/12/60

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

REC-78

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C
(OO: NY)

CG 5824-S* on 8/10/60, orally furnished to SA JOHN E. KEATING the information on the following page, which concerns material on the Negro Question in the US which was left with JOHN PITTMAN by JAMES JACKSON.

[redacted]

[redacted]

b6
b7C

8/17/60

REC-78 100-428091-896

EX 104

AUG 13 1960

3 - Bureau (100-428091)(RM)
1 - Chicago (134-46-Sub B) (SOLO) (RM)
1 - New York (100-134637) (41)

JEK:gmg
(6)

INT. SEC.

Approved: ______ Sent ______ M Per ______
Special Agent in Charge

50 AUG 25 1960

~~NY~~ USSR

Information Concerning Material on the Negro Question in the U.S. Which Was Left With JOHN PITTMAN by JAMES JACKSON

[illegible]

During July, 1960, JOHN PITTMAN, Moscow correspondent for "The Worker," stated that when JAMES JACKSON was in Moscow in January and February, 1959, to attend the 21st Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, he left ~~with~~ for PITTMAN some material on the Negro Question in the U.S. This material was intended for publication in Russia. PITTMAN wrote a preface to the material and a short biographical sketch of JACKSON and submitted all of it to the CPSU. It has not been published and PITTMAN could not find out why it has not been printed.

NIKOLAI MOSTOVETS, Head of the North and South American Section of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CCCPSU), stated that if JACKSON would rewrite the material in the form of a book, bring it up to date, add some chapters, and delete or re-phrase a resolution on the Negro Question, the CPSU will be glad to publish it. One criticism is that JACKSON incorporated a resolution on the Negro Question which he had written but which was adopted by the CP,USA. The CPSU will not incorporate in a book the complete text of a resolution adopted by a Communist party, even though the author of the book originally wrote the resolution.

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 8/11/60

Transmit the following in ______________________
(Type in plain text or code)

REC-78

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)(41)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C

CG 5824-S* orally furnished the information on the following pages to SA JOHN E. KEATING on August 10, 1960. This report contains information concerning [redacted] [redacted] and ALFRED K. STERN.

b6
b7C

① Bureau
② [illegible]

cc [illegible]
1cc 1443

3 - Bureau (100-428091)(RM)
1 - Chicago (134-46-Sub B)(SOLO)(AMRM)
1 - NY 100-134637 (41)

JEK:msb
(6)

REC-78 100-428091-897

EX 104

AUG ~~12~~ 1960
22

INT. SEC.

Approved: ______________________ Sent ____________M Per ______________
Special Agent in Charge

62 AUG 25 1960

[illegible]

INFORMATION CONCERNING ABE AND BELLE CHAPMAN AND ALFRED K. STERN

During the week of July 10, 1960, [redacted] stated in Prague, Czechoslovakia, that ALFRED K. STERN was not in Prague at that time, but that he would tell STERN that VICTOR RABINOWITZ is willing to serve as the attorney for STERN in the United States. [redacted] will ask STERN to send details of his legal problems to RABINOWITZ. b6 b7C

[redacted] stated that he and [redacted] and their two children, aged [redacted] had spent two years in China. [redacted] is a philologist and teaches at the [redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] said that Czechoslovakia will not give him citizenship and the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia will not give him Communist Party membership. [redacted] said that his two children, who were born in the United States, want to be Americans and want to return to the United States, so he is also seriously considering returning to the United States.

[redacted] said that he would like his family in the United States to know that he is alive and is in Prague. His family may write letters to him as long as the letters contain only information about the family. He has a sister who is married to [redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] did not say why he had to leave the United States originally.

[redacted] asked MORRIS CHILDS to ask the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia to make him, [redacted] a member of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia. CHILDS discussed this matter with LADISLAV KOCMAN (phonetic), of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist

100-4[illegible] 1-899

ENCLOSURE

Party of Czechoslovakia. CHILDS said that the CP,USA was not pressing the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia to make [redacted] a member of their Party. KOCMAN stated that only under extraordinary circumstances will the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia take a non-citizen into the Communist Party. It was felt that [redacted] could do work in peace committees or other work which would be equivalent to what he could do in the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia.

b6
b7C

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: August 17, 1960

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

CG 5824-S*, at the instructions of Gus Hall, General Secretary, Communist Party (CP), USA, left Chicago, Illinois, 7/9/60 on the sixth Solo mission to Czechoslovakia and Russia. He returned to the United States on 7/31/60.

In July, 1960, informant met in Moscow, Russia, with three officials of the All Union Council of Trade Unions of the USSR. These leading representatives advised the informant that:

1. The Soviet Union does not expect members of trade-union delegations from the United States to be convinced that socialism is better than capitalism or that there is a Utopia in the Soviet Union. These delegations are useful because it is a fact that they permit contacts and help to break down barriers. To this extent, all trade-union delegations from the United States to the Soviet Union are useful and good.

2. The Soviet Union would prefer "official" as opposed to "unofficial" trade-union delegations from the United States, and that each delegation, limited to six or seven members, be composed of representatives from the same industry.

3. Members of trade-union delegations are not to have their wives accompany them--the women want to go shopping and sightseeing, and the trip becomes more of a pleasure tour than a serious delegation.

4. If necessary, return trip expenses to the United States may be paid for members of a delegation by the USSR.

5. Visiting of relatives by members of trade-union delegations in the Soviet Union will be discouraged, but the USSR is not against it in principle.

8

REC-78 100-428091-898

AUG

EX 104

5-4

100-428091
1 - Mr. Parsons
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Fox
FFF:ras

99 51 AUG 25 1960

Memorandum for Mr. Belmont
RE: SOLO
100-428091

OBSERVATIONS:

We are aware that a number of official and unofficial trade-union delegations from the United States have visited Russia. Information concerning these trade-union delegations has been disseminated to appropriate Government agencies.

ACTION:

For information. We will follow this matter and keep you advised of pertinent details.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: August 19, 1960

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO [redacted]

b6
b7C

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS - C

Rebulet dated 8/18/60 requesting advice as to whether CG 5824-S* made an accounting at the termination of the sixth Solo trip of funds which had previously been furnished to him.

It is regretted that an accounting was not made by CG 5824-S* at the termination of the sixth Solo trip and that he was not requested to make such an accounting prior to the commencement of the seventh Solo trip, 12 days after the termination of the sixth Solo trip. The Chicago Division and CG 5824-S* are both aware that such an accounting is necessary and it was contemplated that this would be accomplished at the conclusion of the seventh Solo trip.

It has been the practice of the Chicago Division to make an accounting to the Bureau at the completion of each Solo trip. Since CG 5824-S* has as yet not returned to Chicago from the sixth Solo trip this was the first instance where one Solo trip almost dovetailed into a prior trip.

It was pointed out in Chicago airtel dated August 15, 1960, that due to the extremely heavy schedule of CG 5824-S* during the period between July 31, 1960, and August 11, 1960, it was not possible to obtain every last detail of information from the sixth Solo trip, even though well over one complete volume of information was obtained during that period. Because of this fact, and the fact that CG 5824-S* was working night and day with a severe cold and other physical ailments, it was not deemed appropriate to press him for an accounting while he was in New York City.

Referenced Bureau letter points out that $1,170 in Bureau funds and $1,000 in Communist Party, USA, funds was provided to CG 5824-S* for the sixth Solo trip and that it

② - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (100-134637) (RM)
1 - Chicago
JEK:LMA
(4)

REC-64 100-428091-900

18 AUG ~~22~~ 23 1960

INT. SEC.

50 AUG 25 1960

was contemplated that this trip would last for eight weeks, yet on the instructions of the Central Committee of the CPSU CG 5824-S* returned to the United States and the trip lasted for only three weeks.

Chicago letter dated July 1, 1960, sets forth the following estimated budget for the sixth Solo trip:

Round trip plane transportation and ground transportation from Chicago, Illinois, to Paris, France......................	$1,200
Round trip plane transportation from Paris, France, to Prague, Czechoslovakia.......	150
Plane transportation from Prague, Czechoslovakia, to Moscow, Russia..............	150
Hotel rooms, meals and miscellaneous expenses in Western Europe on the way to and from Moscow, Russia....................	270
Miscellaneous items of clothing, etc., needed for the trip since CG 5824-S* was traveling under an assumed name...........	150
A sum of $250 to compensate the parents of CG 5824-S* to move from their apartment to his residence to insure the safety of his residence and reference material and personal property therein......................	250
TOTAL ESTIMATED EXPENSES	$2,170

A review of the above items will reflect that all of the above listed expenses, with the possible exception of the last one, pertain to necessary costs to get behind the Iron Curtain and to return. These costs would be constant whether CG 5824-S* remained behind the Iron Curtain for one day or for ten weeks. Concerning the last item, compensation to his parents, CG 5824-S* has not yet returned to his residence and in all probability will not return for a period which will be in excess of eight weeks.

It will be noted that the above list of estimated expenses did not provide for expenses for an extended stay in New York City; yet CG 5824-S* spent from July 31, 1960, to August 11, 1960, in New York City, or a period of 12 days, at a minimum cost of approximately $20 per day, except for one day when he took a plane trip to Toronto, Canada. No funds were provided him for the trip to Toronto, although it was in his interests, and therefore in our interests, to have him brief TIM BUCK since in the past CG 5824-S* has received invaluable information from BUCK in regard to developments in the international Communist movement. Since BUCK greatly appreciated this briefing, it can be reasonably expected that he will reciprocate when he has items of information of outstanding importance.

CG 5824-S* had to purchase some items of clothing in New York City since the clothing he had with him for the trip to Russia was not suitable for wear in a tropical climate and he anticipated being in Cuba for approximately two weeks.

In regard to the sudden Solo trip to Cuba, CG 5824-S* advised that he will take from CPUSA funds an amount equal to that given to the other delegates from the CPUSA to the Congress of the CP of Cuba. The $250 given to him in New York City for this trip was to provide for any emergency. It is also anticipated that if he does not return to New York City from Cuba until September 1, 1960, he will remain there for scheduled meetings with the Russians during the period between September 7, 1960, and September 10, 1960.

The Chicago Division again expresses regret that an accounting from CG 5824-S* for the sixth Solo trip has not been submitted and everything possible will be done to rectify this situation as soon as circumstances permit.

1 - Mr. Fox

August 22, 1960

AIRTEL

To: SAC, New York (100-134637)

From: Director, FBI (100-428091)

SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Upon the return of CG 5824-S* to the United States from Cuba, you are instructed to make arrangements to facilitate the obtaining of information from the informant so that it can be immediately furnished to the Bureau. In connection with the seventh Solo mission, you are instructed to carefully review instructions set forth in Bulet 2/4/59 in regard to the necessity of obtaining details of informant's trip at the earliest possible moment and the forwarding of this information to the Bureau by individual subject matter with separate communications for each topic.

This same procedure holds true when [redacted] returns to the United States from Cuba. Of course, the information furnished by this informant is not to be submitted under the "Solo" caption.

b7D

1 - Chicago (134-46-Sub B)

NOTE ON YELLOW:

CG 5824-S* and [redacted] are part of a CP, USA, delegation to attend the Cuban CP Congress in Havana, Cuba, on 8/16/60 and to attend a Conference of Latin-American CPs which will immediately follow the Congress. CG 5824-S* is an unofficial delegate, while [redacted] [redacted] from the CP, USA.

REC- 6 / [illegible] - 901

AUG 23

EX-10[illegible]

Tolson
Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

FFF:ras
(5)

MAILED 23
AUG 22 1960
COMM-FBI

AUG 25 1960

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

cc Mr. Parsons Mr. J.Johnson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Fox

August 23, 1960

CODE

TELETYPE URGENT

TO: SAC, CHICAGO

FROM: DIRECTOR, FBI

SOLO, IS DASH C. NEWYORK SIX NINE FOUR DASH S HAS ADVISED CG FIVE EIGHT TWO FOUR DASH S WILL ARRIVE IDLEWILD AIRPORT NEWYORK TWO PM AUGUST TWENTY-FIVE NEXT. SPECIAL AGENT KEATING YOUR OFFICE SHOULD PROCEED NEWYORK ARRIVING PRIOR TO TWO PM AUGUST TWENTY-FIVE IN ORDER TO PROMPTLY INTERVIEW AND OBTAIN INFORMATION FROM CG FIVE EIGHT TWO FOUR DASH S. NEWYORK OFFICE ARRANGING HOTEL RESERVATIONS FOR SPECIAL AGENT KEATING.

102

FJB:td (6) REC- 39

902

TELETYPE

AUG 24 1960

Tolson ____
Mohr ____
Parsons ____
Belmont ____
Callahan ____
DeLoach ____
Malone ____
McGuire ____
Rosen ____
Tamm ____
Trotter ____
W.C. Sullivan ____
Tele. Room ____
Ingram ____
Gandy ____

AUG 23 1960
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

AUG 29 1960

1.23 P

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☑

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 8/22/60

Transmit the following in ______________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C

ReNYairtel, 8/16/60, reporting that NY 694-S had received a telephone call from a man inquiring about [redacted]

On 8/22/60, NY 694-S advised SA [redacted] that at 10 a.m. on the aforesaid date he received a similar call from a man whose voice, in the informant's opinion, was not identical with that of the former caller. The verbal exchange between NY 694-S and this second caller was the same as that on the occasion of the first call.

It is to be noted that as yet there has not been a personal contact between the informant and a Soviet as was scheduled for the 17th, 18th or 19th of August.

b6
b7C

100 [illegible]
100 1243[illegible]

3-Bureau (100-428091) (RM)
1-Chicago (134-46 Sub B) (SOLO) (RM)
1-New York 134-91 (INV.) (41)
1-New York 100-134637 (41)

ACB:ume
(7)

REC- 39

100-428091-908

16 AUG 23 1960

Approved: ______________ Sent ______________M Per ______________
Special Agent in Charge

62 AUG 25 1960

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 8/12/60

Transmit the following in ______________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

REC-14

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)(41)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS - C

CG 5824-S* orally furnished the information on the following pages to SA JOHN E. KEATING on 8/10/60. It consists of miscellaneous items of information obtained in conversations with NIKOLAI MOSTOVETS.

[redacted]

b6
b7C

3 - BUREAU(100-428091)(RM)
1 - CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)(SOLO)(RM)
1 - NY 100-134637 (41)

REC-14 100-428091-1904

15 AUG ~~13~~ 24 1960

INT. SEC.

JEK:mfd (41)
(6)

ENCLOSURE

Approved: ______________ Sent ______________M Per ______________
Special Agent in Charge

62 AUG 25 1960

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF INFORMATION OBTAINED IN CONVERSATIONS WITH NIKOLAL V.MOSTOVETS, HEAD OF THE NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN SECTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL DEPARTMENT OF THE CCCPSU

During the course of several conversations with NIKOLAI MOSTOVETS, Head of the North and South American Section of the International Department of the CCCPSU, in July, 1960, he made the following statements:

The CP, USA, would be crazy to have a Negro as the head of the CP in the United States.

CARL MARZANI has applied for a visa to visit Russia. The CPSU wants to know his current political standing and what the CP, USA, knows about him.

The CPSU will agree to invite MIKE GOLD, ERIK BERT and [redacted] to visit the Soviet Union. b6 b7C

In diplomatic circles in the USSR they are planning to invite prominent people from the United States, such as ELEANOR ROOSEVELT, to visit the Soviet Union. The extenting of these invitations may be delayed until after the 1960 election campaign in the United States.

With regard to whether or not the CPSU could use a "Washington Peace Letter", more information concerning the format and more details concerning this proposed publication are needed before a decision can be made. International Books in Moscow would have to be contacted in regard to possible Russian subscribers for this proposed publication.

If the CP, USA, has published the entire proceedings of its 17th National Convention, the CPSU would like a copy of these proceedings.

The CPSU wants articles on co-existence and disarmament written by leading comrades in the CP, USA.

ENCLOSURE - 904

The CPSU is not getting enough CP, USA, material from MORRIS CHILDS. It wants the minutes of CP, USA, meetings of the National Executive Committee, the National Committee, regional meetings, etc.

The Soviet Union has received 6,000 applications for attendance at the Friendship of the Peoples University. Each student will be given 1,000 rubles a month. [redacted] of India, wrote a letter to the Soviet Union in which he very diplomatically opposed the establishing of this type of university in the Soviet Union.

b6
b7C

When BLAS ROCA, leader of the CP of Cuba, was in Peking, the Chinese almost had him convinced that they were correct and that the CPSU was wrong in the current ideological dispute between the CPSU and the CP of China. The CPSU had to "work on" ROCA when he passed through Moscow from Peking on his return trip to Cuba.

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 8/15/60 REC-4

Transmit the following in ______________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

I

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 SubB)

SOLO
IS-C

Russia

Re New York airtel 8/12/60, containing information from CG 5824-S* concerning material on the Negro Question in the United States which was left with JOHN PITTMAN by JAMES JACKSON. PITTMAN stated that he had prepared a preface to this material and a short biographical sketch of JACKSON.

On 8/12/60, thereswas received in a blind post office boxiin Chicago, an envelope which had been mailed to this box by CG 5824-S* from Moscow. Included in this envelope were the following four items:

[redacted]

b6
b7C

1) A typewritten letter dated 11/22/59, addressed "Comrade LENSKY, Foreign Languages Publishing House, Moscow, USSR", and signed by JOHN PITTMAN.

2) A five page typewritten document with the caption "Forward" and signed "JOHN PITTMAN, Moscow Correspondent, The Worker, November 22, 1959".

3) A one page typewritten document with the caption "Contents".

4) A three page typewritten document with the caption "Concerning the Author".

[redacted]

One photostat copy of each of the above listed items is enclosed herewith to the Bureau and the New York Division, the Chicago photostat copies are located in Chicago file A)134-46-Sub B-1A(78). The envelope in which the above material was mailed is also being maintained in the same file. The originals will be given to CG 5824-S*

3 - Bureau (Encls.4)
1 - New York (100-134637)(Encls.4)
1 - Chicago
JEK:jem
(5)

100-428091-905

LOPEZ

REC-4 15 AUG 16 1960

23

INT. SEC.

Approved: ______________ Sent ______________ M Per ______________
Special Agent in Charge

ENCLOSURES TO BUREAU FROM CHICAGO

Re: SOLO
IS-C

Photostat copy of the following:

1) A one page letter dated 11/22/59, addressed: "Comrade LENSKY" and signed by JOHN PITTMAN.

2) A five page document captioned "Forward" and signed by JOHN PITTMAN.

3) One page document with caption "Contents".

4) Threepage document captioned "Concerning the Author"

Bufile 100-428091
CGfile 134-46 Sub B

MOSCOW BUREAU -- Gorky Street 9, Flat 8, Moscow, USSR.

November 22, 1959

Comrade Lensky
Foreign Languages Publishing House
Moscow, USSR

Dear Comrade Lensky:

I am distressed by the delay in presenting this material which I promised to deliver several weeks ago. In explanation I can only say that I sadly underestimated the amount of work involved in editing manuscripts for publication in book form. I have had to leave out a great deal of material because of its repetitiousness, and I am not certain yet that the material as delivered is in the correct form for your purposes.

If further work on my part, or information is wanted, please do not hesitate to call on me. My telephone number is Beh 9-00-16.

Comrade Sergei Kuzmin, who brings this material to you, has undertaken to facilitate your work by translating some of the material. I was grateful to him for attempting this work, since I felt I had already caused you enough delay and anything that might speed the process of getting the material into print seemed helpful.

Comrade Kuzmin, in fact, is in a favorable situation for doing the translation, since he is my daily assistant in interpreting and translating, and I am in constant communication with him. I am not in a position, however, to determine the quality of his work, since my speaking and reading familiarity with Russianis still virtually nil. I hope you find his work satisfactory.

There was no suggestion in my conversations either with the auther or with you as to the length of the work. I estimate the material delivered here would run to a book of approximately 100 to 125 pages. But in this respect, too, I am not practised. I mention it merely to say that if there is too much material or too little, I can change the quantity to suit your needs.

Thank you for your patience and consideration.

Comradely yours,

John Pittman

FOREWORD

This winter of 1959-1960, warm winds are blowing everywhere on the earth. Mankind, for the first time in human history, stands on the threshold of a new era -- an era of peace and good will among the nations and peoples of the world. The burning issue of the hour for every individual and every nation is whether the peoples can seize this opportunity, which has come into being as a result of an agreement between the heads of the two most powerful states, the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, to seek peaceful ways of resolving differences.This prospect of lasting peace, of universal disarmament and the diversion of the immense sums and powerful energies used for weapons and war into channels of constructive human progress, lifts the dead weight of pessimism and cynicism from the mind of man, and leaves him free to dream, to create, and to build.

At such a moment, the Negro question in the United States of America assumes special importance. It is an auspicious hour for the solution of problems that have long obstructed the advance of peoples, of which the problem caused by the persisting oppression of the eighteen million Negro people of the United States is one of universal concern. The colonial peoples and the peoples of newly liberated countries find in this question striking parallels of their own experience. Persecuted and oppressed minorities in the bourgeois states take heart from every victory won by the Negro people in their struggle to become full citizens in their homeland. There is, moreover, another pressing reason why this question has such importance, even such urgency, today, namely, its strategic

(more)

relationship to, and potential significance for, the present great struggle of the peoples to put an end to war.

All the world knows that the eighteen million Negroes are the most oppressed and exploited minority in the United States. The scale, comprehensiveness, special institutionalized and historically continued forms of their oppression places them in a different category from other minorities in the United States who also suffer disabilities — the American Indians; the Mexican and other Spanish-speaking Americans, particularly the Puerto Ricans; Italians, Chinese, Japanese, and Filipino Americans; and also Jewish and Catholic minorities in [illegible] of the country. But what has so far escaped many a student of the Negro question is this strategically important international character of the Negro people's struggle for full citizenship.

We shall be better able to understand this aspect of the question if we are acquainted with the fact that the oppression of Negroes is the bedrock foundation of the reactionary political forces that dominate the making of U.S. foreign policy. Specifically, it is a principal means by which these forces control the U.S. Congress and many state legislatures, and impose upon the nation the dangerous policy of arms making and war preparations.

Of the 436 members of the U.S. House of Representatives (1958), 120, or more than 27%, come from states where only 25% of Negroes eligible to vote are allowed to vote. Of the 98 members of the U.S. Senate, 26, or about 25%, come from these states. Although Negroes are one-fourth of the population of these states, none are represented in the U.S. Congress.

These 120 Representatives and 26 Senators form a parliamentary bloc which invariably allies itself with the most reactionary Representatives and Senators from other States, many of whom are elected from districts in which the Negro ghetto has been split into pieces for electoral purposes, so that in none may Negroes have a deciding vote.

This alliance of racist Southerners and hand-picked henchmen of the big monopolies of the North controls the U.S. Congress, dictates the selection of administrative and judicial officials, and even determines — through domination of the party machinery — the choice of nominees for the U.S. Presidency. In addition, it is the source of the worst anti-labor, anti-democratic and [illegible] legislation.

passed by the Congress.

The actual work of preparing legislation, as is commonly known, is done by committees set up for that purpose. But of the 20 standing committees of the House of Representatives, 13 have chairmen from the southern states. In the Senate, of 16 chairmen of standing committees, 10 are from the area of mass Negro disfranchisement. These committees have not only the power of writing and expediting legislation they and the interests they serve desire; they may also throttle or emasculate legislation they do not like. For instance, it is Rep. Howard W. Smith of Virginia, a notorious racist millionaire, who as chairman of the House Rules Committee stifles most of the bills to ensure civil rights to Negroes. It was Smith who was the author of the notorious Smith Act under which Communists, including Smith's fellow-Virginian, the author of this book, are hounded and imprisoned. Again, it is Sen. James O. Eastland, who owns a Mississippi plantation on which slavery-time conditions survive nearly a century after the Emancipation Proclamation, who conducts "investigations" of advocates of peace and civil rights for Negroes, and who proposes legislation to deprive any American daring to advocate such measures of all civil rights, including the right to travel.

Voting records show that this reactionary parliamentary alliance has backed to the hilt the policies of continuing the atomic arms buildup, the expansion of military bases, the rearming of the West German militarists and former nazis, the formation of NATOs, SEATOs and CENTOs, and the senseless and racist-motivated hostility to the People's Republic of China. It is the policies promulgated by this alliance which, on the one hand, give full freedom to Hitler's former scientists and the emigre fascist scum of Eastern Europe to eat, sleep, work, live, and play wherever they can pay the admittance prices in the cities and towns of the Southern states; and, on the other hand, mobilize hoodlums and police forcibly to prevent little Negro children from attending unsegregated schools in the land of their birth. It is the power of this alliance which procured for Wernher von Braun, Hitler's rocket expert, the highest government award given to civilians; but, on the other hand, barred Dr. Ralph Bunche, the well-known U.S. Negro member of the Secretariat of the United Nations Organization, from membership in New York clubs; handcuffed and fingerprinted the internationally known scholar and peace advocate, Dr. W.E.B. DuBois; and compelled the universally beloved Paul Robeson to leave America in order to earn a livelihood.

In the light of such facts, it becomes understandable that the struggle of the Negro people for the unrestricted enjoyment of their citizenship rights is at the same time, objectively, a struggle for a foreign policy of peace and friendship with other countries. A fully enfranchised and represented Negro electorate, allied with the millions of whites who are now disfranchised as an offshoot of Negro oppression, would sweep away this reactionary parliamentary alliance and destroy the influence of the most predatory, fascist-minded section of monopoly capital in the making of U.S. foreign policy.

These articles by James E. Jackson, a beloved Communist leader of the United States, convincingly develop this important aspect of the Negro question. In doing so, Jackson renders a service to the cause of a lasting peace, and specifically to his native land and its great people, who desire peace as fervently as the other peoples of the world. Moreover, Jackson's articles bring the reader many new facts and up-to-date data concerning the problem of U.S. Negroes and their struggle to solve it. A research specialist by training and experience, Jackson is also a creative thinker and writer. His observations and generalizations are drawn from his own life-long experience as a leader of the Negro people's struggles. His work has been inspired and infused with the science and spirit of Marxism-Leninism. As he himself expressed it: "The question is not how to compress the phenomena of the Negro people's movement in the United States into the confines of a given Marxist category, but how to effectively use the science of Marxism-Leninism to serve the cause of Negro equality and freedom."

Some of the material in the last three articles will be found to be repetitious. But this can hardly be avoided in a selection of this kind, drawn from different periods of the author's activity and developing different phases of a single theme. I believe, however, that the reader will find here, as I have done, much valuable [illegible]

data, strong and impassioned reasoning, and the noble theme of human freedom, all directed to the realization of man's dearest aim -- peace on the earth.

John Pittman
Moscow Correspondent, The Worker
November 22, 1959

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CONTENTS

1. Biography and picture of the author, James E. Jackson.

2. Foreword by John Pittman, Moscow Correspondent, The Worker

3. New Features of the Negro Question in the United States of America

4. The South's New Challenge

5. The Southern People's Common Program for Democracy, Prosperity and Peace

6. On the Course of the Negro Freedom Struggle in the U.S.A.

* * * *

1 — BIOGRAPHY

CONCERNING THE AUTHOR

James E. Jackson, Jr., author of these articles, is a member of the National Committee of the Communist Party of the United States of America, and Secretary for its department of Southern and Negro Affairs. He was born on November 29, 1914 in the Negro ghetto of Richmond, Virginia — a ghetto the former slaveowners malevolently named "Jackson Ward" after the Confederate general, Stonewall Jackson.

Although Jackson's father, a druggist, and mother, one of the first Negro women college graduates, were able to provide better conditions for him than most other Negro children enjoyed, while quite young he began seeking ways to break through the iron curtain of segregation and discrimination which cuts Negro ghetto life off from the stream of the nation. At 11, he organized the first troop of Negro boys to be admitted into the official Boy Scouts of America organization in Virginia. Soon after, however, he resigned when the national Scout executive equivocated on his demand for abolishing segregation in the organization.

At 16, while studying chemistry at an all-Negro college in Virginia, young Jackson discovered Marx and Lenin. Soon he organized a Marxist Club and a Proletarian Students Party on the campus, and led students to join the picket lines of striking workers, the so-called "Hunger Marches," and "Free-The-Scottsboro-Boys" parades. In 1932 he led a delegation of Negro and white students to the Virginia State legislature, and demanded unsegregated schools. Later, while studying at the College of Pharmacy of Howard University in Washington, D.C., Jackson took part in strikes against war, high living costs, and in demonstrations for the passage of a federal anti-lynching law.

During Jackson's last year at Howard University, he was a co-founder of the Southern Negro Youth Congress, an organization which helped organize and lead the struggles of Negroes for their rights as American citizens in the Southern states.

After college, Jackson returned to Richmond and worked by day as a pharmacist, by night as an organizer for the Southern Negro Youth Congress. He helped organize the Negro tobacco workers in Richmond, and led them in successful strikes. In 1940, moving to the steel-producing city of Birmingham, Alabama, Jackson launched a campaign of Negro and white Southerners to end poll taxes and the disfranchisement of Negroes.

During the anti-fascist war, Jackson served with distinction as a sergeant in the 823rd Engineer Aviation Battalion in Burma and other areas of the China-India-Burma theater of war.

Returning to the South after the war, Jackson led Negro veterans to vote for the first time in Mississippi, casting their ballots against the notorious racist Senator Theodore Bilbo at a polling booth on Bilbo's front porch. This act was all the more remarkable since hundreds of Negroes have been lynched in Mississippi, and are murdered even today, for attempting to exercise their right to vote.

Thereafter, Jackson became successively the Chairman of the Communist Party in Louisiana, a leader of the Communist auto workers in the great Ford plant in Michigan, Southern Regional Director of the Communist Party and a member of its National Committee.

Jackson, along with other Communist leaders, was indicted during the wave of McCarthyite hysteria that engulfed the United States as a part of the bourgeoisie's "cold war" against the American working class. The charges against him were later thrown out of court, but Jackson, his wife and two young daughters, and the families of other Communist leaders, live and work today under the shadow of the notorious Smith and McCarran laws, which give "legal" sanction to the hounding, persecution and imprisonment of men and women for the "crimes" of having ideas and reading books feared and hated by the bourgeoisie. Three of Jackson's comrades, Henry Winston, Gilbert Green, and Robert Thompson are still in prison under these laws. Many other Americans, Communists and non-Party progressives alike, are either waging court struggles to remain at liberty, or stand under the threat of indictment and arrest at any time.

Throughout his life, James E. Jackson, Jr., has used the pen as an instrument of struggle. While in high school, he began to write articles for the school paper. His articles in this book are a few of many. They have been especially selected to give readers a clear understanding of the subject nearest Jackson's heart -- the freedom of the people of America from class oppression, and from the bondage of national and racial oppression, particularly of that virulent form known as Jim Crowism.

#

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 8/10/60

Transmit the following in ______________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)(41)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C

CG 5824-S* orally furnished the information on the following pages to SA JOHN E. KEATING on 8/9/60. This information pertains to a scheduled meeting in Moscow, Russia, on September 28 and 29, 1960.

[redacted]

b6
b7C

3 - Bureau (100-428091)(RM)
1 - Chicago (134-46-Sub B)(SOLO)(AMRM)
1 - NY 100-134637 (41)

JEK:msb
(6)

REC-4

100-428091-906

EX-10

AUG ~~11~~ 23 1960

ENCLOSURE

NY airtel 8/11/60 discloses that Morris Childs will attend Moscow meeting on 9/28-29/60

INT. SEC.

Approved: ______________ Sent ______________M Per ______________
Special Agent in Charge

50 AUG 29 1960

8/9/60

It has been learned that Gus Hall, General Secretary of the Communist Party, USA, stated to Morris Childs on 8/9/60 that Alexander Trachtenberg had delivered a message to him. Trachtenberg had received this message on this date from "the Russians." The message is that the first meeting of a commission to discuss the current ideological dispute between the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Communist Party of China is scheduled to meet in Moscow, Russia, on September 28 and 29, 1960. The commission will be composed of one representative from each of the socialist countries and one representative from each of fifteen capitalist countries. The CPSU wants someone from the National Executive Committee of the CP, USA to be a representative on this commission.

Hall said that Trachtenberg suggested that Jim Jackson, member of the National Executive Committee of the CP, USA, be sent to Moscow as the representative of the National Executive Committee of the CP, USA on this commission. Hall stated that he asked Trachtenberg if this suggestion was part of the message. Trachtenberg replied that it was not part of the message, but that it was his personal recommendation. Hall said that after this reply, he told Trachtenberg, "Mind your own G-- d--- business."

Hall then said to Childs, I suggest that you go to the meeting of this commission in Moscow.

100-428091-906

ENCLOSURE

Comments of CG 5824-S*

It would appear at this time that the representative of the CP,USA to this meeting in Moscow will probably be either Morris Childs or Jim Jackson. Jackson will undoubtedly receive information concerning this meeting and will no doubt want to represent the CP,USA. While Hall may have a personal preference for Childs over Jackson as a representative of the CP,USA, Jackson is an official member of the National Executive Committee, while Childs is not. This may cause Hall some difficulty in selecting Childs as the representative of the CP,USA.

It is believed that the passport of Jackson will be due for renewal in the fall of 1960, since he attended a 21st Congress of the CPSU in January, 1959. If he applies for renewal of his passport, the United States State Department might delay the renewal by submitting to him a questionnaire in which he might be asked such questions as; Did you travel to China on your present passport? Did you meet with Latin American Communists in China? etc. In other words, as a delaying tactic, Jackson might be asked questions which would not give him any information, but, at the same time, would give him the impression that the United States Government knows enough about his foreign travel to cause him to hesitate before submitting a lot of false answers.

Jackson not going
Childs [illegible]

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Callahan
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Malone
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C.Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

FBI

Date: 8/3/60

Transmit the following in ____________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)(41)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C

CG 5824-S, on July 31, 1960, orally furnished information on the following pages to SA JOHN E. KEATING and Stenographers [redacted] This report contains almost the complete text of an 80 page letter of the CP of the Soviet Union, which was addressed to the leadership of all Communist Parties and was read at the Conference of the Communist Parties in Bucharest, Roumania, in June, 1960. It deals with the ideological dispute between the CPSU and the CP of China.

b6
b7C

[redacted]

3 - BUREAU (100-428091)(RM)
1 - CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)(SOLO)(RM)
1 - NY 100-134637 (41)

Photostats made of enclosure & sent to State, CIA, ONI, G-2, OSI

JEK:mfd
(6)

100-428091-907

REC- 4

15 AUG 23 1960

3 ENCLOSURE

Approved: ____________________ Sent __________ M Per ____________
Special Agent in Charge

50 AUG 29 1960

LETTER OF THE CP OF THE SOVIET UNION, WHICH WAS ADDRESSED TO THE LEADERSHIP OF ALL COMMUNIST PARTIES AND WAS READ TO THE CONFERENCE OF COMMUNIST PARTIES IN BUCHAREST, ROUMANIA, IN JUNE 1960

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union made available to this source a copy of an English translation of a letter of the CPSU, which was addressed to the leadership of all Communist Parties. According to ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN, this letter was read to the conference of Communist Parties in Bucharest, Roumania, in June 1960. However, copies of the letter were not distributed at Bucharest. The letter was referred to at the Bucharest conference as a letter 84 pages in length. The copy made available to this source for the purpose of making notes from it was 80 pages in length. This copy was marked "secret and strictly confidential." It was numbered "102". It was dated June 21, 1960, and was enclosed in a blue cover. The letter deals with the ideological dispute between the CPSU and the CP of China. The following is a listing of the contents of the letter.

1. On the character of the present epoch.
2. The question of war and peace.
3. On peaceful co-existence.
   On disarmament.
   On the possibility of the so-called "third way" in international relations.
4. On forms of transition to Socialism.
5. The attitude of the Chinese comrades to the activity of the international democratic organizations.
6. Departure of the Chinese comrades from the Declaration and Peace Manifesto.
7. Need for closer unity in the Socialist camp and international Communist movement.

100-4[illegible] 907

ENCLOSURE

What follows is almost the complete text of this letter.

For decades the relations of the CPSU and the CP of China were based on the solid foundations of Marxism-Leninism, proletarian internationalism and fraternal cooperation. The CPSU always gave all-around support and assistance at all stages to the Communist Party of China. There was the closest political, scientific, economic, technical and cultural cooperation. We are rendering China the fullest assistance in the building of Socialism and defense against imperialist aggression. When the U. S. pressured and threatened war against China, Comrade KHRUSHCHEV, in a message to President EISENHOWER, said that the Soviet Union would regard an attack on Peoples China as an attack on the Soviet Union. Also in the United Nations, the Soviet Union took a position on the question of Taiwan, against the policy of two Chinas, etc. The CP of China, on the other hand, supported Soviet foreign policy actions concerning Germany, provocations from the United States, disarmament proposals, on the 4 Power Peace Summit, etc.

In recent times, we noticed a variance regarding the struggle for peace and other problems growing out of the international situation. This is shown in the articles on the 90th Anniversary of LENIN's birth, which appeared in "JEN MIN JIHPAO" and "HUNG CHIA" ("Red Flag") and other periodicals, as well as in organizations, such as the World Peace Council, the Committee for Asian Solidarity, etc., where differences were noted.

In January, CHOU EN LAI in a talk with the USSR Ambassador in Peking said, let things ride. The CPSU in a verbal message said, let's rather talk. Let us not permit piling up of moot questions. Let us find solutions.

In June 1960 in the meeting of the World Federation of Trade Unions in Peking, the CP of China unexpectedly presented some propositions that were contra to the CPSU. LIU NING YI disagreed with some of these Soviet policies and showed or declared extreme dissatisfaction with the policies of the WFTU on peace and disarmament.

LIU NING YI said: "To sit at one conference table with the imperialists would mean to desert the whole of mankind.... war cannot be prevented as long as capitalism exists, etc." LIU NING YI threatened to expose the WFTU and threatened to "expose right wing opportunism."

Before the WFTU sessions began in Peking, LIU NING YI called together some CP members present and gave the views of the CP of China on peaceful co-existence, war and other issues. On June 6, 1960, the Political Bureau of the CP of China had a supper at which LIU SHAO CHI, Deputy Chairman of the CP of China, said, there are different viewpoints on major historical things. He said he found it necessary to speak.

TENG HSIAO PING, General Secretary of the CP of China spoke and charged that "The Moscow declaration has been thrown overboard." He came forward with some critical propositions regarding the 20th Congress of the CPSU and more were to come but these views were rejected by the Fraternal Party delegates present at the WFTU meeting. Therefore, these things that were to come did not come up. Then there were discussions behind the backs of other Communist Parties. There are opinions in all Communist Parties of other countries that the CP of China leaders had criticized major Marxist propositions of the CPSU as well as the peace manifesto signed by all fraternal parties.

The CPSU considers these methods and forms of criticism of the CPSU and other parties as improper and unacceptable. These are opposed to proletarian internationalism.

Now we are being told that the CP of China has been in disagreement with the CPSU for a number of years. This criticism on the part of the Chinese continued in the open meeting of the WFTU, which involved non-Party people. The especially critical speeches were made by LIU NING YI and LIU CHANG SHENG. They tried to make the CP of China line the line ? of the WFTU. They made an open appeal against the CPSU.

They are circulating documents in all Communist Parties.

The CPSU must state its opinion on:

The question of principle.
The appraisal of the present epoch.
The question of war and peace.
Peaceful co-existence,
The ways of transition to Socialism.

We are surprised because in 1957, all of these propositions were collectively discussed, adopted and incorporated in the Peace Manifesto, which was signed by all the Parties.

I. CHARACTER OF THE PRESENT EPOCH

"The main content of our epoch is the transition from capitalism to socialism, which was begun by the great October revolution in Russia... In our epoch the world development is determined by the course and result of the competition between two diametrically opposed social systems."

But of late the Chinese comrades have been seeing only one aspect of the present epoch, emphasizing most vigorously that the present epoch is an epoch of imperialism, wars and revolution. All other descriptions, they claim, are a departure from Marxism-Leninism and Lenin's characterization of imperialism. The Chinese comrades put forth an erroneous view regarding the present epoch. They do not take into account the many changes in the relation of class forces in the international arena. They misinterpret Lenin's proposition of decades ago. To appraise the present epoch as merely an epoch of imperialism, wars and revolutions does not give comprehensive Marxist-Leninist analysis of modern society, of the aggregate relationship of society in modern times, the major social changes and changes in socialism.

Our epoch is not merely an epoch of imperialism and wars. It is an epoch of the disintegration of imperialism, an epoch of transition from capitalism to socialism, of formation and consolidation of the world system of socialism.

Lenin said that from 1917 on no world phenomenon could be properly understood unless Soviet Russia was considered as the paramount factor. This means that no world phenomenon can be properly understood unless the world system of socialism is considered as the paramount factor.

The world Socialist System is already a powerful factor of the modern times. It is capable and actually exerts a decisive influence on world politics. The transformation of the dictatorship of the proletariat from a national, i.e., existing in one country and incapable of determining world politics into an international one, i.e., into the dictatorship of the proletariat at least in several advanced countries, one capable of exerting a decisive influence on world politics as a whole." This is taken from V. I. LENIN, Volume 31, page 126.

Imperialism has long ceased to be the dominant force on the world scene today. The Socialist System is the dominant force in the world today. It determines the rate and course of world development. The pillars of imperialism are also being undermined by powerful currents of a world revolutionary movement of the peoples of the colonies and dependent countries.

These circumstances have deprived imperialism of its dominant role on the world scene, of the possibility of doing as it pleases. If this were not so, there would be no such rapid disintegration of the colonial system since 1945. If imperialism is omnipotent, this would be unthinkable. The collapse of the colonial system of imperialism became possible due to the existence and strength of a world Socialist System.

Therefore, defining the present epoch is of the greatest fundamental significance. From different definitions there follow different conclusions regarding basic issues of international development, the strategy and tactics of this CP movement, questions of diverse forms of transition to Socialism, peaceful co-existence, war and peace, disarmament, etc.

The Chinese comrades say that there is taking place a departure from Leninism in defining the character of imperialism and its aggressive character is being glossed over. There is no such thing; no such document of the CPSU or other Marxist-Leninist Party has ever said this. "The CPSU has always educated the people that imperialism is aggressive and we quote from the resolutions of the 20th Congress. The Leninist precept that so long as imperialism exists economic bases giving use to war will also be preserved, remains in force. That is why it is necessary to display the greatest vigilance. As long as capitalism survives in the world, the reactionary forces representing the interest of the capitalist monopolies will continue and drive toward gambles and aggression and may try to unleash war."

At the 21st Congress again warning for vigilance against war we quote:

"The aggressive policy of American imperialism which reflects the ambition of the U. S. capitalist monopolies to gain world domination remains the main source of world danger. The rulers of the U. S. and those of West Germany, Britain, France and other member countries of the aggressive NATO Bloc, continue to stockpile Nuclear weapons, reject all peaceful settlement of international problems and continuously provoke armed conflicts in various regions of the world."

This appraisal and proposition of all Communist Parties is in the 1957 records of the Moscow meeting. In its practical world and activity in the sphere of foreign policy the CPSU gives a strict account of the essence of imperialism and says, "It remains aggressive."

When Comrade KHRUSHCHEV returned from the United States of America, he said that forces there still stand for cold war and the arms race and we cannot answer who will win the upper hand in determining the policy of the United States.

In October, 1959, in confidential information sent to the Parties of the peoples democracies, as well as to the Parties of France and Italy, we pointed to a number of factors that indicated a possible understanding between the USSR and the USA, but we said, "The advocates of the cold war and the positions of strength policy still played a very considerable role in shaping of the foreign policy of the USA".

When Comrade KHRUSHCHEV returned from France, we issued a similar warning about no illusions. The Communist Party of the Soviet Union "sees no differences in the Communist Party Movement on the aggressive character of Imperialism. The point of issue is a different one. Can Imperialism carry out its aggressive plan as it might have done 50 years ago? The position in which Imperialism has been placed by the course of history have changed radically in view of the forces of Socialism and peace and to the detriment of the forces of Imperialist war". When we see these changes, then we see we have a newdogmatic analysis.

Questions of War and Peace

The 20th Congress of the CPSU saw the possibility of preventing war in the present epoch. All fraternal Parties associated themselves with this theoretical thesis. At the Moscow meeting, all Parties stated their views as follows:

"At present, the forces of peace have so grown that there is real possibility of averting war".

The Chinese comrades were in agreement and at the Eighth Congress of the Communist Party of China, Liu Chang-Sheng repeated the 20th Congress thesis "the CPSU put forward proposals for the further development of peaceful Coexistence and international cooperation and made an outstanding contribution to the relaxation of international tensions".

In recent statements of the Communist Party of China, such as on the occasion of the 90th Anniversary of LENIN's birth and at the World Federation of Trade Unions, the comrades have been departing from this thesis. Now, instead, they talk about illusions regarding the possibility to prevent war.

Judging by their statements, Imperialism can decide whether it shall be war or peace, local war or global war, co-existence, intervention, as 'Hung Chi said, "On a final analysis, the issue of war or peace is settled by the Imperialists and their general staffs. Of course, whether the Imperialists eventually unleash war does not depend on us - after all, we are not the chiefs of the Imperialist general staffs". This is a quote from an article entitled, "Long Live Leninism". What the Chinese comrades do is overestimate the possibilities of Imperialism and show an underestimation of the forces of Socialism and the world Socialist system. The Chinese comrades are not objective in their analysis. War is not only an economic phenomenon. War depends on many factors in the world arena of classes, of political forces in the Capitalist countries, on the conscious will of the people and the degree of organization, and the purposefulness of their actions, etc.

The chief and most decisive peace factor which provides an objective opportunity to prevent wars, is the mighty world Socialist system. Other important factors are peace-loving countries of Asia, of Africa, the anti-colonial, anti-Imperialist movements, the international working class and its vanguard, the Liberation Movement;these joint efforts have the opportunity to prevent the Imperialists from unleashing war.

Peace cannot be achieved by spontaneous process. It has to be won by united efforts of the people. But the theory that war is inevitable as long as Socialism has not triumphed throughout the world, paralyzes the active will of the people against Imperialism. World events during the last years prove the validity of the thesis adopted at the 20th Congress of the CPSU. When the USSR becomes the first industrial power in the world, and the Chinese Peoples Republic a powerful industrial power, the new relation of forces will be so powerful that even rabid Imperialists will see the futility of war. Thus, before the complete victory of Socialism in the world, it will "actually be possible to banish war from the life of society". At the 1957 Moscow Conference of Parties, MAO TSE TUNG said, "In the final analysis, the point of the matter for us is to achieve a 15 year peace. Then, we shall be invincible throughout the world; then no one will make war on us and lasting peace will be insured all over the world." Today the Chinese comrades have departed from this thesis. There are many contradictions in the Chinese approach. On one hand Imperialism is a paper tiger, on the other hand Imperialism is all powerful. No forces, according to them, are capable in curbing them from unleashing a war. We say there should be no underrating of Imperialism, but no overrating of Imperialism.

To be against war is to be against wars of liberation, say the Chinese comrades. This is not so. The people fight for liberation. This is part of our thesis. It is difficult for the Imperialists to launch wars against the colonial and dependent countries and so is easier for these people to fight. We saw this during the invasion of Egypt, Lebanon, at the time of the Iraqian revolt and now in Cuba. Co-existence will not harm the people fighting for liberation and does not imply the renunciation of the working class struggle. It does not doom the people to "everlasting slavery", as some Chinese writers say, to fight to prevent wars. Communists always stood for wars of liberation. We support just wars as needed.

On the question of peaceful co-existence, this was proclaimed by LENIN. It is the only alternative to war. This is not a temporary tactical slogan. It is a general line of foreign policy of all Parties of the Socialist countries. The Chinese Party expressed this view at Bandung at one time. In recent articles, they say this is possible, but as long as the Imperialist System exists, we will not be rid of wars. The Chinese admit that a temporary agreement, even on disarmament and nuclear weapons, is possible, but "however, even in such a situation, as long as the Imperialist System exists, the world would not at all be rid of the most acute form of violence - war." Jemin Jihpao, on April 25, 1960, wrote "Until the complete abolition of Capitalism and Imperialism throughout the world, the alternation of war and peace will be a constant and inevitable phenomenon." At the June meeting of the World Federation of Trade Unions, the same proposition was put forward by Comrade LIU CHANG-SHENG. Disarmament, he said, is an "illusion". This is a violation of the 1957 Moscow Declaration.

The Communist Party of the Soviet Union cannot ignore it. As Comrade KHRUSHCHEV said, true to principles of LENIN and peaceful co-existence, "There are only two ways; either peaceful co-existence, or the most devastating war in history. There is no other way."

The vital interests of all the countries of the world's Socialist System and of all mankind imperatively dictate the need to preserve peace.

Peace means gaining time in favor of economic system of Socialism in competition with the economic system of Capitalism. Peace will accelerate the building of Communism. Regarding revolutionary military technique, the weapons of destruction of today, if they were used, would bring disastrous consequences. The destruction would be world-wide, unlike World War One and Two. They would wipe out nations and throw society back hundreds of years.

We cannot allow hundreds of millions of people to be destroyed. We cannot agree with the journal "Hung Chia", "We don't have to be afraid of war; that the atom bomb is

SOLO

Operation SOLO was a long-running FBI program to infiltrate the Communist Party of the United States and gather intelligence about its relationship to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, China, and other communist nations. It officially began in 1958 and ended in 1977, although Morris and Jack Childs, two of the principal agents in the operation, had been involved with the Bureau for several years prior. The files posted here constitute the first two releases made from the FBI's SOLO file. They range from March 1958 to August 1960. Subsequent releases will be added in the future. Read a related story at

http://www.fbi.gov/news/stories/2011/august/byte-out-of-history-communist-agent-tells-all/.

PART 22 OF 22

a paper tiger the American reaction is frightening people with; outwardly, it is terrible, but actually it is not at all terrible." This article continues that these sacrifices will be redeemed.

Communism is certain of Socialist victory. Ten or fifteen years of peaceful co-existence would be enough to prove our industrial superiority. Then these conditions will exclude world war from life of society even if Capitalism remains a part of the world. LENIN said, ".... everything that our diplomats can do to ward off the moment of war and thereby prolong the respite we must do. We promised the workers and peasants to do everything for peace. And we shall do it." This is taken from Volume 27, Page 343, Russian edition.

Peaceful co-existence would intensify the Imperialist contradictions. It would create internal complications as well as external complications, etc.

It is wrong, like the Chinese comrades do, to identify peaceful co-existence with "class peace". Marxism-Leninism never extended co-existence to relations between colonies and mother countries between dependent and Imperialist countries - between proletariat masses and exploiting classes.

Peaceful co-existence means the co-existence of states with differing Social systems. It also means a definite form of class struggle between Socialism and Capitalism on a world scale, from which Socialism is benefitting.

Peaceful co-existence would facilitate revolutionary struggle in all countries against Capitalism. It would facilitate the ties with the masses and to quote from the 17 European Party Declaration, which met in Rome, "The great ideals of Socialism can be more rapidly imparted to the new millions of people from all walks of life." The class struggle does not cease. Sharp class battles will occur anyhow against military cliques, wage cuts, lower standards of living, etc. The struggles in South Korea, Turkey and Japan are such examples.

During the past fifteen years, 27 countries freed themselves from the Imperialist yoke. This weakened Imperialism and confirms the possibility of victory of the revolutionary forces in conditions of peaceful co-existence. The Chinese comrades charged the CPSU "is flirting with the national bourgeoisie" that we are drifting away from the class struggle. This is not so. We support the National Liberation Movement by using alliances with the national bourgeoisie (anti-Imperialists) as the Chinese have done in the past. As of March 1, 1960, the Soviet Union spent 10,200 million rubles in aid to such countries as India, Indonesia, Burma, Iraq, Cuba, Ceylon and others.

Despite the pressure and the blackmail of the United States and other Imperialistic powers, these countries constitute a zone of peace. They do not allow United States military bases. Objectively, these countries help to promote peace. They are weakening the foundations of Imperialism.

The Chinese say that now since the national bourgeoisie is in power, the national bourgeoisie has lost its anti-Imperialistic trend and they themselves are becoming Imperialists while these (meaning national bourgeoisie) did not solve the social questions as yet. There is a struggle in all these countries growing. The working class is uniting around peasantry to resolve social problems.

Marxist-Leninism teaches us that we need a sober appraisal of class forces and not to skip stages in the revolutionary struggle. The skipping of stages can damage the revolutionary struggle. The Imperialists are making an effort to involve these countries in military blocs. The Socialist camp must struggle to multiply friends and stop the course of Imperialism.

In the struggle between the two camps, exceptionally important for us is to acquire and multiply a number of friends who hold a neutral position favorable to us. The Chinese comrades used to do this and used the phrase "alliance and struggle", but not now.

Marxism-Leninism teaches us how to use the contradictions in the enemy camp, how to use tactics, how to maneuver, how to make agreements, how to compromise, for the sake of the ultimate goal.

There are two tendencies in the Capitalist world - the aggressive and the bellicose and the moderately realistic. LENIN taught us flexibility; the skillful use of rifts, even the smallest among the enemies, among lower sections, among various sections and types of the bourgeoisie. Always secure the help of an ally "no matter how temporary, vacillating, unstable, unreliable and conditional." From Volume 31, page 52, Russian edition. The Soviet Union carries on negotiations - actively sends delegations everywhere, reaches millions, shows people the policies without armaments and war. During World War II, the Soviet Union utilized the contradictions in the Capitalist camp and formed anti-Fascist coalitions. Imagine the plight of the world if the Soviet Union said, "No agreement with Capitalism". Imagine if we followed those Chinese comrades who say, "We do not sit at the table with the Imperialists."

We do not underestimate the military strength of the Imperialists either. How could you mobilize masses against the threat of war if you do?

Peaceful co-existence does not weaken the military might of the Socialist camp to repel Imperialistic aggression. The Communist Party of the Soviet Union proceeds not only from the interests of the USSR but from the interests of the international proletariat to strengthen the Socialist system, to safeguard it against Imperialistic military blows. The technique of the Soviet Union is to guarantee the safety of Socialism; it can wipe out the aggressors from the face of the earth; yet, the USSR prefers the policy of peaceful co-existence. Now even EISENHOWER has had to admit that there will be no victories in the next war. But the Communist Party of the Soviet Union is convinced that if the Imperialists start a war, it will be the end of the Capitalistic system. Therefore, the USSR will increase its might while trying for peaceful co-existence.

On disarmament, LENIN advanced this idea already in 1922. He spoke of the burdens of militarism on the people. He spoke about the employment of weapons of mass destruction. When KHRUSHCHEV, speaking for the Soviet Union, introduced the idea of general disarmament spokesmen, even in the Capitalist camp, had to vote for it to satisfy their masses of people.

The Chinese at the World Federation of Trade Unions called disarmament an "illusion". It is not correct or far-sighted. Prior to World War II this, disarmament, was impossible. This is not so now. The Soviet Union has the edge in armaments. They have to listen, at least for the prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons. They have to listen to the idea of the destruction of stockpiles, about the stopping of the nuclear tests, etc. The United States, unlike in World War II, is now also in the theater of operation in case of nuclear war.

The cost of modern armaments creates a terrible burden for the people. That is why the idea for disarmament is gaining ground everywhere.

There is enough of a stockpile of nuclear weapons that can now wipe out the world. It was never bigger. Therefore to avert this, disarmament is posed from a new angle. It is now possible to form broad popular fronts, big movements for disarmament. Should we fail, the other side is to blame for it takes two sides to reach an agreement. But we will be ready for any eventuality. It is necessary to speak about the kind of armaments. About the destruction of these armaments. That it requires at least a stop of the tests, the renunciation of their use, the destruction of the stockpiles. This would deliver the people from the threat of atomic death. The Socialist camp would be the gainer and would win the sympathy of people everywhere.

Posing the question of disarmament makes it more difficult for the bellicose circles to intensify the arms race. Even the Pentagon has to resort to provisions, maneuvering etc., to continue the "cold war". It would not be able to get appropriations once people see the possibility of disarmament. The arms race has a deteriorating effect on the workers living standards. Even slowing down of the arms race would help the workers. At least the higher taxes would not be justified.

In raising disarmament, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union aims to achieve the abolition of United States overseas military bases. This demand stands "We will not agree, for example, to abolishing the means of delivering nuclear weapons (that the advantage is now wholely on our side) without simultaneous abolition of United States military bases on foreign territory spearheaded against the USSR and other Socialist countries". This coincides with demands of the popular masses and if we want to cite an example, we can look to Japan. Next, the demand for disarmament is a blow at war blocs and pacts. India is an example. It has kept out of military blocs. If all international disputes were settled by peaceful means, this is our line.

Disarmament in the present day conditions is not merely "a diplomatic move" but a serious political aid in the interests of the world Socialist system, in the interest of the peoples of the world, not based on the Utopian dream expecting the Imperialists to renounce its policy of war. This won't take place and we do not know how long it will take. We will fight for it and try to solve this question.

The allegation of the Chinese comrades that the disarmament slogan disarms the masses, weakens the will of the colonial and dependent countries to fight imperialism dooms them to pacifism, is groundless. The Communist Party of the Soviet Union demand is to disarm the great powers who possess modern weapons of destruction. If we are successful, it will be easy for the colonial struggle to win.

Disarmament is not merely a propaganda slogan. In one breath we say it can be done. We need it. In the next breath it cannot be achieved because Capitalism exists, so the Chinese comrades say.

The so-called "third way" defense by the Chinese Communists at the World Federation of Trade Unions, mainly the co-existence of two systems with local wars and a cold war without a world war. This in wrong. It would lead not to peace but to war. With modern techniques, military blocs, local war cannot be restricted or guaranteed. It can easily become World War; to follow the path of local wars means actually sliding to the brink of the abyss.

1. It means permanent cold war

2. It means continuance of the arms race, the Imperialist armsmen get fat while they plunder the workers.

3. It creates political difficulties for the socialist countries in pursuing the peace policies. The Imperialist propaganda charge was that of favoring cold war, favoring local wars and favoring an arms race.

Different Forms of Transition to Socialism

The Communist Party of China disagrees with the conclusion of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union regarding the possibility under different circumstances of the proletariat winning power by peaceful means. They charge that the Communist Party of the Soviet Union has been advocating the peaceful means as the only way of transition. This is contrary to the truth of the 20th Congress. The 20th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union spoke of a peaceful way as one of ways besides the way of arms struggle to overthrow and achieve the victory for the revolution.

The 20th Congress conclusions were based on Marxism's well-known propositions and on the analysis of the contemporary international situation and experiences of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and other international Communist experiences. To quote from the resolution of the 20th Congress on this: "It is perfectly understandable that the forms of transition of the countries to Socialism will be even more varied in the future. Moreover, the inclination of these forms need not be associated with civil war under all circumstances. Leninism teaches us that the ruling class will not surrender their power voluntarily. However, the greater or lesser degree of intensity which the class struggle for the transition to Socialism may assume and use or non-use of force in this transition depend on the degree of resistance offered by the exploiters to the will of the overwhelming majority of the working people or whether the exploiting class itself resorts to vidence, rather than the proletariat.

"There can be no doubt that for a number of Capitalist countries, where Capitalism is still strong and where it still has at its disposal a huge military police apparatus, bitter class struggle is inevitable".

The 20th Congress underlined favorable conditions for the victory of Socialism in their countries possible because of the triumph in the Soviet Union and the battles against reformism, "a necessary condition for victory".

The Central Committee, Communist Party of the Soviet Union, resolutely is against the parliamentary way as the only way of transition to Socialism. We came out for the need to prepare the masses in the spirit of struggle, to use all ways for the overthrow of bourgeois rule. The Communist Party of the Soviet Union in November, 1957, in Moscow, in its statement said "we should therefore reckon on these two possibilities so as not to deceive either ourselves or the masses of the people ...

"LENIN taught the working class and its revolution party to master all forms of class struggle - peaceful as well as non-peaceful, parliamentary as well as non-parliamentary."

The Communist Party of the Soviet Union went against Social Democratic and revisionist traditions "a major manifestation of revisionism ... consists in making a fetish of the parliamentary system and proclaiming the peaceful way as only one way of transition to Socialism," without the class struggle, etc.

During the discussion of the draft declaration, MAO TSE TUNG said, "There are two possible ways of transition to Socialism for different Capitalist countries; peaceful and non-peaceful. The working classes wish to effect revolution by peaceful means. If that is possible, it would be useful for the working class and people as a whole. But it is one thing for the working class to desire for it and another thing where its desire can actually be fulfilled in a real situation when the decisive moment comes in the class struggle". Here the letter cites the history of Russia and China, the workers strike, peaceful means for power; but it depends on the resistance of the bourgeoisie.

At one time, the letter continues, the view of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Communist Party of China were identical.

All Communist Parties assumed combinations of methods for winning power; utilization of parliament is feasible through revolutionary struggle. After the 20th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, we repeatedly warned on the over-estimation of the possibilities of peaceful development of the Socialist Revolution. We showed the need for all forms of struggle. We called for struggle against revisions, against those who denied revolutionary struggle and the need for the dictatorship of the proletariat during the period of transition. Marxism-Leninism teaches that it is necessary to educate the working class in the spirit of recognition of armed struggle, to prepare forces to be used at the decisive moment in a revolutionary situation.

The conclusion of the various forms of transition of different countries to Socialism , of the use of peaceful and non-peaceful means has opened up possibilities for new opportunities for the Communist Parties winning larger masses of people to its side; using all possible methods in the struggle against the bourgeoisie.

The Communist Party of the Soviet Union says the working class should use all forms but also points out as the position of world socialism grows stronger, the opportunities for peaceful development for Socialist Revolution will increase. If the Communist Party of China changed the stand on the 20th Congress and on the Moscow declaration of 1957, it should say so.

The Attitude of the Communist Party of China Towards the Activity in International Democratic Organizations

These organizations unite millions of varied views and social strata and classes to pursue a common line; therefore, the Communist influence. Now the Chinese comrades take a stand of their own. There is no common line. No assurance of Communist influence. Now the Chinese comrades prefer to be isolated. These organizations that we are referring to are the World Federation of Trade Unions, the World Youth Movement, Women Movements and so on, as well as the World Peace Council. The comrades of China in the World Peace Council objected to established talk with pacifist organizations. They made it difficult to arrive at decisions.

In September, 1959, the Chinese objected to the signing of a message to the United Nations General Assembly concerning the Summit meeting. In May,1960, the Presidium of the World Peace Council, meeting in Stockholm with wide representation made by the Communists, Catholics and others, adopted a declaration blaming the United States for the U-2 incursion into the Soviet Union and for the failure of the Summit meeting. The Chinese comrades did not vote for this declaration.

In the International Students Organization meeting at Tunis, February, 1960, the Chinese comrades behaved in a similar way. A representative of the Chinese Central Committee of Youth spoke against broader contacts in Capitalist countries. "We won't sit around the table with the bourgeois youth - we need to struggle". At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the World Federation of Youth, at Conakry, March, 1960, as well as in the Afro-Asian Conference at Conakry, April, 1960, the Chinese comrades were against the decision on the disarmament question. They alleged that such a bill would be misleading the masses, "dulling their vigilance and demobilizing them in the face of Imperialism".

The Chinese Communists are also inconsistent in the Trade Union Movement. At a conference of Asian Trade Unions in Peking in 1949, they called for the launching of an arms struggle everywhere; "should form liberation armies", etc. We never agreed to this but the Imperialists used this and made it difficult even for the World Federation of Trade Unions. Later, the Communist Party of China reconsidered its position on this problem. In 1954, they sent a written report to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union on the China Federation of Labor and outlined the chief tasks. These were peace, democracy, unity, better social and economic conditions. At that time, the Chinese comrades were against the World Federation of Trade Unions adopting decisions for all countries, which were creating difficulties for certain Communist Parties. This was correct, but in 1960, their approach is different. Now the Chinese Communists call broad unification of the World Federation of Trade Unions forces opportunism. This is threatening the unity of the World Federation of Trade Unions.

Departure of the Communist Party of China From the Declaration and Peace Manifesto

The Chinese comrades claim that they adhere to the 1957 Declaration. What did the Declaration say? "The main content of our epoch is the transition from Capitalism to Socialism which was begun by the great October Socialist Revolution in Russia.

"In our epoch world development is determined by the course and results of the competition between two diametrically opposed social systems".

The Chinese comrades have revised this. They described this epoch as "an epoch of the last stage of the development of Capitalism, an epoch of wars and revolutions."

The Declaration says, "At present the forces of peace have so grown that there is real possibility of averting war." The Peace Manifesto contains something similar, "War is not inevitable, war can be prevented, peace can be preserved and made secure."

The Declaration says: "The Leninist principle of peaceful co-existence of the two systems, which has been developed further and brought up to date in the decisions of the 20th Congress of the CPSU, is the souad basis of the foreign policy of the Socialist countries and the dependable pillar of peace and friendship amongst the people." The Chinese comrades say this is an illusion; "a world without wars and without arms can only be achieved when Socialism is victorious all over the world."

"Peaceful co-existence is impossible. It brings joy to the Imperialists." This appeared in the April 25, 1960, issue of Jemin Jihpao. "It enables them (Imperialists) to kill peoples of black Africa and Asia with impunity".

The Declaration says, "The Communist Parties regard the struggle for peace as their foremost task". The Chinese comrades declare this thesis now to be "erroneous and anti-Leninist"; a thesis "spreading delusion that there can be peace with Capitalism."

The Declaration says, "The forms of transition from Capitalism to Socialism may vary for different countries."

The Chinese comrades now reject the thesis all together that there can be different forms of transition. They say varied forms "stemming from an incorrect conception of Imperialism".

The Declaration was endorsed by all the Parties and said the historic importance of the 20th Congress is not only important for the CPSU and the building of Communism in the USSR, but opens a new stage in the world Marxist-Leninist Movement and facilitates the further development of new lines. The Chinese question this thesis.

The important part of the work of the 20th Congress of the CPSU was, as is known, the condemnation of the cult of J. V. STALIN's personality, the restoration of the Leninist principles of activity of the Party and the state in their relations with the fraternal Parties of other countries, with social states, and Soviet foreign policy as a whole.

Life has shown that the CPSU was right in coming out against the cult of the personality. The difficulties that followed as a result have now long been overcome and prove temporary. This question of STALIN has been discussed thoroughly amongst the various Communist Parties and is now a thing of the past. The Chinese comrades are now raising this question again. At the Communist Party of China's Eighth Congress, they endorsed the CPSU on this question of STALIN. TENG HSIAO-PING, General Secretary of the Party, said in

September, 1956, "That it revealed to us what grave negative consequences of the deification of the individual can have." In criticizing the STALIN cult, MAO TSE TUNG admitted in November, 1957, "We were relieved as it were of a heavy lid which pressed strongly on us and prevented us from understanding many problems correctly. Who removed the lid from us? Who made it easier for us all to understand the personality cult properly? It was Comrade KHRUSHCHEV and we are very grateful to him for it."

Overcoming STALIN's cult stimulated creativeness activity of the masses of the people, expanded inner democracy, restored Leninist norms of party life. Other parties gained too and got results. They got closer to the masses and began to do collective inner work.

The relations of the socialist states and various Parties had been strengthened as a result of the expose of the cult of STALIN. A growing cohesion of the Communist Movement internationally developed. The Chinese position hinders this process against the cult of the individual and prevents the completing of the job in some other Parties.

The Declaration stressed international solidarity as the bedrock of the principles of Marxism-Leninism. But this presupposes fraternal relations of Parties. No criticism by one party of another behind its back. This would undermine proletarian internationalism and prejudice the cause of Socialism.

The Chinese comrades criticized the position of the CPSU and other Communist Parties under the pretext of defending Marxism-Leninism. Marxism-Leninism is not a petrified dogma. It enriches new theory with new propositions.

In this spirit, a number of Communist Parties have advanced new propositions which mobilized the working class and the masses for a more determined struggle against Imperialism which showed the way to prevent war and go over to Socialism.

The Chinese comrades, however, oppose a number of new and important conclusions of Marxist-Leninist theory drawn by the collective effort of the Communist Parties.

The Communist Party of the Soviet Union always upheld the purity of Marxism-Leninism. It took an uncompromising stand against modern revisionism. It was the first to expose the Yugoslav revisionists and first to expose the 7th Congress of the Yugoslav Communist League Program and the 5th Congress of the Socialist Union of the Working People of Yugoslavia. The ideological defeat of modern revisionism by the joint efforts of the Communist Parties has resulted in further consolidation of the international Communist Movement on the principles of Marxism-Leninism.

The Communist Party of the Soviet Union consequently puts the principles of Marxism-Leninism into practice. It struggles to build a Communist society, it strengthens the World Socialist System by fighting to consolidate peace and prevent a new world war.

The Communist Party of the Soviet Union pursues a policy of consistent proletarian internationalism, fraternal relations with all parties by its support of working class struggles in Capitalist countries, of the peoples in the colonial and dependent countries. "And it is the practical activity of the Party that is the most reliable criteria of its loyalty to Marxism-Leninism".

In theory and practice, it undermines imperialism and strengthens the Socialist system. The entire Imperialist camp is up in arms against the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. It holds the USSR as its number one enemy, doing everything to discredit its domestic and foreign policy. The Communist Party of China in its unfair criticism leveled at the policies of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and other fraternal Parties does not make for prestige or unity of the Socialist countries nor benefit the international Communist Movement.

The Communist Party of China disagreed with the Rome meeting of the 17 Communist Parties of Europe. It declared the document opportunist. They have assumed the role of judges over the group of oldest fraternal Parties which have great experiences in revolutionary struggle.

It has in the case of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, not expressed directly opinions and criticisms as in the criticism of the World Federation of Trade Unions, Peace Movements, etc. It used indirect methods and functionaries in order to reveal its criticism.

The Need For Closer Unity In The Socialist Camp and The International Communist Movement

The Socialist camp and the International Communist Movement is advancing on the correct Leninist road. The Soviet Union has entered the stage of full Communist construction successfully fulfilling the seven year plan and blazing a trail to the heights of Communism. The entire Socialist system is winning victory after victory in peaceful competition with Capitalists. The prestige has grown immeasurable. Its influence on international developments has grown.

Under such circumstances, the Chinese comrades' utterances (their criticisms) against the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and other Communist Parties may cause no little harm to the unity and solidarity of the World Socialist camp. This will divert from the forward movement, will aggravate the situation, lead us away from the correct path. Now especially when the Imperialists have torpedoed the Summit meeting and are marshalling their forces to aggravate the international situation and to whip up war hysteria and new onslaughts against the Communist Party movement, now as never before we need unity, vigilance and cohesion.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union is compelled to note with regret that many actions on the part of the Chinese comrades taken recently have been unloyal and uncomradely towards the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. The Chinese say the Communist Party of the Soviet

Union in the interests of the Communist Movement should occupy a focal point in it and the USSR should be a leader of the Socialist camp. On their own, without notifying the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, they attack our Party and criticize it using trade union representatives, representatives of the National Liberation Movement and other representatives of the Communist Parties. They have violated the principles of proletarian internationalism. This shows a lack of sincerity and respect for the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

The CPSU many times tried to resolve bilaterally all problems in a comradely atmosphere and on a principled basis. The Chinese Communists reacted painfully and far from healing the breach, started criticisms of the positions of the CPSU.

The Central Committee of the CPSU observes comradely tact. We did not criticize the Chinese comrades in connection with the slogan "Let all flowers bloom, let all schools compete", though we considered this slogan wrong.

We did not criticize the Chinese comrades when they cast overboard the Leninist principle of material incentive under Socialism. In all these and other cases, the CPSU displayed tact. At one meeting with the leadership of the Communist Party of China, we did express some opinions directly without accusing the Communist Party of China of a departure from the principles of Leninism.

The Declaration said that the Communist and Workers Parties carry historical responsibilities and the destinies of the world Socialist system, andinternational Communist Movement. This means first of all the strengthening of the unity and comradely cooperation.

This means consolidation of the community of Socialist states in the interests of the cause of peace and Socialism - even when differences arise.

The realization of this line to insure peaceful competition with Capitalism - such is the line-persistence, initiative, vigilance, unity and an uncompromising attitude towards the enemies of peace and Socialism. In unity lies our strength. Unity of views make for unity of action, for cooperation in all spheres, political and economic.

Loyalty to Leninism is tested not only by words, but by deeds. Assistance of the USSR to all the socialist states, including China, is a vivid example of fidelity of the CPSU to Leninism. By supplying the people's democracies with perfect equipment, we (USSR) deprive ourselves of the best parts and means of production - sometimes to the detriment of our economy. But, by doing so, we are guided by the principles of Socialism, Internationalism, and boost the development of the productive forces of all the Socialist countries. They can catch up and improve the lot of their people.

During ten years, we gave to the Chinese Republic extensive help on a scale unprecedented in history. With the help of the Soviet Union, 300 new big enterprises, 50 more big installations (plants) have been built or are in the process of readiness; lots of technical and scientific help has been given. With the help of the Soviet Union, the Chinese Peoples Republic has built work factories, plants, mills equipped with perfect and up-to-date machinery that produces 35 to 50 per cent of the total output of the basic branches of heavy industry.

The cost of all these deliveries amounts to nearly 15,000 million rubles. In addition, the Chinese Peoples Republic has received credits to the sum of 6,000 million rubles. Plainly speaking, the Soviet Union has rendered tremendous and valuable assistance to build up the Chinese Peoples Republic defenses, industries and technical requirements of her Armed Forces.

Thanks to this help to the Chinese Peoples Republic, the Imperialist blockade has been smashed and their effort to keep China at a low level failed. This aid afforded the Chinese Peoples Republic the possibility to overcome its age-old backwardness and be put on the road, to become a big and great Socialist industrial power.

Our friendship with the Chinese people is essential for the entire Socialist camp, for the international Communist movement. For the sake of our lofty goal, we must do everything to overcome the difficulties in this relationship without sacrificing principles. We are confident that we could eliminate the existing difficulties if we based ourselves on principles of Socialist Internationalism and are guided by the teachings of Marxism-Leninism.

The Socialist camp will benefit from this unity. The Imperialist camp will be the losers if we unite. The Imperialist camp will make more than one attempt to provoke a quarrel between the Soviet Union and the Chinese Peoples Republic.

The Chinese comrades must take into account the interests of the world Communist Movement. The dissension between us is of direct benefit to Imperialism, our common enemy.

On June 17, representatives of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union met with a delegation of the Communist Party of China on the way to the Third Congress of the Rumanian Workers Party, impowered to exchange views. The representatives of the CPSU told the Chinese comrades that their views and methods were incorrect. The delegation of the Communist Party of China disagreed with our comment and maintained their stand. Nevertheless, Comrade PENG CHEN, head of the Chinese Party delegation, said that if the majority at the Bucharest meeting proved that the Chinese position is wrong, they would be prepared to admit their errors and rectify them.

Since the issues being discussed were adopted in the Peace Manifesto in 1957 by all the Communist Parties, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union considered it advisable to exchange views with all representatives of the various Parties.

The Communist Movement is united by a common aim of liberating the working people and fighting for world peace.

United by the doctrine of Marxism-Leninism, we struggle always to put our aims into practice. We will defend the purity of Marxism-Leninism, our ideological weapons. We must safeguard the unity of the Socialist camp as the apple of our eye. Unity is a lofty duty to the peoples of the Socialist countries, to the peoples of the entire world.

We are confident that the Communist Party of China, steeled in revolutionary battles, will weigh our comradely criticism in a Marxist way and draw the necessary conclusions, bearing in mind the interests of the entire Socialist camp and the International Communist Movement which are inseparable from the interests of the building of Communism in the Chinese Peoples Republic.

/s/ Central Committee,
Communist Party,
The Soviet Union

June 21, 1960

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

REC-4

Date: 8/17/60

Transmit the following in ______________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL ______________________
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

SUBJECT: SOLO
~~IS-C~~

SCHERER N.Y.

ReNYairtel, 8/12/60, to Bureau and Chicago, reflecting that the names of MARCEL and LENA SCHERER had been suggested to the Soviets as possible intermediaries for messages from the CPSU to MORRIS CHILDS, and that the SCHERERs had been advised to that effect, and expressed willingness to act as such intermediaries.

On 8/16/60, NY 694-S advised SA [redacted] that on the aforesaid date he conferred with LENA SCHERER, and pursuant to instructions from MORRIS CHILDS, he gave LENA SCHERER $5,000 to hold as a depository of SOLO funds.

b6
b7C

N.Y.

SCHERER mentioned that in view of her already established contact with the Roumanian Delegation to the UN, she had been requested by MORRIS CHILDS to advise the Roumanian CP, through the aforesaid Roumanian Delegation, that [redacted] would be in Roumania between September 10th and 16th, 1960. In the past, [redacted] had been a contributor to the CPUSA Reserve Fund (secret fund), and currently has consented to contribute again to the said fund.

[redacted]

LENA SCHERER stated that, as requested, she would advise the Roumanian Delegation of the [redacted] scheduled trip to Roumania.

b6
b7C

3-Bureau (100-428091) (RM)
1-Chicago (134-46 Sub B) (SOLO) (RM)
1-New York 134-91 (INV.) (41)
1-New York 100-134637 (41)

100-428091-23

[redacted]

ACB:ume
(7)

REC-4

AUG 23 1960

99 AUG 31 1960

Approved: ______________________ Sent ____________ M Per ____________
Special Agent in Charge